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TO

THE CANADA GAZETTE

FOR THE

YEAR 1895-96.

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VOL. XXIX.

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EXTRA.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE,

Ottawa, Thursday, 2nd January, 1896.

This day, at Three o'clock P.M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the Sixth Session of the Seventh Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, with the following Speech :—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In accordance with the announcement made during the last session, Parliament has been summoned somewhat in advance of the usual period.

The bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed is a cause for the deepest thankfulness to the Giver of all good.

I congratulate you upon the evidence of increased activity in the various branches of commerce and industry.

Several such indications have come under my personal observation during a tour made recently in the North-west Territories and British Columbia. In particular, I noticed the extension of mining enterprise in British Columbia, where the vast mineral resources are in certain localities being now developed and utilized upon something like an adequate scale.

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

SALLE DU SÉNAT,

Ottawa, jeudi, 2 janvier 1896.

Aujourd'hui à Trois heures P.M., Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général s'est rendu, avec le cérémonial ordinaire, à la Chambre du Sénat, dans l'édifice du Parlement, et a pris son siège sur le Trône. Les membres du Sénat s'étant assemblés, il a plu à Son Excellence d'y faire requérir la présence de la Chambre des Communes, et cette Chambre s'y étant rendue, Son Excellence a ouvert la Sixième Session du Septième Parlement de la Puissance du Canada, par le discours suivant :—

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat:

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes:

Conformément à la déclaration faite durant la dernière session, le parlement a été convoqué un peu plus tôt que de coutume.

L'abondante moisson dont le Canada a été béni est une cause de sincères remercîments envers le Dispensateur de tous bienfaits.

Je vous félicite sur les preuves d'activité croissante dans les diverses branches du commerce et de l'industrie.

J'ai remarqué plusieurs indices de cette nature dans une tournée que j'ai faite récemment dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et la Colombie-Britannique. Le développement des entreprises minières dans la Colombie-Britannique m'a surtout frappé ; dans certaines localités les ressources minérales sont aujourd'hui développées et utilisées sur un pied convenable.

A special feature of the same tour consisted in the opportunities obtained for visiting a number of the Indian Reservations and also the Indian Industrial Schools. On the former I was received with hearty demonstrations of loyalty and good will, while in connection with the latter the proofs of proficiency and intelligence on the part of the children were highly encouraging.

As to the work of the Indian Department as a whole, the manner in which it is directed and administered appears to be very satisfactory.

A reference to these topics would be incomplete without an allusion to the valuable services of the North-west Mounted Police, which may justly be regarded by Canadians generally as indispensable, under present conditions, to the well-being of those extensive and promising portions of the Dominion in which they are stationed.

Immediately after the prorogation of Parliament my Government communicated through the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba with the Government of that province, in order to ascertain upon what lines the local authorities of Manitoba would be prepared to promote amendments to the Acts respecting education in schools in that province, and whether any arrangement was possible with the Manitoba Government which would render action by the Federal Parliament in this connection unnecessary. I regret to say that the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor have declined to entertain favourably these suggestions, thereby rendering it necessary for my Government in pursuance of its declared policy to introduce legislation in regard to this subject. The papers will be laid before you.

I am happy to inform you that the representations of my Government and the suggestions of the Ottawa Conference respecting steamship communication have resulted in an announcement by the Imperial authorities of their willingness to grant a substantial subvention towards the Atlantic portion of the scheme. This will, I trust, ensure the successful establishment of a line of steamers between the United Kingdom and Canada, which, in point of speed and equipment, shall fully meet all requirements.

My Government have also learned with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint a Committee to consider a proposed Pacific Cable to connect Canada with Australasia. You will, I am sure, share the gratification with which my advisers welcome these announcements as affording further evidence of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to draw closer to each other and to the motherland the outlying portions of the Queen's Dominions. The papers on these subjects will also be submitted to you.

Your attention will be asked to measures intended to provide for the better arming of our militia and the strengthening of Canadian defences.

The growth of population in the North-west Territories as disclosed by the last enumeration calls for additional representation in Parliament. A bill for this purpose will be laid before you.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between Alaska and Canada have concluded their labours and have signed a joint report for presentation to their respective governments. This report will be laid before Parliament in due time.

Cette tournée m'a aussi fourni l'occasion de visiter plusieurs des réserves indiennes, et aussi les écoles industrielles des Sauvages. Chez les premiers j'ai été reçu avec de vives démonstrations de loyauté et d'amitié ; dans les écoles les preuves d'avancement et d'intelligence démontrées chez les élèves sont très encourageantes.

Quant au travail du département des Sauvages, comme tout, la manière dont il est conduit et administré semble très satisfaisante.

En parlant des Territoires du Nord-Ouest il n'est que juste de faire mention des précieux services de la police à cheval du Nord-Ouest ; dans les circonstances actuelles ce corps peut justement être considéré par les Canadiens en général comme indispensable au bien-être de ces vastes et riches parties du Canada où il est stationné.

Immédiatement après la prorogation du parlement, mon gouvernement s'est mis, par la voie du lieutenant-gouverneur du Manitoba, en communication avec le gouvernement de cette province, afin de s'assurer dans quel sens les autorités locales du Manitoba seraient prêtes à apporter des modifications aux actes concernant l'éducation dans les écoles de cette province, et savoir s'il serait possible de faire quelque arrangement avec le gouvernement du Manitoba qui éviterait au parlement fédéral la nécessité de s'occuper de la chose. Je regrette de dire que les aviseurs du lieutenant-gouverneur ont refusé d'admettre favorablement ces suggestions, ce qui a obligé mon gouvernement, conformément à sa politique déjà déclarée, d'introduire une législation à ce sujet. Les documents vous seront soumis.

Je suis heureux de vous apprendre que grâce aux représentations de mon gouvernement et aux suggestions de la Conférence d'Ottawa relative aux communications par vapeurs, les autorités impériales ont annoncé qu'elles étaient prêtes à accorder une subvention matérielle pour la partie atlantique du projet. Ceci aura l'effet, j'en suis convaincu, d'assurer le succès de l'établissement d'une ligne de vapeurs entre le Royaume-Uni et le Canada, laquelle en fait de vitesse et d'équipement, fera face à toutes les exigences.

Mon gouvernement a aussi appris avec satisfaction que le Secrétaire d'Etat pour les colonies avait l'intention de nommer un comité chargé d'étudier le projet d'un câble Pacifique reliant le Canada avec l'Australasie. Je suis convaincu que vous partagerez la satisfaction avec laquelle mes aviseurs ont acclamé cette nouvelle preuve du désir du gouvernement de Sa Majesté de réunir plus intimement les liens qui unissent la mère patrie et les parties éloignées des possessions de la Reine. Les documents relatifs à ces sujets vous seront aussi soumis.

Vous serez invités à étudier des mesures destinées à mieux armer notre milice et renforcer les défenses canadiennes.

L'accroissement de la population dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, que le dernier recensement a dévoilé, exige une représentation plus nombreuse en parlement. Un projet de loi à cet effet vous sera soumis.

Je suis heureux de pouvoir vous informer que les commissaires nommés par la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis dans le but de délimiter la frontière entre l'Alaska et le Canada, ont fini leurs travaux et ont signé un rapport conjoint pour présenter à leurs gouvernements respectifs. Ce rapport sera soumis au parlement en temps propice.

At the request of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies a delegate of my Government visited England last summer to confer with the Imperial authorities upon the question of Copyright. His report will be laid before you, and I doubt not that this subject will again receive your earnest attention.

You will also be asked to consider measures for the extension and development of our trade in agricultural products with the United Kingdom, and other markets.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. The latter have been framed with every regard for economy consistent with the requirements of the public service.

You will be pleased to learn that the revenues of the country show a gradual and continuous increase, and that the promised equilibrium between income and expenditure on Consolidated Fund account for the current year bids fair to be realized.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these subjects and others which may come before you to your earnest consideration, relying upon your wisdom and prudence under the Divine guidance to discharge with dignity and effect the high trust committed to your care.

A la prière du Très-honorable Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies, un délégué de mon gouvernement a visité l'Angleterre l'été dernier, à l'effet de s'entendre avec les autorités impériales sur la question des droits d'auteurs. Son rapport vous sera soumis, et je ne doute pas que cette question recevra encore votre sérieuse attention.

Vous aurez aussi à vous occuper de mesures pour le développement de notre commerce en produits agricoles avec le Royaume-Uni, et autres pays.

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes:

Les comptes de l'année dernière et les estimations pour l'année prochaine vous seront soumis. Les estimations ont été préparées avec toute l'économie compatible avec les exigences du service public.

Vous apprendrez avec plaisir que les revenus du pays indiquent une augmentation graduelle et continue, et que l'équilibre que l'on vous avait promis entre les recettes et les dépenses à compte du Fonds consolidé pour l'année courante sont en bonne voie de se réaliser.

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat:

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes:

Je recommande ces sujets et les autres dont vous aurez à vous occuper à votre sérieuse considération, confiant que dans votre sagesse et votre prudence et guidés par la grâce de Dieu vous remplirez dignement la haute mission qui vous est confiée.

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE,

OTTAWA, Thursday, 2nd January, 1896.

This day, at THREE o'clock P.M., HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the SIXTH SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, with the following Speech :—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In accordance with the announcement made during the last session, Parliament has been summoned somewhat in advance of the usual period.

The bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed is a cause for the deepest thankfulness to the Giver of all good.

I congratulate you upon the evidence of increased activity in the various branches of commerce and industry.

Several such indications have come under my personal observation during a tour made recently in the North-west Territories and British Columbia. In particular, I noticed the extension of mining enterprise in British Columbia, where the vast mineral resources are in certain localities being now developed and utilized upon something like an adequate scale.

A special feature of the same tour consisted in the opportunities obtained for visiting a number of the Indian Reservations and also the Indian Industrial Schools. On the former I was received with hearty demonstrations of loyalty and good will, while in connection with the latter the proofs of proficiency and intelligence on the part of the children were highly encouraging.

As to the work of the Indian Department as a whole, the manner in which it is directed and administered appears to be very satisfactory.

A reference to these topics would be incomplete without an allusion to the valuable services of the North-west Mounted Police, which may justly be regarded by Canadians generally as indispensable, under present conditions, to the well-being of those extensive and promising portions of the Dominion in which they are stationed.

Immediately after the prorogation of Parliament my Government communicated through the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba with the Government of that province, in order to ascertain upon what lines the local authorities of Manitoba would be prepared to promote amendments to the Acts respecting education in schools in that province, and whether any arrangement was possible with the Manitoba Government which would render action by the Federal Parliament in this connection unnecessary. I regret to say that the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor have declined to entertain favourably these suggestions, thereby rendering it necessary for my Government in pursuance of its declared policy to introduce legislation in regard to this subject. The papers will be laid before you.

I am happy to inform you that the representations of my Government and the suggestions of the Ottawa Conference respecting steamship communication have resulted in an announcement by the Imperial authorities of their willingness to grant a substantial subvention towards the Atlantic portion of the scheme. This will, I trust, ensure the successful establishment of a line of steamers between the United Kingdom and Canada, which, in point of speed and equipment, shall fully meet all requirements.

My Government have also learned with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint a Committee to consider a proposed Pacific Cable to connect Canada with Australasia. You will, I am sure, share the gratification with which my advisers welcome these announcements as affording further evidence of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to draw closer to each other and to the motherland the outlying portions of the Queen's Dominions. The papers on these subjects will also be submitted to you.

Your attention will be asked to measures intended to provide for the better arming of our militia and the strengthening of Canadian defences.

The growth of population in the North-west Territories as disclosed by the last enumeration calls for additional representation in Parliament. A bill for this purpose will be laid before you.

I am happy to be able to inform you that the Commissioners appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between Alaska and Canada have concluded their labours and have signed a joint report for presentation to their respective governments. This report will be laid before Parliament in due time.

At the request of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies a delegate of my Government visited England last summer to confer with the Imperial authorities upon the question of Copyright. His report will be laid before you, and I doubt not that this subject will again receive your earnest attention.

You will also be asked to consider measures for the extension and development of our trade in agricultural products with the United Kingdom, and other markets.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. The latter have been framed with every regard for economy consistent with the requirements of the public service.

You will be pleased to learn that the revenues of the country show a gradual and continuous increase, and that the promised equilibrium between income and expenditure on Consolidated Fund account for the current year bids fair to be realized.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these subjects and others which may come before you to your earnest consideration, relying upon your wisdom and prudence under the Divine guidance to discharge with dignity and effect the high trust committed to your care.

DESPATCHES.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

The 3rd day of October, 1895.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated 30th July, 1868, made by Her Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the merchant ships of the United States of America, the measurement whereof should after the 1st January, 1865, have been ascertained and denoted on the registers and other national papers of such ships, testified by the dates thereof, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purpose, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships, after making therefrom the same deductions in respect of crew space and engine room, as would, if such ships were British, be made from their gross tonnage under the laws relating to British ships;

And whereas by another Order in Council, dated 19th March, 1883, made in exercise of the aforesaid powers, Her Majesty was pleased to direct as follows:—

1. As regards sailing ships:—that merchant sailing ships of the United States of America, the measurement whereof after the 5th August, 1882, has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.
2. As regards steamships:—that merchant ships belonging to the United States of America, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall, after the said 5th day of August, 1882, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships. Provided nevertheless that if the owner or master of any such American steamship desires the deduction for engine room in his ship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships, instead of under the American rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules.

And whereas by section 84 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that, whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council, that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty in Council that the tonnage regulations of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the United States of America, and such regulations are now in force there, having come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1895;

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the United States of America to which the hereinbefore recited Orders of the 30th July, 1868, and the 19th March, 1883, may respectively apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Orders remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so respectively apply;

And whereas the provisions of section one of The Rules of Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with:

Now therefore Her Majesty, in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned, is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the merchant ships of the United States of America the measurement whereof shall, after the 1st day of April, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificates of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

24-4 C. L. PEEL.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[3570]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by sec. 5, ch. 74, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a Shipping Office shall be and the same is hereby established at the Port of Hesquiat, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3571]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 6th section of The Seamen's Act, chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. A. J. Brabant to be Shipping Master at the Port of Hesquiat, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3621]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, advise that the Order in Council of the 25th of July, 1895, granting to the Municipality of the Town of Macleod, in the District of Alberta, certain lands in the vicinity thereof for park purposes, be amended by substituting in the description of the said lands the word "South" for the word "North" used in error, and so that the said description of the lands so granted shall read to include "a portion of the South half of Section 14, "Township 9, Range 26 west of the 4th Meridian," instead of "a portion of the North half of Section "14, Township 9, Range 26 west of the 4th Meridian."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3567]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by sec. 5, ch. 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a Shipping Office shall be and the same is hereby established at the Port of Barclay Sound, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

[3568]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 6th section of "The Seamen's Act," chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. M. Swartout to be Shipping Master at the Port of Barclay Sound, Vancouver Island, B.C.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3331]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 18th day of November, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 11th November, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that by an Order in Council of 10th January, 1895, authority was granted for the sale to Mrs. Margaret Gunn, of the north-west quarter of Section 16, Township 10, Range 18 west of the 1st Meridian, at one dollar an acre. Mrs. Gunn now represents that she is not in a position to avail herself of this privilege, and asks that, instead thereof, the whole half-section be sold to a person named by her, the price to be $1.25 an acre.

The Minister submits a report upon the case by the Deputy Minister of the Interior wherein the facts are recited, and the application recommended, and he, the Minister, is of opinion that this case is one which comes within the class of those which it has been customary, in the past, to dispose of in the manner suggested.

The Minister recommends that, under section 41 of The Dominion Lands Act, he be authorized to cancel Mrs. Gunn's homestead and pre-emption entries for the west half of Section 16, Township 10, Range 18 west of the 1st Meridian, and to sell the half-section to her nominee at $1.25 an acre.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3517]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 2nd December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that the Windsor School District No. 265, of the North-west Territories, have applied for one acre of land in the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 31, Township 26, Range 6 west of the 2nd Meridian, being a parcel of land five chains due south by two chains due west, for the purpose of a school site upon which to erect a school-house.

The Minister states that the land forms a portion of the grant to the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, which company has relinquished its right to the one acre in question, and he therefore recommends that he be authorized to issue to the said School District letters patent for the acre of land applied for, under the terms and conditions imposed by clause 31 of The Dominion Lands Act.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3584]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 18th day of May, 1892, Mr. D. Maloney, of St. Albert, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories, made a Military Homestead entry for the east half of Section 14, Township 52, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian. Mr. Maloney now represents that on account of the nature of his duties as a member of the North-west Assembly, he has been unable to complete the performance of the residence and cultivation prescribed by the law, and he asks that he be permitted to purchase the half-section mentioned for the sum of $480, being one-half of the regulation price of $3 per acre.

The Minister is of opinion that Mr. Maloney's request is a reasonable one, and he recommends that he be authorized to sell the land to any person who may be named for that purpose by Mr. Maloney at the price mentioned, namely $480.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

[3614]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 7th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that Mr. W. B. Scarth, then agent of Lord Mount Stephen, made certain advances during the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, to Count Paul O. D'Esterhazy, amounting with interest to the 30th September last, to $653.83 under the plan sanctioned by the Minister of the Interior, for the purpose of assisting Count D'Esterhazy to settle on the south-east quarter of Section 7, Township 19, Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian. Attached hereto are a statutory declaration made by Mr. Scarth of the facts of the case and a statement of the indebtedness, the declaration setting forth that Count d'Esterhazy has never discharged the debt and has left the country.

The Minister further states that Mr. L A. Hamilton, the Land Commissioner of the Canada North-west Land Company, has now made application to the Minister of the Interior, on behalf of Lord Mount Stephen, for the issue of a patent in the latter's name for the above mentioned land, stating that after receiving the advances shown in the statement of indebtedness above mentioned Count d'Esterhazy refused to execute the lien necessary under The Dominion Lands Act to create a charge against the land as a security for the advance.

The Minister, after a very careful consideration of the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act under which liens for advances to settlers may be recognized by the Minister of the Interior, and patents may be issued to the lien holders in the cases of delinquent settlers, is of the opinion that the application for the issue of a patent to Lord Mount Stephen for the south-east quarter of Section 7, Township 19, Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian, cannot be granted; for, although there is sufficient evidence to establish an advance by Lord Mount Stephen to Count d'Esterhazy, notwithstanding statements to the contrary made by the latter, two of the most important conditions precedent to the recognition by the Minister of the Interior of the advances have not been complied with, Count d'Esterhazy never having made a homestead entry for the land for which the issue of a patent is now asked, and never having executed the lien in the form required by The Dominion Lands Act, or in any other form.

The Minister desires to point out in connection with the statement of account that the amount of the advance is in excess of the $600 limited by The Dominion Lands Act, and also contains items which do not fall within the class of items mentioned in the Act, or in the Schedule to the form of acknowledgement.

The Minister, while he does not consider that a patent under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, relating to advances to settlers could be issued to Lord Mount Stephen in this case, is nevertheless of opinion that the circumstances above set forth would amply justify the sale of the quarter-section at the minimum rate of Dominion lands, as set forth in clause 29 of The Dominion Lands Act.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to sell to Lord Mount Stephen the south-east quarter of Section 7, Township 19, Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre, and issue a patent therefor, upon the completion of the purchase.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted as above recommended.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

[3389]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum, dated 15th November, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that the north-west quarter of Section 7, Township 4, Range 14 west of the 1st Meridian, containing an area of 162·47 acres, was sold to the late Andrew Mabon, of Roseberry, Manitoba, on the 6th July, 1880, at $2.00 per acre, and that the purchaser paid one instalment of $33.00 leaving a balance due of $291.94.

The Minister states that Mr. Andrew Mabon died on the 3rd of February, 1894, and he has received an application from Mr. John Mabon, of St. Louis Station, County of Beauharnois, the father of the deceased purchaser, stating that he has come into possession of all his son's property and desires to acquire the above mentioned land at the lowest rate at which the Department of the Interior will dispose of it to him.

The Minister states that it is represented to him that the deceased purchaser had been in actual occupation of the land, but had been unfortunate in the matter of losing his crops and in consequence did not fulfil his purchase.

The Minister therefore recommends that, under the circumstances, he be authorized to cancel the original sale, and sell the quarter-section to Mr. John Mabon, at the rate of $2.00 per acre, the price at which the sale was originally made to the late Andrew Mabon.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

24-4

[3498]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS permission has been asked to fish for Steel-head Salmon in the Fraser River, until the 15th of February; and, as little is known of the habits of these fish, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is of opinion that, with due safe-guards, such fishing might be permitted during the present season as an experiment, and for the purpose of collecting evidence regarding the winter migration of fish in the Fraser River.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by The Fisheries Act, (chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes), and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 4 of the General Fishery Regulations for British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council of the 3rd of March, 1894, be amended by adding the following clause thereto, viz. :—

" Provided that the use of drift-nets, having an " extension measure of not less than seven and three " quarters $(7\frac{3}{4})$ inches be permitted in fishing for " Steel-head Salmon in the Fraser River, from the 1st " December, 1895, to the 15th of February, 1896."

JOHN J. McGEE,
25-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3339]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 12th November, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that in the year 1878, the Department of Indian Affairs allotted to the Nicomen Band of Indians, in Yale District, British Columbia, two small reserves to be known as the Put-kwa and Shu-ouch-ten Reserves, containing an area of 10·50 acres each. These Reserves were surveyed in the year 1886, and were found to lie within the railway belt ceded to the Dominion by the Province of British Columbia, and have been located in Township 15, Range 26 west of the 6th Meridian, in the Dominion Lands System of Survey.

The Minister further states that the Department of Indian Affairs has submitted a plan and descriptions of the Reserves in question, and desires the assent of Your Excellency thereto.

The Minister, on examination, finds that the lands desired are vacant and available for the purpose mentioned, and he, therefore, recommends that the areas of 10·50 acres each, coloured pink on the accompanying map and in accordance with the descriptions furnished (copies of which, approved by the Surveyor General, are also hereto attached) be set apart and reserved for the purposes of the Nicomen Band of Indians in British Columbia.

The Committee submit the foregoing for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Description of the Put-kwa Indian Reserve.

Those certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Sections 11 and 14, in Township 15, in Range 26 west of the 6th Meridian, in the Railway Belt, British Columbia, and which may be more particularly described as follows ;—

1. Commencing at a point on the north boundary of said Section 11, distant easterly twenty-five chains and seventeen links from the north-west corner of the same ; thence southerly parallel to the west boundary of said Section, a distance of thirteen chains and twenty-four links ; thence easterly parallel to the north boundary of said Section, a distance of two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the right bank of the Thompson River ; thence northerly following upon said bank to its intersection with the north boundary of said Section ; thence westerly along the said north boundary to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at the point on the south boundary of said Section 14, distant easterly twenty-five chains and seventeen links from the south-west corner of the same ; thence northerly parallel to the west boundary of said Section 14, a distance of six chains and seventy-six links ; thence easterly parallel to the south boundary of said Section 14, a distance of seven chains and seventy-seven links, more or less, to the right bank of the Thompson River ; thence southerly following upon said bank to its intersection with the said south boundary ; thence westerly along said south boundary to the point of commencement ; containing together an area of ten and a half acres, be the same, more or less.

Description for the Shu-ouch-ten Indian Reserve.

Those certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Sections 13 and 14, in Township 15, in Range 26 west of the 6th Meridian, in the Railway Belt, British Columbia, and which may be more particularly described as follows ;—

1. Commencing at a point on the west boundary of said Section 13, distant southerly thirty-nine chains and ninety links from the north-west corner of the same ; thence easterly parallel to the south boundary of said Section 13, a distance of five chains and eighty-one links ; thence southerly parallel to said west boundary, a distance of twelve chains and thirty-three links, more or less, to the north bank of the Thompson River ; thence westerly along said bank to its intersection with the said west boundary ; thence northerly along said west boundary to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a point on the east boundary of said Section 14, distant southerly thirty-nine chains and ninety links from the north-east corner of the same ; thence westerly parallel to the south boundary of said Section 14, a distance of four chains and nineteen links ; thence southerly parallel to the said east boundary, a distance of ten chains and fifty links, more or less, to the north bank of the Thompson River ; thence easterly following along said bank to its intersection with the said east boundary ; thence northerly along said east boundary to the point of commencement ; containing together an area of ten acres and a half, more or less. 25-4

[2394]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 3rd day of August, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 25th July, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that through the instrumentality of the Reverend Dom Paul Benoit, the Reverend Armano M. Mourez, and the Reverend A. H. Chalumeau, two very successful colonies of agriculturists from France have been established at Notre-Dame de Lourdes, in Townships 6 and 7, Ranges 8 and 9 west of the 1st Meridian, and at St. Claude, in Townships 7 and 8 in the same ranges. These gentlemen have made several trips from Canada to France and from France to Canada, in order to induce people to settle in Manitoba. The section of country which they selected, while it appears to be very suitable to the class of farmers whom they have been successful in inducing to settle in the two parishes mentioned, was passed over by other land seekers. By their efforts, however, almost all the homesteads available in that section of Manitoba have been taken up.

The Minister states that at the initiation of the settlement in 1893, there were as many as 120 settlers in Notre-Dame de Lourdes, and 55 in St. Claude, and the population in the meantime has greatly increased not only by natural causes, but also by immigration from France. The three gentlemen named obtained each a homestead entry shortly after their arrival in this country, the Reverend Dom Paul Benoit obtaining an entry for the north-west quarter of Section 32, Township 6, Range 8 west of the 1st Meridian, on the 21st May, 1891, the Reverend A. H. Chalumeau, for the north-east quarter of Section 20, Township 8, Range 7, on the 21st April, 1893, and the Reverend A. M. Mourez for Legal Subdivisions 9, 10 and 16 of the north-east quarter of Section 36, Township 6, Range 9 west of the 1st Meridian, on the 6th December, 1894. They have substantially complied with all the conditions of the homestead law, except as to residence, which the nature of their duties and the rules of their Order will not permit to be made upon their respective homesteads, as they are required to live in the community.

The Minister, under the circumstances, and in view of their energetic and successful efforts on behalf of immigration, recommends that upon satisfactory proof being given that they have become naturalized British subjects, they be permitted to acquire their respective homesteads on payment of the minimum price fixed by the law for Dominion lands, namely, at $1.00 per acre.

The Minister further adds that the area and the amount of purchase money resulting from the sale of these homesteads at the above named price will be as follows :—

Legal Subdivisions 9, 10 and 16 of the north-east quarter of Section 36, Township 6, Range 9 west of the 1st Meridian, containing 120 acres, $120 ; the north-west quarter of Section 32, Township 6, Range 8 west of the 1st Meridian, containing 159·32 acres, $159.32 ; and the north-east quarter of Section 20, Township 8, Range 7 west of the 1st Meridian, containing an area of 160 acres, $160, making the total amount of purchase money $439.32.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOSEPH POPE,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

25-4

[3501]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the 8th section of The Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act, 1894, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 48, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Hormisdas Laporte, of the City of Montreal, merchant, to be a member of the Corporation of Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, *vice* Arthur Hurteau, Esq., deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

25-4

[3344]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following regulations for the governance of Official Weighers appointed under the Act 54-55 Victoria, chap. 47, viz. :—

REGULATIONS.

1. Every person appointed as Official Weigher under the provisions of the said Act, shall have sole control of the scales and weights at any elevator for which he is authorized to act, and may require the said scales and weights to be tested and inspected whenever he may have reason to doubt their accuracy.

2. He may appoint such Assistant Weighers subject to confirmation by the Department of Inland Revenue, as may be required, for whose official acts he shall be responsible as if done by himself.

3. On every car load he is required to weigh he may collect a fee of twenty-five cents.

4. He shall be subject to the same penalties in respect of incorrect weighing as are imposed upon Inspectors of Grain under The Inspection Act.

5. Before entering upon his duties as official weigher he shall give such bonds for the proper performance of his duties and that of his assistants as may be required by the Department of Inland Revenue.

6. He shall, before entering upon his duties, take before a Notary or Justice of the Peace the following oath, viz. :—

I   solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and honestly, to the best of my skill and understanding execute the office and perform the duties of Official Weigher, and that I will not, directly or indirectly or by means of any other person or persons on my behalf receive any fee, reward or gratuity whatever (except such as are allowed me by law) by reason of any function of my office as Official Weigher.

7. For each weighing he shall issue a certificate in the following form—or such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Department of Inland Revenue :—

CERTIFICATE.

DOMINION OF CANADA

OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL WEIGHER

Inspection Division of

Car No.	Initial.	Place Weighed.	Date.	Contents.	Weight in lbs.	Remarks.

(Sd.)——————
Official Weigher.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

25-4

[3392]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum, dated 18th November, 1895, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs submitting herewith regulations passed by the Council of the Saugeen Band of Indians under section 76 of The Indian Act.

The Minister states that the regulations are framed on a model furnished by the Department of Indian Affairs, and he recommends that they be confirmed under the aforesaid section.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

The Council of the Saugeen Band of Indians in the Province of Ontario, enact, subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council, under section 76 of The Indian Act, the following regulations :—

1. The Council may appoint by resolution one or more persons to visit each Indian residence within the reserve during the first week of every month, and to notify each owner or occupant on whose premises there is found any filth, offal, or carcass, to remove or bury the same ; and every Indian who on being so notified fails within twenty-four hours to remove or bury any such filth, offal or carcass shall be liable to a penalty of $2 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

2. Every Indian owner or occupant shall keep his premises clear of all noxious weeds; and any such owner or occupant who fails to remove any such noxious weeds found growing upon his premises within fourteen days of his being notified so to do by

the Indian Agent or any person thereunto authorized by the Council, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $2 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

3. Every able-bodied Indian resident upon the reserve and every non-resident owner shall at a time appointed by the Council, contribute three days labour on public work of the nature described in paragraphs (*f*) and (*g*) of section 76 of The Indian Act, upon the reserve, or as may be indicated by a supervisor appointed by the Council; and every Indian resident upon the reserve and every non-resident owner who fails or refuses to contribute such three days labour when called upon to do so under the authority of the Council shall be liable to a penalty of $3 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days.

We hereby certify that the above regulations were passed by the Saugeen Indian Council, November 4, 1895.

JOHN GEORGE,
THOMAS SOLOMON,
Chiefs.
CEPHAS KAHBEEYS,
Councillor.
JOHN CROWE, Indian Agent.
25–4

[3344]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Weights and Measures Act," chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 19 of the Regulations respecting weights and measures established by the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the last line thereof and substituting in lieu thereof the following:—

The form of all measures of capacity must be cylindrical or conical; when of the latter form they shall not be verified unless they are capable of containing, when filled to the narrowest part of the neck, the respective weights of distilled water set forth as below:—

	lbs. av.
For every gallon	10
For every ½ gallon	5
For every quart	2½
For every pint	1¼
	Grains Troy.
For every ½ pint	437
For every gill	219
For every ½ gill	109

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F. and with the barometer at 30".

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
25–4

[3507]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 15 of The Wrecks and Salvage Act, chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a district for the purposes of the said Act be established, which shall embrace all the coast line of the County of Queen's, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
25–4

[3508]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of The Wrecks and Salvage Act, chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Calvin A. Bowlby, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, to be Receiver of Wreck for the district which comprises the coast line of the County of Queen's, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
25–4

[3324]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the of 15th day November, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 5th section of The Seamen's Act, chapter 74 of the R. S., and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that separate shipping offices be and the same are hereby established at the Ports of Ahousett, Clayoquot and Kyuquot on the Island of Vancouver, British Columbia.

His Excellency is further pleased to order that the following persons be appointed Shipping Masters at the said ports namely:—

C. R. McDougall, at the port of Ahousett; John Grice, at the port of Clayoquot, and J. Maulman, at the port of Kyuquot.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
24–4

[3390]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 14th November, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that by Order in Council of the 28th March, 1891, the north-west quarter of Section 18, Township 17, Range 19 west of the 2nd Principal Meridian, was reserved from sale and settlement for the purpose of enabling the Minister of Justice to select the whole or such portion thereof as he might find necessary for the purposes of the Regina Jail, and stating that the Deputy Minister of Justice now reports that this quarter-section is required for the purposes of the jail at Regina, and that it is desirable that the title should be transferred to the Department of Justice in order that the jail reserve may be defined and proclaimed as such.

The Minister therefore recommends that the said north-west quarter of Section 18, Township 17, Range 19 west of the 2nd Principal Meridian, excepting thereout one chain in width extending along the eastern boundary thereof, which had been sold to Mr. George A. Montgomery before the passage of the Order in Council of 28th March, 1891, be transferred to the Department of Justice for the purposes of the Regina jail.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
24–4

[3411]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a report, dated 13th November 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that an application has been received from the Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, for a grant of land as a site for the society's buildings.

The Minister recommends, it having been ascertained from the society that that portion of the north-west quarter of Section 7, Township 21, Range 13 west of the 2nd Meridian, lying north of the Qu'Appelle River, which was at one time included within the Mounted Police Reserve, and containing about 12 acres more or less, would be suitable for the purpose, and the land being available, that he be authorized to make a free grant of the same in favour of the society, under clause 31 of The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and to issue letters patent for the land, the conditions and uses to which it is to be subject being expressed in such letters patent.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
24-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3442]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 14th November, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that he has received an application from the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, for the reservation of portions of Sections 4, 5 and 6, all of Sections 7, 8 and 9, in Township 27, Range 16, and portions of Sections 13, 14 and 15, and all of Sections 22, 23 and 24, in Township 27, Range 17, all west of the 2nd Meridian, for Hay Lands for the use of the Indians of the George Gordon and Muscowequan Bands.

The Minister observes, that the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs has reported that these Indians have been compelled to cut hay off their reserve in order to winter their stock, there not being sufficient on the reserve for their purpose, as they are engaged to a large extent in cattle raising.

The Minister recommends that, as the lands in question are vacant and available, they be reserved for Hay Lands for the use of the Indians of the George Gordon and Muscowequan Bands.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
24-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3477]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, advise that he be authorized to reserve the north half of Section 21, Township 48, Range 17 west of the 3rd Meridian, at present scheduled to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for Mounted Police purposes, for which it is required, the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company having agreed to surrender it for this purpose.

JOHN J. McGEE,
24-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3423]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 7th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Alonzo Chesley of St. John, New Brunswick, to be an Inspector for the purposes of the Act respecting the shipping of Live Stock (54-55 Victoria, chapter 36) under the provisions of the 4th section thereof.

JOHN J. McGEE,
24-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 1st January, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8286. "Up to Date; or, The Life of a Lumberman, Illustrated." By Captain G. S. Thompson, Lindsay, Ont., 26th December, 1895.

8287. "Bell Telephone Company of Canada, (Limited), Toronto and Toronto Junction Exchanges, Subscribers' Directory, Ontario Department, December, 1895." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, (Limited), Montreal, Que., 26th December, 1895.

8288. "Cartier and Hochelaga, Maisonneuve and Ville-Marie." (Two Historic Poems of Montreal.) By Walter Norton Evans, Montreal, Que., 26th December, 1895.

8289. "Come Unto Me." (Anthem for Mixed Voices.) By W. H. Hewlett. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Limited), London, England, 27th December, 1895.

8290. "Between Two Fires." (Lithograph.) The Toronto Brewing and Malting Company (Limited), Toronto, Ont., 27th December, 1895.

8291. "The Ontario Legal Chart, 1896." Henry Ryerson Hardy, Toronto, Ont., 28th December, 1895.

8292. "Notes on English Grammar." By A. Allen Brockington, B.A. The Copp, Clark Company (Limited), Toronto, Ont., 30th December, 1895.

8293. "Poems on the Manitoba School Question." By D. H. Watt, LL.B., Toronto, Ont., 31st December, 1895.

8294. "Insurance Plans of Kaslo, Nanaimo and Steveston, British Columbia." Charles Edward Goad, Montreal, Que., 31st December, 1895.

8295. "Insurance Plan of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba." Charles Edward Goad, Montreal, Que., 31st December, 1895.

W. B. SCARTH,
27-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

Public Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1895, incorporating John Cameron McLauchlin, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, manufacturer; Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, manufacturer, and Charles Coperthwait Gray, manufacturer, both of the City and District of Montreal; Fred Howard Gray, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and Farquhar Stuart Maclennan, advocate, of the City of Montreal, aforesaid, for the following purposes, viz:—(*a.*) To purchase and acquire the business heretofore carried on by John Cameron McLauchlin, Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, Charles Cowperthwait Gray, and Fred Howard Gray, in the City of Montreal, in partnership under the name of the Canadian Fibre Chamois Company, as manufacturers, including all the plant, machinery and stock in trade, and rights, good-will and assets generally of the said business; (*b.*) To manufacture and sell dry goods, fabrics, and interlinings, to convert wood fibre into a soft and pliable state, resembling dressed chamois skin or buckskin; (*c.*) To manufacture and sell clothing, blankets and other coverings and other merchantable wares and products; (*d.*) To purchase and acquire patents, trade marks and trade names as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company's business mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and to grant licenses for the use of the same or either of them; (*e.*) To carry on when required the said business mentioned in clause (*a*) and to extend the same to any and all of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, by the name of "The Canadian Fibre Chamois Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1895, incorporating John William Coy, manufacturer, Harry Ellis, mechanical superintendent, Henry Flummerfelt, tanner, Florence Adelaide Coy, married woman, all of the City of St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario; Lorenzo Clarke Raymond, of the Town of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—To manufacture rope and belting, tan leather, and to sell the same, by the name of "The Power Rope and Belting Company" (limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, incorporating John A. Bain, David Lowrey, Ezra A. Brown, James A. Wallace and John D. Patterson, all of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, manufacturers; Lyman M. Jones and Walter E. H. Massey, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturers, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) The manufacturing, purchasing, selling, trading and dealing in wagons, carriages, sleighs, omnibusses, street-cars and parts thereof; (*b.*) With power to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security for the price of goods, wares and merchandise manufactured and sold by the company and to alienate the same at pleasure, by the name of "The Bain Wagon Company" (Limited), with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of December 1895, incorporating John Connor, manufacturer, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick; Nicholas K. Connolly, contractor, of the City of Quebec; Michael Connolly, contractor, Edward A'D. Moran, advocate; John Ogilvy, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.—To manufacture, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of rope, binder twine, cordage, oakum and other products of hemp, jute, sisal, flax, manilla, cotton and other fibres, and to purchase, sell, deal in and produce the said materials and fibres, to purchase, make, manufacture, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery plant and fixtures required in said business, by the name of "The Continental Twine and Cordage Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of December, 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1895, incorporating Henry Aldwin Sherwin, manufacturer, of the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America; Charles Millard Pratt, manufacturer, William Henry Andrews, manufacturer, both of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; Walter Horace Cottingham, merchant, Charles Lyman, druggist, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacturing, selling, and dealing in all kinds of varnish, japans, oils and dryers, by the name of 'The Cottingham Varnish Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 27th day of December, 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
26-3 Acting Secretary of State.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE PRELIMINARY, OR LOWER GRADE, CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

At Halifax, N.S.

Atkinson, Charles Edward.
Beattie, George H. R.
Dunlop, David Shannon.
Johnston, Duncan H.
Murrans, L. Daniel.
McDonald, Joseph Hector.
Theakston, Henry.
Theakston, R. F.

At St. John, N. B.

Campbell, William Henry.
Carleton, James H.
Christopher, Francis.
Corbett, George T.
Curry, Milton H.
Hanington, Francis Grace.
Hanson, Oscar, jr.
Lindsay, Hez. L.
Lipsett, John Alex.
Magee, William James.
Martin, Denis E.
Moore, Charles Henry.
Morrison, Fred. K.
McKinney, William Verner
McMurray, Thomas.
Neve, Edward J.
Owens, James P.
Smith, Benjamin F.
Trecartin, John M.
Thomson, Fred. C.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Whelan, Lawrence.

At Quebec.

Blondeau, Arthur.
Burroughs, Arline.
Coady, Nicholas.
Debigarré, Louis.
Dion, Alfred.
Donnelly, Joseph.
Dubé, Joseph.
Ennis, Catharine E.
Garneau, Auguste.
Jackson, Edouard Et.
Mailloux, Joseph.
Roy Amanda.
Taché, Etienne J.
Talbot, Diogène.
Timmons, John.
Turcotte, François A.
Turcotte, Jean L. E.

At Montreal.

Allen, G. M.
Augé, Henri L.
Beauchamp, J. A.
Beaudoin, Theobald.
Bernard, J. M. P.
Bisson, Norbert.

Bisson, E. H.
Bowen, Frederick C.
Brian, Salathiel William.
Brissette, Joseph H.
Brown, William Henry.
Callary, James P.
Charbonneau, D'Arcy.
Chartrand, Alphonse.
Chartrand, Aldéric.
Clément, Ferdinand.
Clermont, Joseph Roch.
Coderre, Napoléon.
Constantineau, J. Gilbert.
Cormier, Joseph E.
Cousineau, Bruno.
Crevier, Emmanuel.
Cross, George Burns.
Crowley, Michael J.
Des Trois Maisons, J. M. Antoine.
Desautels, Albéric.
Deschambault, Honorius.
Desmarteau, Napoléon.
Dolan, Michael.
Donohue, Timothy.
Doray, Alphonse.
Dragon, Napoléon.
Dunn, William A. A.
Duprat, Odilon.
Duprat, Elgia.
Ferland, Ed. Philias.
Finn, Timothy J.
Finn, John Peter.
Foucault, Charles H.
Fyfe, J. A.
Giroux, George.
Gravel, G. Antoine.
Grégoire, Anthyme.
Guilbault, Rodolphe.
Gummersell, John J.
Hartford, Frederick J.
Hestie, Archie H.
Hébert, Hector.
Jackson, Albert John.
Jasmin, Joseph (fils).
Jeannin, Alfred.
Jokisch, Hermann.
Kinsella, William.
Lachapelle, Henri.
Lacroix, Alphonse.
Lamontagne, Louis.
Langlois, Zéphirin.
Lanthier, Joseph.

Larin, Joseph A. A.
Lauzon, Horace.
Leduc, Maxime.
Lee, Joseph E. L.
Lefebvre, Ovide.
Legg, Joseph.
Lemay, Ariste.
Leroux, Charles.
LeRoux, Joseph Roméo.
Magnan, Joseph A.
Major, Emilio.
Malepart, Odilon.
Mathieu, J. J. U.
Mathieu, Philias.
Mayer, Napoléon.
Ménard, Joseph.
Moineau, Ernest.
Mondoux, Hercule.
Monet, Trefflé.
Moranville, Joseph E.
Morel, Adrien.
McCarthy, Michael J.
McCarthy, Jeremiah.
McDonald, Alexander P.
McElroy, P. J.
McNeil, Elzéar.
Paradis, Joseph H.
Paré, Napoléon.
Paquette, J. Adélard.
Patterson, Walter.
Payfer, Louis H.
Pelchat, Arthur.
Peltier, Caduce.
Poirier, Arthur.
Prince, Joseph G.
Quenneville, W.
Rivet, Ludger.
Robineau, Francis.
Rochon, Henri.
Rochon, Edouard.
Rodrigue, Charles.
Rouleau, J. Elzéar.
Saulniers, Adelard.
Savoie, J. Henri W.
Sissons, Eva C.
Stevens, Thomas R.
Sullivan, John.
St. Maurice, Urgel.
Taillon, Wilfred.
Thérien, Alfred.
Thibault, Jean-Baptiste.
Urquhart, Bryce Allan.
Villemaire, J. Eug.

At Ottawa.

Ackland, John.
Adams, Wm. H.
Ardouin, George.
Baine, Flora S.
Ballantine, George.
Beauvais, Max.
Beeson, E. L.
Berford, Wm. R.
Bérubé, J.
Bleakney, Ida.
Braden, Lizzie.
Brock, Wm. C.
Brown, Calvin G.
Butterworth, Ernest.
Charron, W. J.
Codd, Edmund F.
Codd, George.
Conway, Theresa.
Cornish, Clarence.
Côté, Jules J.
Cummings, Robert C.
Currie, David John.
Dorning, John.
Dowdall, Helena.
Doyle, Michael H.
Duhamel, Telesphore.
Dunlop, James R.
Dwyer, James M.
Elliott, George W.
Ellis, Ethel L.

Fabricius, Otto.
Faulkner, Annonciade.
Gibson, Ernest F.
Gingras, Alfred.
Glasmacher, Mary.
Graham, Geraldine G.
Gray, Mary.
Greene, Peter.
Grichen, Otto.
Harback, Horace.
Henderson, Thomas.
Hewlett, Henry.
Holbrook, James H.
Hunter, Nettie.
Ide, Thomas.
Jones, Joseph H.
Jordan, William D.
Keating, J. Joseph.
Kelly, Daniel.
Kenney, Eleanor M.
Kenny, Mary F.
Leafloor, John.
Malette, Gédéon.
Marks, Abraham.
Marks, Bertha.
Martin, Jessie K.
May, Oswald.
Murphy, Anna.
Macdonald, Mary A.
McEvoy, Katie.

McLatchie, Arthur A.
McNeil, Edward R.
O'Connor, George.
Pigott, Mary.
Plunkett, Charlotte.
Potvin, Napoléon.
Prentiss, Martha A.
Purcell, Denis P.
Rathbone, George.
Richardson, Eleanor.
Rickey, Isaac.
Roger, Robert M.
Routhier, Ozias.
Sagala, Joseph D.
Salmon, Florence.

Scott, B. Winfield.
Shea, Christine.
Smith, Matilda J.
Smith, Katharine.
Smith, William G.
Smith, Nina A.
Sparham, Harry S.
Stalker, George F.
Stringer, Francis J. R.
Taylor, Andrew M.
Taylor, Mervyn.
Wainwright, Godfrey.
Wall, Fernand A.
Wright, Lillith K.

At Kingston.

Bates, Harry C.
Eves, James.
Hall, Thomas.

Morrow, Wm. S.
Spence, Harold D. L.

At Toronto.

Anderson, Christopher.
Andrews, Ernest L.
Astley, Charles.
Atherton, James W.
Barry, Michael.
Beaton, F. A.
Bell, Joseph R.
Bennett, Wm.
Bird, Thomas.
Black, George.
Blatherwick, Henry.
Bolton, Hiram A.
Bromley, Harry.
Brown, F. N.
Brown, James Henry.
Burleigh, George H.
Byrch, Wm. A. P.
Campbell, James.
Campbell, David.
Campbell, Franklin A.
Conron, Wm. Henry.
Cross, Alice C.
Crothers, John H.
Danby, Fred.
Davis, Wm. Morgan.
David, James.
Delong, Fred. Lorne.
Dimma, Thomas F.
Dodd, Michael J.
Donnolly, Walter Wm.
Drysdale, Wm. Percy.
Earl, Arthur A.
Faragher, Frederick W.
Fee, Robert.
Fish, Harwood E.
Flatt, Jonathan E.
Flatt, Zephaniah.
Fleming, Joseph.
Fleming, George Alexander.
Foster, George A.
Fraser, Alva Vicar.
French, W. W.
Garbutt, Wallace B. C.
Gibson, William.
Gilpen, Wm. T. H.
Glasford, Wm.
Gourley, George.
Gowans, John.
Gowler, Abraham J.
Gray, Adam A.
Gray, Alexander McD.
Greenway, Thomas Albert.
Hall, Norman M.
Hall, Horace.
Hammond, Henry George.
Harper, John James.
Harris, Albert.
Hawkhisstone, Robert.
Hill, Francis Henry.
Hogan, Robert Porter.
Honeycombe, John R.
Island, George Edgar.
Jackson, James.
Jackson, George Thomas.
Jamieson, Peter.

Jessop, Wm. A.
Jones, Walter B.
Layter, Wm. J.
Leek, Ella.
Lomas, Frederick G.
Massie, Walter Thomas.
Meen, Wm.
Moffat, John.
Morgan, Michael F.
Moore, Charles A.
Mowat, Wm. James.
McConnell, Walter A.
McEwan, Wm. B.
McKague, Wm. W.
McKenzie, Thomas.
McMahon, John.
McQuade, Martin.
Noller, Henry.
Parker, Herbert C.
Patterson, John.
Patterson, Robert Alexander.
Peaker, John Morley.
Pett, Wm.
Phillips, Edwin R.
Rolling, George Alexander.
Ross, James R.
Rumley, George R.
Salisbury, H. G.
Sheppard, Wm. M.
Silk, Charles F.
Simpson, Wm. George.
Smith, Charles.
Somers, Charles.
Spears, Robert E.
Stanton, Wm. James.
Stewart, Wm. A.
Stewart, Charles T.
Stewart, Robert John.
Stewart, Malby.
Storey, Thomas.
Swain, John L.
Switzer, John W.
Tait, G. B.
Tawse, Edwin.
Taylor, John.
Tearney, Lulu.
Tearney, John Joseph.
Templeman, J. A.
Thomson, Henry.
Thorley, Albert E.
Walker, Edward J.
Walker, Wm.
Wall, Oscar.
Ward, Frank John.
Ward, Frederick E.
Waring, Albert E.
Wheat, Charles.
Whittem, Wm.
Wicksey, John.
Williamson, Edward.
Wilson, Samuel Henry.
Wilson, W. J.
Withers, Walter.
Workman, Frederick.

At Hamilton.

Curran, James P.
Elliott, James.
Forth, John.
Fowler, Wm. Robert.
Hutty, Frederick.
Lee, Fred.
Miller, James E.
McCulla, W. G.
McDonald, W. J. F.
Nicholls, Peter A.
Pettigrew, Elmer.
Philips, John.
Preston, Wm.
Price, Frank C.
Robins, Thomas Wm.

At London.

Brown, Tom.
Calcott, W.
Carter, Lewis.
Carty, Edward.
Collingwood, George.
Fitzgerald, Alice S.
Griffin, Thomas R.
Harrison, Winfield T.
Hennessy, George A.
Hodgins, John D.
Johnson, Jesse.
Leigh, Thomas H.
Lucas, W. R. J.
McRae, John A.
Orme, James.
Reid, John.
Ryckman, J. J. F.
Stevenson, Wm. George.
Taylor, S. Wesley.
Tudor, Wm. Caw.
Waldock, Wm. Martin.
Warner, Ion Godfrey.
West, Wm. Ernest.
White, John Wm.

At Winnipeg.

Badgley, Ward.
Chabot, Arthur F. X.
Crayston, John T.
Everton, Arthur.
Kirkley, Wm.
Morrison, John Alexander.

At Regina.

Gooch, Wm. Percy.

At Victoria, B.C.

Carr, George Philip.
Duncan, May Gertrude.
Kettle, Wm. A.
Kettle, Eleanor A.
Marshall, Edgar A.
McCulla, Wm. B.
Mellon, Martha Alice.
Murton, Frank E.
Sheather, Austin H. A.
Tubbs, Frederick.
Wesley, Lilian H.

Certified correct,

J. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D., Chairman.
A. D. DECELLES, L.D. (Lav.), F.R.S.C.
J. C. GLASHAN,
Civil Service Examiners.

JNO. FRANCIS WATERS, M.A.,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 20th December, 1895.

CANDIDATES WHO PASSED SUCCESSFULLY THE QUALIFYING, OR HIGH GRADE, CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION

HELD ON THE 13TH AND 14TH NOVEMBER, 1895.

At Halifax.

Donavan, James M.
Gorman, Arthur M.
Gray, Wm. Smith.
McManus, James.
O'Brien, Effie M.

At St. John, N.B.

Barton, James H.
Brittain, C. Arthur.
Curry, Milton H.
Flower, James W.
Gerow, Stephen P.
Lockhart, Fred. Otis.
Martin, Denis E.
Mercure, Prudent Louis.
McCarthy, Wm. Henry.
Reynolds, Charles E.
Smith, D. McL.
Warlock, Henry D.

At Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Allan, James B.
Foley, Thomas B.
Gallant, Jerome A.
Owen, John Francis.

At Quebec.

Boutet, Pierre.
Burroughs, Arline.
Gale, Ethel L
Gauvreau, Flavien.
Lamere, Charles.
Monahan, John.
Robitaille, Pierre.
Roy, J. O.
White, Mary L. B.

At Montreal.

Archambault, Viateur.
Augé, Henri L.
Bertrand, Joseph A. T.
Bisson, Edmour H.
Brown, Wm. Henry.
Bowen, Frederick C.
Cahill, Thomas.
Coderre, Napoleon.
Cross, George Burns.
Duboulay, Adolphe.
Guilbault, Rodolphe.
Hains, François X.
Hurteau, Donat F.
Kearney, John C.
Kearney, Daniel J.
Kearney, Owen J.
Lanthier, Henri.
Miller, Maude A.
Moltais, Guillaume.
Macdonald, John James.
Thibeault, Arthur.
Wood, Wm. K.

At Ottawa.

Adams, W. H.
Argue, Robert M.
Barber, C. Winifred.
Baro, Pierre.
Barry, Henry.
Bélanger, Raoul.
Bennie, James K.
Bleakney, Ida.
Bowles, Florence E.
Boyce, Ida A.
Bridge, Hedley.
Brophy, Charles B.
Brown, Calvin G.
Carrière, Albert O.
Carrière, Philias.
Carter, Sydney J.
Chamberlain, Alban E.
Chevrier, Blanche.
Choquette, Seraphin
Conway, Mary A.
Costigan, Thomas.
Cummings, Robert C.
Daws, Edith M.
Drummond, Frank S.
Eaton, D. J. Vernon.
Elliott, George W.
Evans, Richard H.
Farrell, Minnie J.
Farrell, Florence M.
Girard, Henri.
Goodman, Emily F.
Graham, Geraldine G.
Hunter, Nettie.
Kearns, Joseph.
Kemp, Sarah E.
Kenney, Eleanor M.
Kenny, Mary F.
Martineau, Marie J.
Mathé, Napoléon M.
Megraw, Sara.
Mercer, Eleanor N. H.
Mullin, Susan A.
MacCabe, J. M. J.
McGee, John J., jr.
O'Rourke, Hugh.
Reardon, Robert E.
Roberts, Florence.
Shea, Michael J.
Smith, Sydney E.
Smitheram, Arthur E.
Strickland Emanuel.
Tarr, Lottie M.
Teakles, Isabella F. K.
Wall, Fernand A.
Wardrop, Clarence.

At Kingston.

Baker, Lillian A.
Baker, Minnie A.
Branigan, Phœbe.
Conreen, George E.
Dunlop, R. G.
Eves, James.
Forsyth, A.
Glover, Wm. R.
Gray, Douglas W.
Hutton, John A.
Lafleur, Allan V.
Lynch, Helen M. B.
Moore, Mark W.
McLeod, R. D.
Stinson, Fred. H.
Stewart, Charles S.

At Toronto.

Allen, Chas. E.
Anderson, Wm. D.
Baignet, Richard G.
Barnhardt, Albert.
Beaton, F. A.
Black, John F.
Blanchfield, Frank.
Burns, Wm.
Cross, Alice C.
Chapman, Wm. J.
Colbeck, Ernest.
Fleming, Alexander.
Flood, Ed. L.
Gaynor, Simon P.
Gilpin, Wm. T. H.
Haynes, Edwin.
Hooey, Edwin D.
Jackson, Wm. F. B.
Johnstone, Henry W.
Lamb, Edith G.
Latornell, Allan.
Martin, Donald W.
Meen, Wm.
Milne, George G.
McCraken, Thomas E.
McCuaig, D. Alex.
McKerihen, Dill.
McLaren, Wallace H.
Orr, Henry N.
Patterson, John.
Patterson, Charles.
Pinkerton, George.
Ross, Herbert I.
Savage, Albert S.
Spicer, Benjamin B.
Sutherland, Wm. E.
Swan, Wm. J.
Teakles, Wm. B. H.
Thompson, Joseph.
Tunstead, Joseph William.
Whitely, Harry W.
Wilkinson, Hugh.
Wasson, Thomas C.
Willoughby, Harold.
Wrigley, George W.

At Hamilton.

Anderson, Thomas G.
Baskerville, B. W.
Blyth, Alex.
Doak, Ada.
Donald, Margaret.
Dowrie, David C.
Hardie, Susan.
Harper, Wm. Benjamin.
Martineau, Wm. J.
Miller, Wm. Thomas.

Morgan, Frank E.
Murray, Kenneth A.
O'Dell, Alex.
Price, Frank C.
Scace, Fred. G.
Sheehan, Maida.
Webster, James C.
Wiley, John M.

At London.

Barrett, Hugh M.
Brown, John.
Calcott, W.
Campbell, Angus W.
Claris, Charles C.
Hazelton, Thomas George.
Harrison, Winfield T.
Johnson, John Z.
Kidd, Joseph.
Lee, Samuel T.
Leech, Benjamin J.
Leigh, Thomas H.
Liddon, Thomas H.
Mercer, Wm.
Mullins, Tim.
McLean, Wm. D. A.
Rorison, Grace D.
Stewart, Wm. J.
Tambling, John George.
White, John Wm.
Willis, Stephen T.
Wilson, Chas. T.

At Winnipeg.

Chabot, Arthur F. X.
Harley, Richard J.
Fleming, Herbert V.
Lumsden, Edith E.
Moffat, Gertrude M.
McDermot, Alexander.
McKinnon, Marjorie.
McIntosh, James D.
Nelson, Margaret L.
O'Donnell, Elisa E. M.
Ross, Donald A.
Youhill, Joseph A.

At Regina.

Gooch, Wm. Percy.
King, Ed. George.
Lang, Hamilton.
Whitmore, George R.

At Victoria, B.C.

Bergin, Emil H. O.
Fawcett, Thomas D.
Haynes, Chas. A.
Hollins, John M.
Johnston, Ed. P.
Kendall, George.
Kettle, Wm. A.
Maclean, Alex.
McTavish, John A.
O'Sullivan, Anna.
O'Connor, Catharine H.
Oliver, Mrs. T. A.
Stitt, Eva W.
Watson, Thomas F.
Whittside, John E.

Certified correct :—

J. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D., Chairman.
A. D. DECELLES, L.D. (Lav.), F.R.S.C.
J. C. GLASHAN,
Civil Service Examiners.
JNO. FRANCIS WATERS, M.A.
Secretary.

Ottawa, 20th December, 1895.

LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO PASSED IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS AT THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION HELD IN NOVEMBER, 1895.

At Halifax, N.S.

Gorman, Arthur M.	Book-keeping.

At St. John, N.B.

Flower, James W.	Book-keeping.

At Quebec.

Monahan, John.	Book-keeping.

At Montreal.

Wood, Wm. K.	Book-keeping ; shorthand.

At Ottawa.

Bennie, James K.	Book-keeping,
Bowles, Florence E.	Book-keeping.
Brophy, Charles B.	Book-keeping ; shorthand.
Daws, Edith Mary.	Type-writing.
Evans, Richard H.	Book-keeping.
Farrell, Florence M.	Type-writing.
Goodman, Emily F.	Shorthand ; type-writing.
Kemp, Sarah E.	Book-keeping.
Wall, Fernand A.	Book-keeping.
Megraw, Sarah.	Shorthand.
Mathé, Napoléon M.	Shorthand.

At Kingston.

Baker, Minnie A.	Shorthand.
Conreen, George E.	Shorthand ; type-writing.

At London.

Brown, John.	Book-keeping.
Willis, Stephen T.	Book-keeping ; shorthand .

At Hamilton.

Webster, James C.	Book-keeping.

At Winnipeg.

O'Donnell, Eliza E. M.	Book-keeping.
McKinnon, Marjorie.	Book-keeping.

Certified correct.

J. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D., Chairman.
A. D. DECELLES, L.D. (Lav.), F.R.S.C.
J. C. GLASHAN,
Civil Service Examiners.
JNO. FRANCIS WATERS, M.A.,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 20th December, 1895. 25–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 63 of 1895.

I. REMOVAL OF WHISTLING BUOY FROM NORTH POINT TO WEST POINT, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

It is proposed, on the opening of navigation next spring, to remove the whistling buoy established in 1894 off the North Point of Prince Edward Island, to a position at the Western entrance of Northumberland Strait, off the West Point of Prince Edward Island.

It will probably be placed in the fairway of steamers in about 15 fathoms water, about 7½ miles N.W. of West Point ligthouse, and about 3 miles outside of the 2¾ fathom patch on West Reef, shown on chart No. 2034.

Further notice respecting the position of this buoy will be published when it is placed.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1651, 2034 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 385.

II. SOURIS EAST BREAKWATER LIGHT DISCONTINUED, AND RED SECTOR REPLACED IN KNIGHTS POINT LIGHT.

Information has been received by this department that a storm on the 6th instant carried away the mast and shelter shed from which a light was exhibited on the outer end of Souris East Breakwater, on the east coast of Prince Edward Island. It will be impossible to re-establish this light before next spring. In the interval a red sector will be shown from the lighthouse on Knights Point, 300 feet S.E. from the breakwater, similar to that established in 1881 and afterwards discontinued, to indicate the anchorage ground under the shelter of the breakwater.

Vessels running for shelter will stand in until they bring the light to bear S.E. by S. when they open the red light. They are then inside the breakwater and by rounding up and keeping the red light open they will come to safe anchorage off the head of the railway wharf.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2034 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, Nos. 349 and 350.

III. COLOUR OF SHIP HARBOUR LIGHT.

In Notice to Mariners No. 41 of 1895, no mention is made of the colour of the light recently established on Wolf Point, Ship Harbour. It is a fixed white or bright light.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights No. 210.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 10th December, 1895. 25–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1895, incorporating William Yuile, manufacturer, John Winer Wardrope, accountant, David George Wardrope, accountant, William Frederic Thomas Storey, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; William Lough, lumber merchant, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—(*a.*) To purchase, lease, and acquire and own mills, timber lands, and licenses, and to acquire and own licenses to cut timber on Government and other lands, and also to purchase, acquire and own land and property and water privileges connected with the purposes of constructing wood mills, piling grounds and other buildings and constructions necessary for the carrying on of the business of lumber manufacturers, and for the manufacturing of all kinds of timber, railway ties, logs, sawn and planed lumber, laths, shingles, pulp, and other goods manufactured from wood; (*b.*) To carry on the business of general merchants so far as necessary to supply their workmen and employees with such goods, wares and merchandise as they may from time to time require; (*c.*) To acquire, and operate such steamers and barges, as may be necessary for the transport of their timber, lumber, ties and other articles mentioned in clause (*a*),—by the name of "The New Richmond Lumber Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of December, 1895.

W. H. MONTAGUE,
Secretary of State.

25-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 64 of 1895.

I. INCREASED HEIGHT OF LIGHT ON COBURG EAST PIER HEAD.

The mast from which a light is shown on the east pier head at the entrance to Coburg Harbour, on Lake Ontario, was lately replaced by a higher mast. The new mast rises 19 feet above the deck of the pier. The light is elevated 23 feet above the level of the lake and should be visible 9 miles from all points of approach.

This Notice affects Admiralty Charts No. 797 and 1152, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 911.

II. CHANGE IN ILLUMINATING APPARATUS AT PRESQU'ILE.

In May, 1895, the illuminating apparatus at Presqu'Ile main light station, on the north shore of Lake Ontario, was changed by substituting for the reflectors previously used three 7th order dioptric lenses, arranged one above the other.

The character of the light remains as previously, fixed white. The light is elevated 67 feet above the lake and should be visible from all points seaward 13 miles.

This Notice affects Canadian List of Lights No. 908.

III. CHANGE IN ILLUMINATING APPARATUS AT SULPHUR ISLAND.

In October, 1894, the illuminating apparatus at Sulphur Island light station, in North Channel, Lake Huron, was changed by replacing the lamps and reflectors previously usud by a 7th order dioptric apparatus. The light, as previously, remains fixed white, elevated 45 feet above the level of the water, and should be visible 12 miles from all points of approach.

This Notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 1078.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 10th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 25-3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th November, 1894 and 1895.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do do Temporary Loans	2,433,333 33	....
do in Canada	7,355,239 06	7,528,194 22
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,823,090 58	1,824,438 50
Dominion Notes	22,212,884 85	22,893,259 62
Savings Banks	42,675,932 72	44,836,199 25
Trust Funds	8,259,383 42	8,317,369 29
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,696,982 51	1,761,342 75
Total Gross Debt	321,089,396 26	321,793,338 83
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	32,639,103 91	34,662,870 43
Other Investments	5,263,137 95	5,270,437 95
Province Accounts	10,917,856 12	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	25,700,027 93	19,693,101 28
Total Assets	74,520,125 91	70,549,897 06
Total Net Debt	246,569,270 35	251,243,441 77
do 31st October	245,222,744 83	250,585,201 25
Increase of Debt	1,346,525 52	658,240 52

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of November, 1894.	Total to 30th November, 1894.	Month of November, 1895.	Total to 30th November, 1895.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,327,743 82	7,160,712 19	1,638,065 85	8,290,441 48
Excise	753,855 93	3,304,358 49	720,317 04	3,350,279 03
Post Office	265,000 00	1,120,000 00	285,000 00	1,170,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	274,299 21	1,635,467 73	338,066 44	1,747,224 10
Miscellaneous	154,657 96	384,516 40	184,727 97	396,197 66
Total	2,775,556 92	13,605,054 81	3,166,177 30	14,954,142 27
EXPENDITURE	3,605,742 53	12,050,038 60	3,610,958 10	11,618,500 74

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	236,865 42	1,317,675 00	314,295 94	1,222,807 25
Dominion Lands	9,043 37	30,554 29	11,239 00	27,750 65
Railway Subsidies	133,375 00	542,005 00	36,790 00	533,482 00
Total	379,283 79	1,890,234 29	362,324 94	1,784,039 90

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th December, 1895.

23-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	
	31st January.	**29th February.**	**31st March.**	**30th April.**	**31st May.**	**30th June.**
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	$222,276 25
Provincial Notes	29,537 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	7,307,510 50
Dominion Fours	375,176 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	8,873,350 00
Toronto "	3,570,450 00
Halifax "	666,000 00
St. John "	1,223,000 00
Winnipeg "	174,000 00
Charlottetown "	127,500 00
Victoria "	309,500 00
Total	$22,878,300 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th November, 1895		$11,116,012 88
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000		1,946,666 67
		$13,062,679 55
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $20,000,000	$5,000,000 00	
Specie held in excess of $20,000,000	2,879,000 00	
		7,879,000 00
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$5,183,679 55
Unguaranteed Debentures		$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $20,000,000		15,000,000 00
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$2,250,000 00

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$5,183,679 55
" Unguaranteed Debentures	2,250,000 00
Total excess	$7,433,679 55

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th December, 1895.

24-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of November, 1895.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	385,284 32	
Malt	75,778 60	
Malt Liquor	68 50	
Tobacco	206,250 25	
Cigars	52,916 82	
Inspection of Petroleum	5,356 11	
Manufactures in Bond	4,287 27	
Seizures	396 26	
Other Receipts	1,213 47	
Total Excise Revenue		731,551 60
Culling Timber		
Hydraulic and other Rents		103 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,299 09
Gas Inspection		1,501 25
Law Stamps		296 40
Other Revenues		251 00
Electric Light Inspection		308 75
Grand Total Revenue		736,311 09

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th December, 1895.

24-tf

Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 30th November, 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 10,519 00	4,429 34
Animals	12,841 00	2,663 55
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	91,091 00	24,662 00
Brass and manufactures of	27,366 00	7,734 12
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	161,118 00	37,467 57
Flour	8,839 00	2,535 87
Meal, Corn and Oat	20,489 00	4,387 38
Rice	28,922 00	14,059 58
Other Breadstuffs	23,540 00	5,114 69
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	5,339 00	1,598 35
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	1,400 00	420 87
Coal, Bituminous	199,397 00	62,286 93
Copper, manufactures of	4,382 00	1,084 51
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	14,301 00	3,548 33
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	102,521 00	30,496 39
Cottons, Clothing,	21,093 00	6,850 78
“ Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	25,828 00	3,352 11
“ Thread on Spools	32,271 00	8,067 75
“ All other Manufactures of Cotton	30,154 00	8,368 72
Drugs and Medicines	122,917 00	30,866 25
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	49,624 00	14,958 03
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	28,308 00	7,995 49
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	20,067 00	6,019 80
All other Fancy Goods	38,908 00	12,883 42
Fish and products of	54,408 00	9,011 37
Fruits and Nuts dried	208,228 00	75,582 21
“ Green, Oranges and Lemons	33,754 00	3,548 39
“ All other	47,790 00	13,279 15
Furs, Manufactures of	51,393 00	8,239 35
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
“ Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	48,520 00	14,524 37
“ Window Glass	36,368 00	7,288 05
“ Plate-Glass	5,579 00	1,506 03
“ All other Manufactures of.	21,491 00	4,736 63
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	11,202 00	3,103 30
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	22,967 00	6,491 69
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	14,333 00	4,300 25
“ All other	10,902 00	3,270 60
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
“ Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	137,609 00	12,454 69
“ Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	62,095 00	17,715 32
“ Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	99,971 00	29,993 51
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$ 96,252 00	27,156 54
“ Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	81,491 00	26,920 07
“ Stoves and Castings	16,986 00	4,237 40
“ Tubing	63,992 00	18,583 98
“ All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	251,429 00	71,713 83
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	72,795 00	19,034 08
Lead and manufactures of	15,153 00	3,729 20
Leather, all kinds	44,587 00	7,540 97
“ Boots and Shoes	31,720 00	7,930 17
“ All other manufactures of Leather	8,774 00	2,340 02
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	17,640 00	3,916 96
Metals and manufactures of	24,983 00	7,168 39
Musical Instruments	34,113 00	9,842 90
Oil, Mineral and Products of	91,664 00	58,750 64
“ Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	21,123 00	4,224 60
“ All other	36,553 00	8,268 71
Paints and Colours	63,305 00	6,336 72
Paper, Envelopes, &c	85,395 00	26,345 53
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	13,480 00	4,715 34
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	54,451 00	18,220 64
“ Butter, Cheese	4,763 00	864 82
Seeds and Roots	19,625 00	2,023 94
Silk, manufactures of	124,593 00	37,602 38
Soap, all kinds	24,786 00	6,665 46
Spices, ground and unground	18,440 00	3,366 91
Spirits, all kinds	93,374 00	202,030 35
Wines, Sparkling	18,382 00	5,143 27
“ other than Sparkling	42,365 00	25,829 37
Sugar	507,991 00	118,974 93
Molasses & Syrups	55,691 00	5,252 82
Tobacco and Cigars	21,774 00	22,203 23
Vegetables	12,529 00	3,387 62
Wood, manufactures of	52,539 00	12,209 11
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	14,931 00	4,574 76
“ Clothing	38,722 00	13,364 98
“ Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	98,205 00	32,425 41
“ Dress Goods	90,734 00	27,202 24
“ Knitted Goods	17,687 00	6,506 27
“ Shawls	2,378 00	764 19
“ Yarns	9,244 00	2,755 30
“ All other Manufactures of Woollens.	28,972 00	9,432 29
All other Dutiable Goods	736,505 00	201,238 90
Total Dutiable Goods	5,107,961 00	1,597,691 98
“ Free	3,768,529 00	
Coin and Bullion	193,696 00	
Grand Total	9,070,186 00	1,597,691 98

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 30th November 1895.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 17,062
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	14,519
Asphaltum or Asphalt	255
Broom Corn	9,444
Coal, Anthracite	610,404
Coffee	50,326
Cotton Waste	14,878
“ Raw	488,905
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	241,456
Fish and products of	105,770
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	27,415
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	8,742
Fur, skins not dressed	51,295
Grease for soap making, &c	30,923
Hides and skins	88,186
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	97,375
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	26,258
Metals, Brass and Copper	46,323
“ Steel Rails for Railways	119,094
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	137,471
“ Tin and Zinc	122,081
“ Other	6,164
Oils, Vegetable	15,569
Salt	20,738
Settlers' Effects	208,990
Silk, raw	36,317
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	76,348
Tea	349,585
Tobacco Leaf	66,421
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	67,125
Wool	169,265
All other Free Goods	443,825
Total	3,768,529
Coin and Bullion	193,696
Total Free Goods	3,962,225

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 16th December, 1895.

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F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of November, 1895.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	694,289	31,571	725,860
do Fisheries	727,991	14,433	742,424
do Forest	2,692,520	35,623	2,728,143
Animals and their produce	5,821,018	101,649	5,922,667
Agricultural Products	3,290,054	243,170	3,533,224
Manufactures	963,634	65,214	1,028,848
Miscellaneous Articles	11,325	8,036	19,361
Totals	14,200,831	499,696	14,700,527
Bullion	23,080	....	23,080
Coin	....	10,703	10,703
Grand Total	14,223,911	510,399	14,734,310

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th December, 1895.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of November, 1895.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR. CR.

		$ cts.		$ ct
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st October, 1895		27,262,988 57	WITHDRAWALS during month	577,037 87
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month		723,779 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—				
PRINCIPAL	354,475 98			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer	4,050 14	358,526 12		
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month		3,079 33	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th November, 1895	27,771,335 15
		28,348,373 02		28,348,373 02

WM. WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th December, 1895.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th November, 1895. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st October, 1895.	Deposits for November, 1895.	Total.	Withdrawn, November, 1895.	Balance, on 30th Nov., 1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	550,957 70	9,300 86	560,258 56	6,441 88	553,816 68
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	725,748 12	22,583 00	748,331 12	22,234 36	726,096 76
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	804,321 16	25,372 00	829,693 16	18,465 76	811,227 40
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,168 01	2,110 00	43,278 01	878 68	42,399 33
Amherst	272,087 66	4,149 00	276,236 66	5,966 12	270,270 54
Annapolis	231,253 72	3,862 00	235,115 72	3,007 05	232,108 67
Arichat	193,604 65	2,415 00	196,019 65	2,611 37	193,408 28
Barrington	179,786 65	1,625 00	181,411 65	4,265 58	177,146 07
Bridgewater	128,855 01	4,703 00	133,558 01	2,872 33	130,685 68
Guysboro'	108,967 42	1,540 00	110,507 42	2,189 15	108,318 27
Halifax	2,609,486 83	38,914 00	2,648,400 83	58,369 37	2,590,031 46
Kentville	301,794 13	6,486 00	308,280 13	4,425 82	303,854 31
Liverpool	262,811 80	3,871 00	266,682 80	6,670 21	260,012 59
Lunenburg	284,328 80	2,718 00	287,046 80	5,614 10	281,432 70
Maitland	59,841 52	851 00	60,692 52	493 00	60,199 52
New Glasgow	377,057 99	3,421 00	380,478 99	3,359 15	377,119 84
Parrsboro'	112,438 53	2,383 00	114,821 53	978 35	113,843 18
Pictou	297,923 98	3,879 00	301,802 98	4,751 87	297,051 11
Port Hood	119,728 69	334 00	120,062 69	1,671 01	118,391 68
Shelburne	117,524 69	829 00	118,353 69	995 70	117,357 99
Sherbrooke	68,919 10	405 00	69,324 10	677 00	68,647 10
Truro	365,125 96	4,139 65	369,265 61	*369,265 61	
Wallace	70,653 01	1,696 00	72,349 01	1,562 17	70,786 84
Weymouth	102,219 28	1,115 00	103,334 28	1,268 34	102,065 94
Yarmouth	644,050 79	7,662 07	651,712 86	10,644 00	641,068 86
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	268,952 20	1,857 00	270,809 20	1,577 94	269,231 26
Dalhousie	383,753 22	4,161 00	387,914 22	4,029 83	383,884 39
Fredericton	653,955 42	9,158 00	663,113 42	12,933 86	650,179 56
Newcastle	236,936 26	1,402 00	238,338 26	1,412 23	236,926 03
St. Andrews	293,863 56	2,384 00	296,247 56	3,860 88	292,386 68
St. John	4,080,992 52	58,682 00	4,139,674 52	52,250 26	4,087,424 26
Woodstock	498,687 95	9,488 00	508,175 95	11,119 08	497,056 87
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,848,884 83	19,726 00	1,868,610 83	35,632 10	1,832,978 73
Summerside	316,200 16	4,054 97	320,255 13	7,138 60	313,116 53
Total	17,612,881 32	267,276 55	17,880,157 87	669,632 76	17,210,525 11

* Amount transferred to P. O. Dept. $358,526.12.
" withdrawn " 10,739.49.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th December, 1895.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH NOVEMBER, 1895.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank..........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,129,232 76	180,000 00	24,296 70	9,426,871 32
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,947,503 77	83,000 00	144,343 84	5,174,847 61
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,076,736 53	263,000 00	168,640 54	14,601,718 93

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,337,652 29	....	1,880,286 73	3,396,470 00	814,659 36	180,000 00	....	* 468,689 24	10,577,757 62
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.............	....	2,385,717 11	82,500 00	322,717 17	1,572,478 68	941,392 19	83,000 00	73,239 00	100,052 38	5,561,096 53
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,723,369 40	82,500 00	2,203,003 90	4,968,948 68	1,756,051 55	263,000 00	73,239 00	568,741 62	16,138,854 15

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* Landed property of Bank $400,000

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 11th December, 1895.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,584,111 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,641,837 Accepted value, $3,359,534 being $100,000 (A), and $3,259,534(B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.: Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company	Thomas Christie, Chief Agent, Toronto	$30,000 Canada Bonds and $70,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Insur'g wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against excess losses by reason of bad debts.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,680. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,509, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,509 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	R. M. Gifford, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693).	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $62,313; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $14,600; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,953,381 Municipal Debs., $56,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,018,881. (Accepted at $2,705,591, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,576,030 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $383,041; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $510,041, being $100,000 (A) and $410,041 (B).	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£32,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	24 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $64,373.64 Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America has ceased transacting business. Notice has been given of application for the release of deposit.
The Eastern Assurance Company has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Union Assurance Society. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th November, 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

19-tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st DECEMBER, 1895.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Bartholomew	Blackville	Northumberland N.B.	Stephen McCarthy.
Desbarats	Johnston	Algoma O.	Edmund H. Twight.
Gawas	St. Josephs	Algoma O.	Wm. Pollock.
Gordon Ranch		Yale B.C.	J. G. Gordon.
Grand Lake	Louisburg	Cape Breton N.S.	Hugh McDonald.
Hammond	Clarence	Russell O.	W. F. Empey.
Manotick Station (reopened)	Osgoode	Russell O.	Mrs. Hannah L. Johnston.
Pine Lake	Sec. 22, Tp. 36, R. 25, W. 4th M.	Alta.	B. P. Alford.
Roseau	Sec. 18, Tp. 3, R. 4, E. 1st M.	Provencher M.	John E. King.
St. Ouens	Sec. 33, Tp. 12, R. 8 E. 1st M.	Lisgar M.	Henry A. Gibson.
Seine River	Unsurveyed	Algoma O.	George E. Weston.
Slate River Valley	Paipoonge	Algoma O.	George King.
Vegreville	Sec. 34, Tp. 51, R. 15, W. 4th M	Alta.	Eugene Poulin.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Belleisle	County of Kings	N.B.	to Keirsteadville.
Indian River Station	do Peterboro, E.R.	O.	to Otonabee.
Jackfish Bay	District of Algoma	O.	to Jackfish.
Jollytown	County of Colchester	N.S.	to Upper Brookside.
Port Matoun	do Queen's	N.S.	to Port Mouton.
South West Port Matoun	do Queen's	N.S.	to South West Port Mouton.
Upper Settlement of South River	do Antigonishe	N.S.	to Upper South River.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Genoa	District of Vancouver, B.C., 1st November.
(*a*.) Mine Centre	do Algoma, O.

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a.) Late Wiegand.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz:

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill:—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point at or near the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, extending through or near the towns of Rossland and Midway, to a point on the Okanagan Lake at or near the town of Penticton, in the Districts of West Kootenay and Osoyoos, British Columbia ; with powers to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines therefrom to all mines lying in the vicinity thereof ; and also to construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines ; and to build wharves and docks in connection therewith ; together with the powers of acquiring lands, privileges, bonuses or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies ; and for all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

F. E. WARD,
Agent for applicant.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company ; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company of the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company ; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, or from lines contiguous thereto, of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands ; and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, and to change the name of the said company ; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and to amend section three of the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 62, by adding thereto the words "and may purchase and acquire timber or timber lands for the purposes of the company," and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Co.

Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors ; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Old Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate the Restigouche and Bonaventure Bridge and Railway Company, with power to build and maintain a railway and highway bridge across the River Restigouche at a point at or near the Town of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick, to a point at or near Mission Point (so called) in the County of Bonaventure and Province of Quebec; with further power to build, equip and operate a line of railway from the New Brunswick end of the said bridge to a point on the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, with all powers necessary for constructing, maintaining and operating the said bridge and railway.

H. F. McLATCHY,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated this 2nd day of January, A.D. 1896. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called the Red River Improvement Company, with powers to effect and carry out the purposes following, namely:—(*a.*) To improve the navigation of the Red River and create water powers thereon; (*b.*) To build and construct locks, dams and other structures to effect that object; (*c.*) To build and construct a canal to connect the waters of Lake Manitoba with the Assiboine River, and to expropriate lands for these purposes; (*d.*) To own, control and operate steamboats and other vessels upon the said waters; (*e.*) To construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said improvements; (*f.*) To utilize the said water power and transmit the said power for electric or other purposes; (*g.*) To impose tolls and dues upon steamboats and other vessels, and the cargoes thereof, passing through the said locks and improvements, and to collect the same; (*h.*) To do such other acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the said company.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 24th day of December, 1895.
26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Thousand Islands Railway Company; and further to extend the main line and branches easterly and westerly from a point at or near the Town of Gananoque to a point at or near the Village of Rockport, lying east of Gananoque, and to a point at or near Pitt's Ferry, lying west of Gananoque; and to permit of the use of electricity or other motive power in operating said lines and branches, and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered into by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Thousand Islands Railway Company.
Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given by the Goderich and Wingham Railway Company that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to amend 50 and 51 Victoria, chapter 91, and 53 Victoria, chapter 51, by extending the time for completing the railway, by giving power to operate said railway by electricity; and also to enable said railway company to extend their railway to the Villages of Brussels and Lucknow from some point or points on the same.

DUDLEY HOLMES,
Secretary,
Board of Directors,
Goderich and Wingham Railway Co.
Goderich, 29th November, 1895. 26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the works thereby authorized.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 23rd December, 1895. 26–9

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act authorizing and empowering the said railway company to extend its line of railway from some point at or near the Town of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk, in the Province of Ontario, to some point at or near Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, in said Province of Ontario.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary,
L. E. and D. R. R. Co.
Dated at Walkerville, Ontario, this 12th day of November, 1895. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Montreal and South Shore Highway Bridge and Electric Company," with power to construct a highway bridge from the City of Montreal across the St. Lawrence River, parallel to and as close as possible to the Victoria Bridge; said highway bridge shall consist of (24) twenty-four spans with clear openings of (240) two hundred and forty feet between piers, and headways between bottom of truss and low water of not less than (40) forty feet, and one span over the steamboat channel with a clear opening of (350) three hundred and fifty feet between piers, and headway of sixty-five feet between bottom of truss and low water; with the right to lay tracks on the said highway bridge and from the Montreal end of said highway bridge to such terminus in the City of Montreal as the City Council may fix, for the purpose of running thereon cars moved by electricity, and collect tolls for vehicles and foot passengers using said bridge as follows:—Vehicles drawn by four horses, one dollar ($1); vehicles drawn by two horses, fifty (50c) cents; vehicles drawn by one horse, twenty-five (25c) cents; horse with rider, twenty-five (25c) cents; horse without rider, ten (10c) cents, neat cattle, each, ten (10c) cents; sheep, each, five (5c) cents; swine, each, five (5c) cents; foot passenger, five (5c) cents; passenger on bicycle, ten (10c) cents; also with the right to construct and operate electric railways for the purpose of running cars as aforesaid in the Counties of Chambly, St. John, Iberville, Laprairie, Verchères and Richelieu, with the consent of the municipal councils of said counties. The tariff on the said electric railways not to exceed (3c) three cents per mile or part of a mile; the said company to have the power to enter into agreement with The Montreal Street Railway Company for the right to run on its tracks. The said company does not intend to erect a draw-bridge.

R. V. SINCLAIR,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, the 7th day of November, 1895.
19–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made by the Guelph Junction Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the extension of its railway from Guelph to a point on Lake Huron, at or near the Town of Goderich, or to such other point as described in the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 59, entitled "An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company," and for other purposes. 20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway, and to otherwise amend its Act of incorporation.

HEARST & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Sault Ste. Marie, 17th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ontario Peat Fuel Company (Limited), will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to operate a switch siding or railway from the works of the company, in the Township of Wainfleet, in the County of Welland, passing north over the Welland Canal Feeder to the line of and crossing the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence to the line of the Canada Southern Railway, in all a distance of about three miles, all being within the said Township of Wainfleet. And to operate same by steam, electricity or other power, and to make running or working arrangements with either or both said railways or any connecting railway.

And also to enable the company to exercise all its present powers within the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

J. R. SILLIMAN,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, 19th December, 1895. 25-9

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by La Banque du Peuple, having its principal place of business in Montreal, for certain amendments to its charter, amongst others to change the special dispositions thereof incompatible with The Bank Act, so as to have the directors elected by the shareholders, who on their part shall become responsible to the same degree as shareholders in other banks; to define the actual value of the capital of the Bank, and the reduction to be made in the amount of the shares of each shareholder, to reconstitute the capital of the Bank by means of the issuing of new shares, and generally to bring the said Bank within the scope of The Bank Act, in the same manner as all other banks of the Dominion.

J. GRENIER,
President.

18-9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act providing that the proceeds of any sale of the lands of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company which may be made in pursuance of the power already given by the Parliament of Canada, may be applied in improving the railway and other properties of that company, and for other purposes.

R. T. HENEKER,
Solicitor.

18-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

Dated this 19th December, 1895. 25-9

THE CANADA AND MICHIGAN BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that this company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act empowering the said company to build, at its option, a high level bridge across the Detroit River from Windsor to Detroit, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the applicants.

11th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE.—The International Radial Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act amending the Act incorporating said company and granting to said company power to extend the Guelph branch of the railway to a point on the Georgian Bay, passing through the Counties of Wellington, Dufferin and Grey; and the Waterloo branch to a point on Lake Huron, at or near Goderich, passing through the Counties of Perth and Huron; and dispensing with the obligation to erect cattle guards and fences in accordance with The Railway Act on said branches should the same be operated by electric power: and for other purposes.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Hamilton, 12th November, 1895. 20-9

TAKE Notice that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act incorporating The Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Falls Electric Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing and operating electric railways from the City of Toronto, along Dundas Street, to some point in the City of Hamilton, passing through the Township of York to the Village of Islington, in the Township of Etobicoke, the Villages of Dixie, Cooksville and Credit, in the Township of Toronto, the Villages of Trafalgar and Palermo, in the Township of Trafalgar, the Villages of St. Anne's, Nelson and Burlington, in the Township of Nelson, then across Burlington Beach through the Townships of Saltfleet and Barton to some point in the City of Hamilton, or from the Village of Nelson aforesaid, in the Township of Nelson, through the Township of East Flamboro' to the City of Hamilton, and also from the said point in the City of Hamilton to some point on the Niagara River, at or near the Niagara Falls, passing through the Townships of Barton, Saltfleet, Grimsby, Clinton, Louth, Grantham, Niagara, Thorold and Stamford, including the Village of Niagara Falls South and the Town of Niagara Falls; and also from some point in the Village of Grimsby to some point in the Village of Dunnville, passing through the Townships of Grimsby, Gainsboro, Moulton and Moncton.

CLARKE, BOWES, HILTON & SWABEY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 12th day of November, 1895. 20-9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act extending the time within which the South Western Railway Company may complete its undertaking, and for other purposes.

R. T. HENEKER,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 6th November, 1895. 19-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railway, and to work the same either by steam or electric power, or both, from the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, to a crossing of the Saskatchewan River, at or near Grand Rapids, thence by the most practicable route to deep water navigation on Hudson Bay, with a branch line from a point at or near the International boundary between Ranges eleven and fifteen, west of the First Principal Meridian, in the said Province of Manitoba, running in a northerly or north-westerly direction to its intersection with the main line; also a branch line from a point on the main line near Grand Rapids to Edmonton *via* Prince Albert and Battleford, in the North-west Territories, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the said railway and branches for all purposes, together with all the powers, rights and privileges usually granted in respect to railways and telegraph lines.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 23rd day of October, A.D. 1895. 17-2 21-1 23-6

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 52 Victoria, chapter 104, in the following particulars, viz. :—

1. To increase the amount of maximum mortuary benefit from three thousand to five thousand dollars.

2. To enable them to invest in United States bonds, or in similar securities in Great Britain, or in any other country in which they may desire to carry on their business, such amount of their surplus, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of such country with regard to the deposit of security by insurance companies doing business in such country ; the total amount of such investments not however at any time to exceed one-fourth of their total available surplus or accumulated funds.

3. To increase the value of the real property, which they may hold, from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

4. To strike out of section 8 of their said Act the provision exempting their policies from Government inspection.

5. So as to further provide as follows :—

(*a*.) That a sworn statement shall be made annually to the Government of the assets and liabilities of the said Court and of their income and expenditure in respect of the mortuary benefit and of the sick and funeral benefit departments ;

(*b*.) That the Superintendent of Insurance may from time to time examine the books and vouchers, so as to verify the said annual statement ;

(*c*.) That a deposit of $250,000 shall be maintained with the Government, with power to increase the amount as may be deemed necessary ;

(*d*.) That no member shall be liable for any assessments, dues or fines to the Order, or for any debt or liabilities of the Order, but all such payments shall be voluntary, but no member or his beneficiary, shall be entitled to any pecuniary benefit of the Order during the time that he is in default of any such payment.

ORONHYATEKHA,
Supreme Chief Ranger.
JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY,
Supreme Secretary.

Toronto, 12th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE.—The Ontario Pacific Railway Company will apply at the next session of Parliament for power :—1. To change the name of the company. 2. To cancel their present Trust Deed, and to appoint a new Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the Trustees resigned. 3. To extend the period for the completion of their undertaking.

By order,
W. A. FLACK,
Secretary.

Cornwall, 12th December, 1895. 24–9

THE HUDSON'S BAY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a railway to be operated by steam and electricity from Port Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, through the Territory of Keewatin, south of Churchill River and north of Nelson River, to a point at or near Sea Falls on said river ; thence north of Lake Winnipeg through the Territory of Saskatchewan to Prince Albert, in said Territory ; thence continuing through said Territory and the Territory of Alberta, in a direct line to Calgary, in said last mentioned Territory, with power to construct a branch line from a point near Manitoba Lake, in the Territory of Saskatchewan, to Edmonton, in the Territory of Alberta, also with power to build, purchase, charter, maintain and navigate steam and other vessels to ply between Port Churchill and other countries to carry and convey passengers and freight, and carry on a general transportation service in connection with said railway ; to construct, operate and maintain such bridges, docks, wharves, elevators, etc., as may be necessary and advantageous for the purposes of the said undertaking ; also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the whole length of the proposed railway and said branch for the transmission of messages for the public as well as for the purposes of said railway ; also to acquire such water powers as may be deemed requisite for the generation of electricity for the purposes of said railway and said branch, and the purchase, erection and maintenance of all such electrical plant as may be necessary in connection with said railway and branch, its bridges, elevators, wharves, and docks, and with all such other powers and rights as may be advantageous and necessary to the success of said undertaking, including such as may be granted and prescribed, with the consent of the Parliament of Canada, by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

A. F. McINTYRE,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Ottawa, 15th October, 1895. 16–5 24–4

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate the Huron and Ontario Railway Company, with power to construct a railway to be operated by electricity from at or near Port Perry in the County of Ontario to at or near Kincardine in the County of Bruce, passing through the Counties of Ontario, York, Simcoe, Cardwell, Grey and Bruce, touching at or near Newmarket, Bradford, Beeton, Shelburne, Priceville, Durham and Walkerton, with a branch from at or near Priceville, through Meaford and Owen Sound, to Southampton in the County of Bruce, thence through Inverhuron and Kincardine to Goderich in the County of Huron, also a branch from between Walkerton and Kincardine to Teeswater and Goderich, with all the powers contained in The Railway Act.

ROAF, CURRY, GUNTHER & GREEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 5th November, 1895. 19–4 24–6

THE HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the East branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay ; and to improve the navigation of all rivers and water-ways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation ; and to collect tolls thereon, and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers ; and to construct and erect and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with any of the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canal and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
23–9 Solicitor for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the South-Western Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway ; to authorize or confirm a lease or sale by it of its railway, properties and franchises to or an amalgamation with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company or any other railway company ; to make running arrangements with any other railway company ; to acquire by lease or purchase the railway, franchises and property of any other railway company authorized to sell or lease the same to it ; to sell its surplus lands ; and for other purposes.

F. G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 30th November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm the amalgamation of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company (incorporated by 51 Vic., chap. 64), with the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway Company; to authorize it to sell or lease its railway franchises and other property to, or to amalgamate with, or make working arrangements with, any other railway company; to acquire running powers over any other railway; to authorize the lease or purchase by it of the franchises, railway and other property of the South Western Railway Company and of any other railway company authorized to sell or lease the same to it; to authorize or confirm a lease to it of a portion of the Grand Trunk Railway; to sell its surplus lands; to extend the time for the completion of its railway; and for other purposes.

H. L. SPRAGUE,
Secretary.

Dated 30th November, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Queenston Heights Bridge Company, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a bridge across the Niagara River, at or near Queenston Heights, in the County of Lincoln, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles, and for the passage of cars propelled by electrical or any power other than locomotive steam power, and to carry gas pipes, wires, cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity or other power, and with power to lay tracks upon the said bridge and the approaches thereto for the passage of the said cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual, corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same, and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway other than a railway operated by locomotive steam power, and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, or the Congress of the United States of America, for the same purposes. The height of the arches of such new bridge shall not be less than sixty feet, and the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels shall at least be equal to the present width of the river from low water line to low water line. It is not intended to erect a drawbridge. The rates of toll for the use of the new bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle drawn by two horses, including the driver thereof, twenty cents for a single horse carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT,
CHADWICK & RIDDELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 2nd day of December, A.D. 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament, for the incorporation of a company for the manufacture throughout Canada of aluminium, under the name of the Canada Aluminium, Power and Pulp Company, with head office at the City of Ottawa.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 28th November, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Equitable Benefit Company of Canada, the object of said company being the issuing and redeeming of investment bonds, and for other purposes.

DRAYTON & DUNBAR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, the 6th December, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, on behalf of The Canadian Jockey Club (Limited), for an Act authorizing the club to change its name to "The Canadian Jockey Club," and to make and enforce rules and regulations and adopt other means for the good government of racing and of better preventing, detecting and punishing fraud on race tracks or at race meetings or in connection therewith or with the training of race horses in Canada, and to more fully and effectively carry out the objects of the club's organization and incorporation, and more particularly to assist and promote the enforcement of all existing laws relating to horse racing, and to establish, maintain and enforce a high standard of fairness and honour in connection with turf affairs, and to secure uniformity of rules and regulations, and to amalgamate or form other close combinations and alliances with other jockey and hunt clubs, and to prepare, promulgate and enforce a uniform code of racing rules for general use throughout the Dominion, to issue licenses and to disqualify jockeys and trainers, and to revoke such licenses for good cause, to limit the number of race meetings and the duration thereof, and generally to do such acts as may be found necessary for the purpose of regulating and moderating turf sport, and for the better protection of the rights and interests of the public attending or taking part in the same.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 6th December, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the said railway, and for other purposes.

MOSSOM MARTIN BOYD,
For the provisional directors.

6th December, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 83, to define and enlarge its bonding powers, to reduce and adjust its capital stock, to change the number of its directors, to ratify and confirm a deed of agreement between it and the Chateauguay and Northern Railway Company, to extend the delays for the construction of the road, to acquire lands and construct and use works for the generating, transmission and distribution of electric power or energy, to ratify and confirm or modify all contracts and agreements made with the divers municipalities of the Island of Montreal and other places respecting its line of railway, under and in virtue of said Act and of Act 56 Victoria, chapter 70 of the Statutes of Quebec, and for other purposes.

AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,
Attorneys for applicant.

Montreal, 26th November, 1895. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the company's railway, to increase its capital stock and legalize a certain by-law in that behalf to $1,600,000, for power to lease its railway, and for other purposes.

RICHARD WOOD, secretary,
for the applicants.

Office of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Co., St. Catharines, 13th November, 1895.
20-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive its power to extend its railway to Pembroke, and to build over the Ottawa River the bridges necessary therefor; also to revive its powers or to extend its time to construct its railway to Sault Ste. Marie and to Mattawa; also to authorize it to amalgamate or make running arrangements with any other railway company; to sell or lease its franchises, railway and other works to any other railway company, or to purchase or lease the franchises, railway and other works of any other railway companies; also to extend the time for the construction by the company of a bridge over said river at the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secretary, Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry. Co.
Dated 4th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada," for the purpose of doing a general life insurance business.

F. H. CHRYSLER,
For applicants.
Ottawa, 11th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Wolseley and Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the company's railway, to reduce the capital stock, to increase the bonding powers of the company, and to reduce the number of charter members to six, and for other purposes.

LEVI THOMSON,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated at Wolseley, N.W.T., 23rd November, 1895.
22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Manitoba and North-west Millers Association; the object of such association being the promoting, extending and improving of the manufacture of flour and meal, and the business of flour milling generally in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the shipping and sale of grain, flour and meal, and the arbitrating of controversies between persons engaged in said trades.

MACDONALD & MACDONALD,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Brandon, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1895. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Dominion Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate the Calgary and Lethbridge Railway and Irrigation Company, with power to construct a line of railway from the City of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, to the Town of Lethbridge in said District, and thence to the international boundary, and also to build a branch of the said proposed railway to connect with the Calgary and Edmonton Railway;

Also with power to construct and operate a telegraphic line in connection therewith;

And also with power to lease or sell the said railway or telegraphic line to any other railway company;

And also with power to construct, erect, maintain and operate all necessary works under the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act and The Irrigation District Ordinance of the North-west Territories, and in connection therewith to obtain, acquire, hold, lease and sell such lands or water-rights as provided in said Irrigation Act, and in other respects to have all the powers granted by the said Irrigation Act.

McCARTHY & BANGS,
Solicitors for the applicants.
21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made by the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, for an Act authorizing the said company to construct, equip, work and maintain a telegraph line and telephone lines along the whole length of its railway and branches, and to establish offices for the transmission of messages for the public and collect tolls for so doing, and generally do a commercial business as a telegraph or telephone company, and for the purposes of erecting and working such telegraph and telephone lines the company may enter into a contract with any other company or may lease any of the company's lines or any portions thereof.

BODWELL & IRVING, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitors for applicants.
Victoria, B.C., 18th November, 1895. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act incorporating The Lake Ontario Transfer Company, with power to build, lease or own lake and river vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, to own or lease real estate, warehouses, wharves and harbours, with power to navigate Canadian waters, also to navigate the great lakes and River St. Lawrence, and to carry on the business of forwarding, warehousing, towing and all other things pertaining to navigation companies, and to do business in Canada and elsewhere, and for other purposes.

J. C. BROWNE,
For applicants.
Dated this 19th day of November, 1895. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given by the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said Board of Trade, and the several Acts amending the same in so far as relates to their Gratuity Fund and the administration thereof, and for enabling the Board of Trade to make such changes in the manner of working the Gratuity Fund as they see fit, and for other purposes.

W. H. BEATTY,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Toronto, 28th November, 1895. 22–9

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to continue the Act of said Parliament, being chapter 58, 54-55 Victoria, and the amending Act thereto, chapter 91, 57-58 Victoria, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway, and for power to extend the said line of railway from the City of Calgary to or near the Town of Lethbridge, and thence to the International boundary, and to build a branch from or near the Town of Lethbridge to a point on the C. and E. Railway, at or near the Town of MacLeod, together with all the usual powers, rights and privileges.

LOUGHEED & McCARTER,
Advocates for company.
Dated at Calgary, 1st November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, by The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, for an Act consolidating, defining and declaring the liabilities, obligations and powers of the said company.

CRONYN & BETTS,
Solicitors for the applicants.
London, 4th December, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Drummond County Railway Company to amend its charter and empower said railway company to lease, buy or acquire by any title other lines of railway, make running arrangements or amalgamate with other railway companies, change its name, construct a branch from its main line near Carmel to a place called St. Camille, in the County of Wolf, in the District of St. Francis; and to obtain additional and further power to issue bonds or debentures.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys for applicants.
20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Dominion of Canada Trusts Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act amending the Act incorporating the company, and granting to the company additional powers, and defining and limiting the operation of section 4 of the said Act, and providing for the increase of the capital stock of the company to $10,000,000, and in such other ways as may be found requisite.

W. D. McPHERSON,
Solicitor for the company.
Dated at Toronto, this 7th day of November, 1895.
19–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that The Dominion Oil Cloth Company, having its chief office in the City of Montreal, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act bringing it within the scope of The Companies Clauses Act of the Dominion Parliament, with power to increase its capital, to do business and hold real estate any where in the Dominion of Canada, and to withdraw the company from the operation of The Joint Stock Companies Incorporation Act of the Province of Quebec, and for other purposes.

DORION & ALLAN,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 6th November, 1895. 19–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company of the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company or from lines contiguous thereto of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands, and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company, and to change the name of the company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Bay of Quinte Ry. and Navig. Co.
Dated this 17th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate The Southern Counties Railway Company to construct and operate a railway on the south shore of the river St. Lawrence from a point at the northern limit of the County of Chambly to a point at or near the City of Sherbrooke, passing by way of the towns of St. John's and Iberville.

BISAILLON, BROSSEAU & LAJOIE,
Attorneys for applicants.
Montreal, 14th November, 1895. 20–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act continuing and extending the time within which the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company may construct its works, and for other purposes. 20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Harding, of the Township of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Janet A. Harding, formerly of the same place, (now whereabouts unknown), on the ground of adultery and desertion.

MEREDITH & FISHER,
Solicitors for the applicant.
Dated at London, Ontario, this 6th July, A.D. 1895.
3–27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Pearson, of the City of Toronto, barrister-at-law, will apply to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, for an Act of divorce from his wife Minnie Holcombe Pearson, now of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, on the grounds of adultery.

McLEOD STEWART,
Agent for petitioner.
Dated this 1st August, A.D. 1895. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Hector Morrison, of the Village of Vankleek Hill, in the County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, cattle dealer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from his wife Nellie Hayward Morrison, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

STUART HENDERSON,
Solicitor for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, Province of Ontario, this 29th day of July, A.D. 1895. 5–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company" (Limited).
2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and hold real estate and buildings for the purposes of an iron foundry, and to carry on the business of iron founders.
3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.
4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Alexander Gartshore, of the City of Hamilton, iron founder ; James Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, iron founder ; James Graham Allan, of the City of Hamilton, book-keeper ; William Moir Gartshore, of the City of London, iron founder ; William James Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, book-keeper, all of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Hamilton, 21st December, 1895. 26–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following :—

(*a.*) To manufacture blankets, woollens and jute and cotton cloths, clothing, garments and foot-wear, and any other textile fabrics, and to trade in the same ;

(*b.*) To build, acquire, lease and hold, mills and factories, and to acquire and hold by lease or purchase water power privileges for the developement of power and electricity, and to sell and lease such power ;

(*c.*) To build residences for the employees of the said company, and others connected with the business, and stores and other buildings necessary for the supply of the company's said employees ;

(*d.*) To build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate between the works of the said company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels ;

(*e.*) To construct, acquire and lease such steamboats and other vessels as may be necessary for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company ;

(*f.*) To construct a system of water works for the supply of the employees of the said company and others connected with the said business ;

(*g.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of said company, and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company s to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The amount of the capital stock of said company s to be three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand 3,000), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin and Edmund Arthur Robert, all merchants of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, and are residents of Canada and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 13th December, 1895. 25-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the manufacture and sale throughout the Dominion of Canada and abroad of hammocks and other woven fabrics.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Paris, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is six thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one hundred and twenty, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of fifty dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Henry Croft, of the City of Toronto, traveller ; David Brown, of the Town of Paris, manufacturer ; William Albert Wilkes, of Toronto aforesaid, traveller ; John Allan, of Paris aforesaid, manufacturer ; Annie Louisa Wilkes, of Toronto aforesaid, wife of said William Albert Wilkes ; and James Camelford, of Paris aforesaid, manufacturer, all of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

PERRY & PERRY,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 12th day of December, 1895.
25–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The North American Graphite Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are :—(*a.*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise a tract or tracts of mineral lands in the Province of Quebec and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, and to work and develope the ressources of the same ; (*b.*) To carry on the business of exploring for, mining and gathering graphite, iron, lead, nickel, copper, silver, gold and other metals, minerals, and ores in such form as the same may be found throughout the Dominion of Canada ; (*c.*) To dig for, mine, crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores, and forward, ship, or sell the same either in crude or other form throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and for such purposes to establish works, factories and warehouses and to operate the same ; (*d.*) To purchase or acquire from any individual in whole or in part any business of a nature or character similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on, as also the goodwill and any lands, and property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to any such business in whole or in part ; (*e.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam and other vessels so far as may be necessary or expedient for the conveyance of the products of the company's mines or other like purposes of the company ; (*f.*) To aid by way of bonus, gift or money, or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of steam or other tugs, steam boats, barges and other boats running from or to or connecting with the lands and properties of the company ; (*g.*) To build, con-

struct and maintain all necessary wharves and warehouses and to make, build, provide and carry on, use and work tramways to be operated by steam, electric or other power, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, dams, water power, roads, streets and other works which may be found necessary or convenient for the objects of the company; (*h.*) To purchase and sell graphite, iron, lead, nickel, copper, silver, gold and all other metals, minerals and ores found anywhere in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere; (*i.*) To acquire for the purposes aforesaid or any one or more of them by purchase, location or otherwise, water leases, water privileges and water rights and to dig ditches and canals and to build and construct flumes, ditches, aqueducts, works and any other system of water ways and to convey water from one place to another by any means the company may deem expedient; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire shares, debentures and securities of other similar companies as a consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business; (*k.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patents for any invention for or relating to any of the purposes aforesaid which the company may see fit, and to sell any patent or patents acquired by them, or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively.

3. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Township of Buckingham, in the County of Ottawa, and Province of Quebec, and elsewhere in Canada.

4. The City of Ottawa shall be the chief place of business.

5. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Alexander Lumsden, contractor, Nicholas Charles Sparks, capitalist, George Halsey Perley, capitalist, Henry Peareth Hawdon Brumell, mining engineer, and William Robert Askwith, mining engineer, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario.

The said applicants are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

MACCRAKEN, HENDERSON & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 28th day of November, 1895.
22-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, to acquire patent and other rights for the manufacture and sale of the Blaisdell Paper Pencil; to manufacture and deal in said pencils, and to grant licenses and other rights under the said patents, and also to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers and dealers in stationery supplies, and generally to carry on any business conducive to the objects of the said company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 500, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Thomas Malcolm McCaw, accountant, William Thomas Martin, cashier, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom the said Francis Longueville Snow, Edward Hobson Barker and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WHITE, DUCLOS, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 4th day of December, A.D. 1895.
23-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to encourage arts such as paintings, drawings, and other objects of arts produced by the work of its members or published by the society or under its direction by drawings or distributions of lots and prizes.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and the chief seat of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. That the names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James Isaac Bogue, accountant, Hugh Dolan, merchant, Ernest Felley, merchant, Henry Bogue, real estate agent, and Nestor Henri Thibault, lumber merchant, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 3rd December, 1895.
23-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of seven per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th January till the 1st February, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

D. H. DUNCAN,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 31st December, 1895.
27-3

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of January next, both days inclusive.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its office, in St. Hyacinthe, on Monday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.

St. Hyacinthe, 27th December, 1895. 27-5

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Dividend No. 124.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent has this day been declared on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, for the half-year ending this date; and that the same will be payable on or after Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at the head office or branches of the Bank.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st proximo, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

THOS. FYSHE,
Cashier.

Halifax, 31st December, 1895. 27-1

HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3½ per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 1st of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 31st January inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held in the banking-house, Halifax, on Thursday, the 20th February next, at 11 o'clock a.m.

By order of the Board,

H. N. WALLACE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 31st December, 1895. 27-3

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution for the quarter ending the 31st January next, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the banking-house, in this City, on and after Saturday, the first day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 24th December, 1895. 26-5

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid-up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., at the rate of six per centum per annum for the present half-year has been declared and will be payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

By order of the directors,

T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 23rd December, 1895. 26-5

THE ST. CATHARINES AND NIAGARA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company will be held at the company's office, James Street, in the City of St. Catharines, on Monday, the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of officers and other general purposes.

RICHARD WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.

St. Catharines, 17th December, 1895. 25-5

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, at noon, for the election of directors and the consideration of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

J. D. LEWIN,
President.

St. John, N.B., 6th December, 1895. 24-5

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dividend 149.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 31st December instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date at the banking-house in this city on and after Friday, the 10th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.

St. John, N.B., 6th December, 1895. 24-4

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of shareholders of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in St. Andrew Street, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, 1896, at 2.30 P.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of issuing the bonds authorized by the Statute of the Dominion of Canada, 58-59 Victoria, chap. 59, intituled "An Act respecting the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway Company," and further, to authorize the directors of the said company to enter into arrangements with the different corporations as mentioned in section fifteen and subsections thereof of the above mentioned Act, in the manner authorized by the said Act.

LAWRENCE LYNCH,
24-5 Sec. Q. M. and C. Railway Co.

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of The North-west Irrigation Act, as amended, that the application of The Calgary Irrigation Company for the right to divert sufficient water from the Elbow River, on the S. E. ¼ of Section 4, Township 24, Range 4, W. of 5th Meridian, and on the N. E. ¼ of Section 10, Township 24, Range 1, W. of 5th Meridian, to irrigate some 45,000 acres of land as shown upon the plans filed by the company and to construct the necessary works to enable the water so diverted to be used for irrigation and power purposes, has received the approval of the Governor in Council, and that the company have been granted ten years from the 23rd July, 1894, within which to complete the construction of their works, and further, that the Governor in Council has not seen fit to order any changes or variations in the works as proposed by the company.

The memorial of the company was filed with the Minister of the Interior on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1894, and with the Agent on the fifth day of September, 1894, and an amended memorial was filed with the Minister of the Interior on the 26th day of October, 1895, and with the Agent on the 22nd day of October, 1895.

The particulars as to the company and its works are as follows:—

The company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, 56 Vic., chap. 71, which Act was amended by Act 57-58 Vic., chap. 106.

The authorized capital of the company is $100,000, of which $40,000 has been subscribed, 60 per cent of this amount having been paid up. As soon as 50 per cent of the capital stock has been paid up, it can be increased by by-law of the company to $200,000. The company are granted power to issue bonds to the extent of double the paid-up capital, or to the extent of the subscribed capital, whichever may be the smaller amount.

The stockholders of the company are as follows :—

Name.	Amount subscribed.
P. Turner Bone	$13,800
William Pearce	13,800
Margaret A. Pearce	6,900
Louisa W. Meyer	5,500
Total subscribed	$40,000

The directors of the company are William Pearce, P. Turner Bone, and Louisa W. Meyer, of whom William Pearce is president, L. W. Meyer, secretary, and P. Turner Bone, managing director.

The company is incorporated principally as an irrigation company, but has been granted the right to use water for power purposes, so long as its use for such purposes does not interfere with its use for irrigation. It has also been granted the right to purchase lands, and to improve these lands by irrigation, and to dispose of the same.

The probable number of consumers of the water to be diverted is stated in the company's memorial to be 300. The lands to be irrigated, in their present condition are stated to be probably worth from $1 to $3 per acre, and the soil of the district which it is proposed to irrigate is stated to be generally a good loam with clay and gravel subsoil.

The rates to be charged by the company for water supplied for irrigation purposes are not to exceed $1.50 per acre per annum. 24-6

NOTICE.—The South Western Railway Company gives notice that it has deposited with the Minister of Public Works of Canada at Ottawa a plan and description of the proposed site of a Railway bridge to be built by said company over the Chateauguay River on the line of said railway in the Township of St. Joachim de Chateauguay, County of Chateauguay, Province of Quebec, and that a duplicate of said plan and description has also been deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Chateauguay at Ste. Martine, and the said company will on or after the 18th day of January next apply to His Excellency the Governor in Council for approval of said plan and proposed site.

F. G. SMITH,
Secretary.

December 13, 1895. 24-5

NOTICE is hereby given that The Interior Construction and Improvement Company has deposited a plan and a description of the manner in which it has laid its natural gas mains across the River Detroit, with the Minister of Public Works for Canada, and also a duplicate of said plan and description with the Registrar of the County of Essex, and that the said company will, after the last publication of this notice, apply to the Governor in Council for approval of such crossing.

PATTERSON, LEGGATT, MURPHY & SALE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Windsor, Ontario, 9th December, 1895.
24-4

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased to transact business in Canada, that all its risks in Canada have expired, and that the said company will on or after the 22nd day of February, 1896, apply to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities; on or before which date all persons opposing such release are to file with the said Minister of Finance their opposition to such release.

Canadian and European Export
Credit System Company.
EDWARD SCHICKHAUS,
President.

19-14

MONTREAL, PORTLAND AND BOSTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of The Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 136 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January next (1896), at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the general business of the company.

H. C. FISK,
Secretary-treasurer.

Montreal, 10th December, 1895. 25-4

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., will be held at the banking-house, at Yarmouth, on Wednesday, the 8th January next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing directors, and for other business.

By order of the directors,
T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 2nd December, 1895. 23-5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

SALLE DU SÉNAT,

OTTAWA, jeudi, 2 janvier 1896.

Aujourd'hui à TROIS heures P.M., SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL s'est rendu, avec le cérémonial ordinaire, à la Chambre du Sénat, dans l'édifice du Parlement, et a pris son siège sur le Trône. Les membres du Sénat s'étant assemblés, il a plu à Son Excellence d'y faire requérir la présence de la Chambre des Communes, et cette Chambre s'y étant rendue, Son Excellence a ouvert la SIXIÈME SESSION du SEPTIÈME PARLEMENT DE LA PUISSANCE DU CANADA, par le discours suivant :—

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat :

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes :

Conformément à la déclaration faite durant la dernière session, le parlement a été convoqué un peu plus tôt que de coutume.

L'abondante moisson dont le Canada a été béni est une cause de sincères remercîments envers le Dispensateur de tous bienfaits.

Je vous félicite sur les preuves d'activité croissante dans les diverses branches du commerce et de l'industrie.

J'ai remarqué plusieurs indices de cette nature dans une tournée que j'ai faite récemment dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et la Colombie-Britannique. Le développement des entreprises minières dans la Colombie-Britannique m'a surtout frappé ; dans certaines localités les ressources minérales sont aujourd'hui développées et utilisées sur un pied convenable.

Cette tournée m'a aussi fourni l'occasion de visiter plusieurs des réserves indiennes, et aussi les écoles industrielles des Sauvages. Chez les premiers j'ai été reçu avec de vives démonstrations de loyauté et d'amitié ; dans les écoles les preuves d'avancement et d'intelligence démontrées chez les élèves sont très encourageantes.

Quant au travail du département des Sauvages, comme tout, la manière dont il est conduit et administré semble très satisfaisante.

En parlant des Territoires du Nord-Ouest il n'est que juste de faire mention des précieux services de la police à cheval du Nord-Ouest ; dans les circonstances actuelles ce corps peut justement être considéré par les Canadiens en général comme indispensable au bien-être de ces vastes et riches parties du Canada où il est stationné.

Immédiatement après la prorogation du parlement, mon gouvernement s'est mis, par la voie du lieutenant-gouverneur du Manitoba, en communication avec le gouvernement de cette province, afin de s'assurer dans quel sens les autorités locales du Manitoba seraient prêtes à apporter des modifications aux actes concernant l'éducation dans les écoles de cette province, et savoir s'il serait possible de faire quelque arrangement avec le gouvernement du Manitoba qui éviterait au parlement fédéral la nécessité de s'occuper de la chose. Je regrette de dire que les aviseurs du lieutenant-gouverneur ont refusé d'admettre favorablement ces suggestions, ce qui a obligé mon gouvernement, conformément à sa politique déjà déclarée, d'introduire une législation à ce sujet. Les documents vous seront soumis.

Je suis heureux de vous apprendre que grâce aux représentations de mon gouvernement et aux suggestions de la Conférence d'Ottawa relative aux communications par vapeurs, les autorités impériales ont annoncé qu'elles étaient prêtes à accorder une subvention matérielle pour la partie atlantique du projet. Ceci aura l'effet, j'en suis convaincu, d'assurer le succès de l'établissement d'une ligne de vapeurs entre le Royaume-Uni et le Canada, laquelle en fait de vitesse et d'équipement, fera face à toutes les exigences.

Mon gouvernement a aussi appris avec satisfaction que le Secrétaire d'Etat pour les colonies avait l'intention de nommer un comité chargé d'étudier le projet d'un câble Pacifique reliant le Canada avec l'Australasie. Je suis convaincu que vous partagerez la satisfaction avec laquelle mes aviseurs ont acclamé cette nouvelle preuve du désir du gouvernement de Sa Majesté de réunir plus intimement les liens qui unissent la mère patrie et les parties éloignées des possessions de la Reine. Les documents relatifs à ces sujets vous seront aussi soumis.

Vous serez invités à étudier des mesures destinées à mieux armer notre milice et renforcer les défenses canadiennes.

L'accroissement de la population dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, que le dernier recensement a dévoilé, exige une représentation plus nombreuse en parlement. Un projet de loi à cet effet vous sera soumis.

Je suis heureux de pouvoir vous informer que les commissaires nommés par la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis dans le but de délimiter la frontière entre l'Alaska et le Canada, ont fini leurs travaux et ont signé un rapport conjoint pour présenter à leurs gouvernements respectifs. Ce rapport sera soumis au parlement en temps propice.

A la prière du Très-honorable Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies, un délégué de mon gouvernement a visité l'Angleterre l'été dernier, à l'effet de s'entendre avec les autorités impériales sur la question des droits d'auteurs. Son rapport vous sera soumis, et je ne doute pas que cette question recevra encore votre sérieuse attention.

Vous aurez aussi à vous occuper de mesures pour le développement de notre commerce en produits agricoles avec le Royaume-Uni, et autres pays.

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes:

Les comptes de l'année dernière et les estimations pour l'année prochaine vous seront soumis. Les estimations ont été préparées avec toute l'économie compatible avec les exigences du service public.

Vous apprendrez avec plaisir que les revenus du pays indiquent une augmentation graduelle et continue, et que l'équilibre que l'on vous avait promis entre les recettes et les dépenses à compte du Fonds consolidé pour l'année courante sont en bonne voie de se réaliser.

Honorables Messieurs du Senat :

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes :

Je recommande ces sujets et les autres dont vous aurez à vous occuper à votre sérieuse considération, confiant que dans votre sagesse et votre prudence et guidés par la grâce de Dieu vous remplirez dignement la haute mission qui vous est confiée.

DÉPÊCHES.

AU CHATEAU DE BALMORAL,

3 d'octobre 1895.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine en conseil.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté daté le 30 de juillet 1868, rendu par Sa Majesté dans l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'*Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande*, 1862, il a plu à Sa Majesté d'ordonner que les navires marchands appartenant aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique, dont le jaugeage, après le 1er de janvier 1865, aura été déterminé et inscrit sur les registres et autres papiers nationaux de ces navires, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans leurs registres ou autres papiers nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour les mêmes fins que le tonnage inscrit dans les registres du bord est censé pour les navires britanniques être le tonnage de ces navires, après en avoir fait les mêmes déductions pour l'espace réservé à l'équipage et à la chambre des machines qui seraient faites sur leur tonnage brut en vertu des lois relatives aux navires britanniques, si les dits navires étaient des navires britanniques ;

Et considérant que par un autre arrêté en conseil daté le 19 de mars 1883, rendu dans l'exercice des susdits pouvoirs, il a plu à Sa Majesté d'ordonner ce qui suit :—

1. En ce qui concerne les navires à voiles : Que les navires marchands à voiles des Etats-Unis d'Amérique dont le mesurage, le et après le 5e jour d'août 1882, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres et autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement des navires marchands britanniques est censé être le tonnage de ces navires ;

2. En ce qui concerne les navires à vapeur : Que les navires marchands appartenant aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et mûs par la vapeur ou autre force motrice, exigeant une chambre des machines, et dont le mesurage, le et après le 5e jour d'août 1882, a été terminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement des navires britanniques est censé être le tonnage de ces navires ; pourvu, toutefois, que si le propriétaire ou capitaine d'un navire à vapeur américain désire que la déduction pour la chambre des machines dans son navire soit évaluée suivant les règlements concernant le mesurage de la chambre des machines et la déduction applicables aux vapeurs britanniques, plutôt que d'après les règlements américains, la chambre des machines sera mesurée et la déduction sera calculée suivant les règlements britanniques.

Et considérant que par l'article 84 de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, il est statué que lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil que les règlements de tonnage du dit acte ont été adoptés par un pays étranger, et y sont en force, Sa Majesté en conseil pourra ordonner que les navires du dit pays, seront, sans être remesurés dans les possessions de Sa Majesté, censés être du tonnage indiqué dans leurs certificats d'enregistrement ou autres papiers nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour les mêmes fins que le tonnage indiqué dans le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté en conseil que les règlements de tonnage de l'*Acte de la marine marchande*, 1894, ont été adoptés par les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et que ces règlements y sont en vigueur, étant devenus exécutoires le 1er jour d'avril 1895 ;

Et considérant qu'il existe ou peut encore exister des navires appartenant aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique auxquels les arrêtés précités du 30 de juillet 1868 et du 19 de mars 1883 peuvent s'appliquer respectivement, et qu'il n'est pas à propos de révoquer ces arrêtés, mais de les laisser en vigueur aussi longtemps qu'il restera des navires auxquels ces arrêtés peuvent s'appliquer respectivement ;

Et considérant que les dispositions du premier article de l'*Acte concernant les règles de publication*, 1883, ont été remplies :

Sachez donc qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs ci-dessus mentionnés, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, d'ordonner que les navires marchands des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, dont le mesurage le 1er jour d'août 1895, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

24-4 C. L. PEEL.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[2394]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 3e jour d'août 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

SUR un rapport, en date du 25 de juillet 1895, du Ministre de l'Intérieur, exposant que par l'entremise du Révérend Dom Paul Benoit, du Révérend Armano M. Mourez, et du Révérend A. H. Chalumeau, deux belles colonies d'agriculteurs de France ont été établies à Notre-Dame de Lourdes, dans les townships 6 et 7, rangs 8 et 9 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, et à St. Claude, dans les townships 7 et 8 dans les mêmes rangs. Ces messieurs ont fait plusieurs traversées du Canada en France et de France au Canada, afin d'encourager les gens à venir s'établir au Manitoba. La région du pays qu'ils ont choisie, bien qu'elle semble très propre à la catégorie de cultivateurs qu'ils ont réussi à amener s'établir dans les deux paroisses déjà mentionnées, a été laissée de côté par d'autres chercheurs de terres. Toutefois, grâce à leurs efforts, presque tous les établissements disponibles dans cette partie du Manitoba ont été pris.

Le Ministre dit qu'à l'initiation de l'établissement en 1893, il y avait 120 colons dans Notre-Dame de Lourdes, et 55 dans St. Claude, et dans l'intervalle la population a beaucoup augmenté, non seulement par accroissement naturel mais aussi par immigration de France. Ces trois messieurs ont obtenu chacun une inscription de homestead peu après leur arrivée en ce pays, le Révérend Dom Paul Benoit obtenant une inscription pour le quart nord-ouest de la section 32, township 6, rang 8 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, le 21 de mai 1891, le Révérend A. H. Chalumeau pour le quart nord-est de la section 20, township 8, rang 7, le 21 d'avril 1893, et le Révérend A. M. Mourez pour les subdivisions légales 9, 10 et 16 du quart nord-est de la section 36, township 6, rang 9 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, le 6 de décembre 1894. Ils se sont en substance conformés à toutes les conditions de la loi des homesteads, sauf quant à la résidence, que la nature de leurs devoirs et les règlements de leur ordre ne leur permettent pas de faire sur leurs homesteads respectifs, vu qu'ils sont tenus de vivre dans la communauté.

Dans ces circonstances, et vu leurs efforts énergiques et heureux en faveur de l'immigration, le Ministre recommande que sur preuve satisfaisante qu'ils sont devenus sujets britanniques naturalisés, il leur soit permis d'acquérir leurs homesteads respectifs au prix minimum fixé par la loi pour les terres fédérales, savoir, $1 l'acre.

Le Ministre ajoute de plus que l'étendue et le montant du prix d'achat provenant de la vente de ces homesteads au prix ci-dessus nommé seront comme suit :—

Subdivisions légales 9, 10 et 16 du quart nord-est de la section 36, township 6, rang 9 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, contenant 120 acres, $120 ; le quart nord-ouest de la section 32, township 6, rang 8 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, contenant 159·32 acres, $159.32, et le quart nord-est de la section 20, township 8, rang 7 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, contenant une étendue de 160 acres, $160, faisant un total du prix d'achat de $439.32.

Le comité soumet ce qui précède à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
25-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[3344]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 2e jour de décembre 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver les règlements suivants pour la gouverne des peseurs officiels nommés en vertu de l'acte 54-55 Victoria, chap. 47, savoir :—

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. Chaque personne nommée peseur officiel en vertu des dispositions du dit acte, aura le contrôle exclusif des balances et poids à tout élévateur pour lequel il est autorisé à agir, et il pourra exiger que les dites balances et poids soient vérifiés et inspectés chaque fois qu'il aura raison de douter de leur exactitude.

2. Il pourra nommer tels aides-peseurs, sauf confirmation par le Ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, qui pourront être nécessaires, et il sera tenu responsable de leurs actes officiels, au même degré que s'il avait agi en personne.

3. Sur chaque chargement de wagon qu'il est obligé de peser il pourra prélever un honoraire de vingt-cinq centins.

4. Dans le cas de pesage inexact il sera assujéti aux mêmes peines que celles imposées aux inspecteurs des grains en vertu de l'Acte d'inspection.

5. Avant d'entrer en fonctions comme peseur officiel il fournira les cautions qu'exigera le Ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur pour le fidèle accomplissement de ses devoirs et de ceux de ses aides.

6. Avant d'entrer en fonctions il prêtera devant un notaire ou un juge de paix, le serment suivant, savoir :—

Je, jure solennellement que je remplirai et exécuterai fidèlement et honnêtement, au meilleur de mon habileté et de mon intelligence, la charge et les devoirs de peseur officiel, et que je ne recevrai ni directement ni indirectement ni par l'entremise d'aucune autre personne ou autres personnes pour moi, aucun honoraire, récompense ou gratification que ce soit (sauf ceux qui me sont attribués par la loi), en raison de toute fonction de ma charge comme peseur officiel.

7. Pour chaque pesage il délivrera un certificat dans la forme suivante—ou en telle autre forme que pourra prescrire de temps à autre le Ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur :—

CERTIFICAT.

CANADA

BUREAU DU PESEUR OFFICIEL

Division d'inspection de

Wagon n°.	Initiales.	Où pesé.	Date.	Contenu.	Poids en livres.	Observations.

Signé ————————

Peseur Officiel.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

25–4

[3501]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 12e jour de décembre 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du 8e article de "l'Acte des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal, 1894," 57–58 Victoria, chapitre 48, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer Mr. Hormisdas Laporte, de la cité de Montréal, marchand, membre de la Corporation des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal, *vice* Arthur Hurteau, écuyer, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

25–4

[3344]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 2e jour de décembre 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 19 des règlements concernant les poids et mesures établis par arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 42 des Arrêtés en Conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent modifié en en retranchant la dernière ligne, et la remplaçant par ce qui suit :—

La forme de toutes les mesures de capacité devra être cylindrique ou conique ; dans cette dernière forme elles ne seront vérifiées que si elles sont capables de contenir, lorsque pleines jusqu'à la partie la plus étroite du goulot, les poids respectifs d'eau distillée, spécifiés plus bas :—

	livr. av.
Pour chaque gallon	10
Pour chaque ½ gallon	5
Pour chaque pinte	2½
Pour chaque chopine	1¼
	grains troy.
Pour chaque ½ chopine	437
Pour chaque roquille	219
Pour chaque ½ roquille	109

pesé dans l'air contre des poids en cuivre à une température de 62° F., et avec le baromètre à 30″.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

25–4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 28e jour de décembre 1895 constituant en corporation John Cameron McLauchlin, de la cité de Brooklyn, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, manufacturier ; Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, manufacturier, et Charles Cowperthwait Gray, manufacturier, tous deux des cité et district de Montréal ; Fred Howard Gray, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier, et Farquhar Stuart Maclennan, de la cité de Montréal, avocat, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a.*) Acheter et acquérir le commerce ci-devant fait par John Cameron McLauchlin, Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, Charles Cowperthwait Gray, et Fred Howard Gray, en la cité de Montréal, en société sous le nom de "Canadian Fibre Chamois Co.," comme fabricants, y compris tout l'outillage, les machines, le fonds de commerce, et les droits, achalandage et actif généralement du dit commerce ; (*b.*) Manufacturer et vendre des articles de nouveautés, tissus et doublures, de convertir la fibre de bois en un état mou et flexible, ressemblant à une peau de chamois ou de daim repassée ; (*c.*) Manufacturer et vendre des articles, produits, habillements, couvertures de laine et autres ; (*d.*) Acheter et acquérir les patentes, marques de commerce, et noms de commerce, qui seront jugés nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins du commerce de la compagnie mentionnées aux clauses (*b*) et (*c*), et d'accorder des licences pour leur usage ou aucune d'elles ; (*e.*) Continuer le commerce mentionné dans la clause (*a*), et de l'étendre à toutes ou à aucune des provinces du Canada ou ailleurs,—sous le nom de "The Canadian Fibre Chamois Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
Secrétaire d'État suppléant.

27–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 31e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John A. Bain, David Lowrey, Ezra A. Brown, James A. Wallace et John A. Patterson, tous de la cité de Brantford, dans le comté de Brant et province d'Ontario, manufacturiers, et Lyman M. Jones et Walter E. H. Massey, tous deux de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturiers, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et faire le commerce des wagons, carrosses, traîneaux, omnibus, chars urbains et parties d'iceux ; (*b*) Avec pouvoir de prendre et posséder des hypothèques, gages ou charges sur les propriétés mobilières ou immobilières comme garantie pour le prix des effets, articles et marchandises manufacturés et vendus par la compagnie, et les aliéner au besoin, sous le nom de "The Bain Wagon Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John William Coy, manufacturier, Harry Ellis, surintendant des machines, Henry Flummerfelt, tanneur, Florence Adelaide Coy, femme mariée, tous de la cité de Sainte-Catherine, dans la province d'Ontario ; et Lozenzo Clarke Raymond, de la ville de Welland, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer des cordages et des courroies, tanner le cuir, et les vendre, sous le nom de "The Power Rope and Belting Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt mille piastres, divisé en deux cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 28e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John Connor, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier, Nicholas K. Connolly, entrepreneur, de la cité de Québec, Michael Connolly, entrepreneur, Edward A'D. Moran, avocat, et John Ogilvy, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer, acheter et vendre toutes sortes de câbles, ficelle à lier, cordage, étoupe et autres produits du chanvre, jute, agavé, lin, manille, coton et autres fibres, et acheter, vendre et produire les dits matériaux et fibres ; acheter, faire, manufacturer, et vendre toutes sortes de machines, outillage et accessoires requis dans la dite industrie,—sous le nom de "Compagnie Continentale de cordage et ficelle" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 28e jour de décembre 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation Henry Aldwin Sherwin, manufacturier, de la cité de Cleveland, dans l'Etat d'Ohio, E.U. ; Charles Millard Pratt, manufacturier, William Henry Andrews, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de New York, dans l'Etat de New York, E.U. ; Walter Horace Cottingham, marchand, et Charles Lyman, droguiste, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Manufacturer, vendre et disposer de toutes sortes de vernis, huiles et siccatifs,—sous le nom de "The Cottingham Varnish Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt mille piastres, divisé en deux cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 27e jour de décembre 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
26-3 Secrétaire d'Etat Suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 14e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation William Yuile, manufacturier, John Winer Wardrope, comptable, David George Wardrope, comptable, William Frederic Thomas Storey, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et William Lough, marchand de bois d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Acheter, louer, acquérir et posséder des moulins, terrains, coupes de bois, et permis, et acquérir et posséder des permis pour couper du bois sur les terrains du gouvernement et autres. et aussi d'acheter, acquérir et posséder des terrains et propriétés et privilèges d'eau se rattachant à la construction des scieries, cours à bois et autres bâtiments et constructions nécessaires aux fins des opérations de fabricants de bois, et pour manufacturer toutes sortes de bois de construction, traverses de chemin de fer, et généralement faire les opérations de manufacturiers de bois de construction, traverses de chemin de fer, billots, bois scié et raboté, lattes, bardeaux, pulpe et autres articles faits de bois ; (*b.*) Faire le commerce de marchands et commerçants en général, en tant que nécessaire pour fournir à leurs ouvriers et employés les articles, effets et marchandises dont ils pourraient avoir besoin de temps à autre ; (*c.*) Acquérir et naviguer les vapeurs et barges qui seront nécessaires au transport de leur bois de construction et de service, traverses et autres articles mentionnés dans la clause (*a*), sous le nom de "New Richmond Lumber Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de décembre 1895.

W. H. MONTAGUE,
25-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

LISTE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT PASSÉ AVEC SUCCÈS L'EXAMEN PRÉLIMINAIRE, OU DE GRADE INFÉRIEUR, DU SERVICE CIVIL.

NOVEMBRE 1895.

A Halifax, N.-E.

Atkinson, Charles Edward.
Beattie, George H. R.
Dunlop, David Shannon.
Johnston, Duncan H.
Murrans, L. Daniel.
McDonald, Joseph Hector.
Theakston, Henry.
Theakston, R. F.

A Saint-Jean, N.-B.

Campbell, William Henry.
Carleton, James H.
Christopher, Francis.
Corbett, George T.
Curry, Milton H.
Hanington Francis Grace.
Hanson, Oscar, jeune.
Lindsay, Hez. L.
Lipsett, John Alex.
Magee, William James.
Martin, Denis E.
Moore, Charles Henry.
Morrison, Fred. K.
McKinney, William Verner.
McMurray, Thomas.
Neve, Edward J.
Owens, James P.
Smith, Benjamin F.
Trecartin, John M.
Thomson, Fred. C.

A Charlottetown, I.P.-E.

Whelan, Lawrence.

A Québec.

Blondeau, Arthur.
Burroughs, Arline.
Coady, Nicholas.
Debigarré, Louis.
Dion, Alfred.
Donnelly, Joseph.
Dubé, Joseph.
Ennis, Catharine E.
Garneau, Auguste.
Jackson, Edouard Et.
Mailloux, Joseph.
Roy, Amanda.
Taché, Etienne J.
Talbot, Diogène.
Timmons, John.
Turcotte, François A.
Turcotte, Jean L. E.

A Montréal.

Allen, G. M.
Augé, Henri L.
Beauchamp, J. A.
Beaudoin, Theobald.
Bernard, J. M. P.
Bisson, Norbert.
Langlois, Zéphirin.
Lanthier, Joseph.
Larin, Joseph A. A.
Lauzon, Horace.
Leduc, Maxime.
Lee, Joseph E. L.

Bisson, E. H.
Bowen, Frederick C.
Brian, Salathiel Wm.
Brissette, Joseph H.
Brown, William Henry.
Callary, James P.
Charbonneau, D'Arcy.
Chartrand, Alphonse.
Chartrand, Aldéric.
Clément, Ferdinand.
Clermont, Joseph Roch.
Coderre, Napoléon.
Constantineau, Joseph Gilbert.
Cormier, Joseph E.
Cousineau, Bruno.
Crevier, Emmanuel.
Cross, George Burns.
Crowley, Michael J.
Desautels, Albéric.
Deschambault, Honorius.
Desmarteau, Napoléon.
Dolan, Michael.
Donohue, Timothy,
Doray, Alphonse.
Dragon, Napoléon.
Dunn, William A. A.
Duprat, Odilon.
Duprat, Elgia.
Ferland, Ed. Philias.
Finn, Timothy J.
Finn, John Peter.
Foucault, Charles H.
Fyfe, J. A.
Giroux, George.
Gravel, G. Antoine.
Grégoire, Anthyme.
Guilbault, Rodolphe.
Gummersell, John J.
Hartford, Frederick J.
Hestie, Archie H.
Hébert, Hector.
Jackson, Albert John.
Jasmin, Joseph (fils).
Jeannin, Alfred.
Jokisch, Hermann.
Kinsella, William.
Lachapelle, Henri.
Lacroix, Alphonse.
Lamontagne, Louis.
Lefebvre, Ovide.
Legg, Joseph.
Lemay, Ariste.
Leroux, Charles.
LeRoux, Joseph Roméo.
Magnan, Joseph A.
Major, Emilio.
Malepart, Odilon.
Mathieu, J. J. U.
Mathieu, Philias,
Mayer, Napoléon.
Menard, Joseph.
Moineau, Ernest.
Mondoux, Hercule.
Monet, Trefflé.
Moranville, Joseph E.
Morel, Adrien.
McCarthy, Michael J.
McCarthy, Jeremiah.
McDonald, Alexander P.
McElroy, P. J.
McNeil, Elzéar.
Paradis, Joseph H.
Paré, Napoléon.
Paquette, J. Adelard.
Patterson, Walter.
Payfer, Louis H.
Pelchat, Arthur.
Peltier, Caduce.
Poirier, Arthur.
Prince, Joseph G.
Quenneville, W.
Rivet, Ludger.
Robineau, Francis.
Rochon, Henri.
Rochon, Edouard.
Rodrigue, Charles.
Rouleau, J. Elzéar.
Saulniers, Adelard.
Savoie, J. Henri W.
Sissons, Eva C.
Stevens, Thomas R.
Sullivan, John.
St. Maurice, Urgel.
Taillon, Wilfred.
Therien, Alfred.
Thibault, Jean Baptiste.
Des Trois Maisons, J. M. A.
Urquhart, Bryce Allan.
Villemaire, J. Eug.

A Ottawa.

Ackland, John.
Adams, W. H.
Ardouin, George.
Baine, Flora S.
Ballantine, George.
Beauvais, Max.
Beeson, E. L.
Berford, Wm. R.
Bérubé, J.
Bleakney, Ida.
Braden, Lizzie.
Brock, Wm. C.
Brown, Calvin G.
Butterworth, Ernest.
Charron, W. J.
Codd, Edmund F.
Codd, George.
Conway, Theresa.
Cornish, Clarence.
Coté, Jules J.
Cummings, Robert C.
Currie, David John.
Dorning, John.
Dowdall, Helena.
Doyle, Michael H.
Duhamel, Télesphore.
Dunlop, James R.
Dwyer, James M.
Elliott, George W.
Ellis, Ethel L.
Fabricius, Otto.
Faulkner, Annonciade.
Gibson, Ernest F.
Jones, Joseph H.
Jordan, William D.
Keating, J. Joseph.
Kelly, Daniel.
Kenney, Eleanor M.
Kenny, Mary F.
Leafloor, John.
Malette, Gédéon.
Marks, Abraham.
Marks, Bertha.
Martin, Jessie K.
May, Oswald.
Murphy, Anna.
Macdonald, Mary A.
McEvoy, Katie.
McLatchie, Arthur A.
McNeil, Edward R.
O'Connor, George.
Pigott, Mary.
Plunkett, Charlotte.
Potvin, Napoléon.
Prentiss, Martha A.
Purcell, Denis P.
Rathbone, George.
Richardson, Eleanor.
Rickey, Isaac.
Roger, Robert M.
Routhier, Ozias.
Sagala, Joseph D.
Salmon, Florence.
Scott, B. Winfield.
Shea, Christine.
Smith, Matilda J.
Gingras, Alfred.
Glasmacher, Mary.
Graham, Geraldine G.
Gray, Mary.
Greene, Peter.
Grichen, Otto.
Harback, Horace.
Henderson, Thomas.
Hewlett, Henry.
Holbrook, James H.
Hunter, Nettie.
Ide, Thomas.
Smith, Katharine.
Smith, William G.
Smith, Nina A.
Sparham, Harry S.
Stalker, George F.
Stringer, Francis J. R.
Taylor, Andrew M.
Taylor, Mervyn.
Wainwright, Godfrey.
Wall, Fernand A.
Wright, Lillith K.

A Kingston.

Bates, Harry C.
Eves, James.
Hall, Thomas.
Morrow, Wm. S.
Spence, Harold D. L.

A Toronto.

Anderson, Christopher.
Andrews, Ernest L.
Astley, Charles.
Atherton, James W.
Barry, Michael.
Beaton, F. A.
Bell, Joseph R.
Bennett, Wm.
Bird, Thomas.
Black, George.
Blatherwick, Henry.
Bolton, Hiram A.
Bromley, Harry.
Brown, F. N.
Brown, James Henry.
Burleigh, George H.
Byrch, Wm. A. P.
Campbell, James.
Campbell, David.
Campbell, Franklin A.
Conron, Wm. Henry.
Cross, Alice C.
Crothers, John H.
Danby, Fred.
Davis, Wm. Morgan.
David, James.
Delong, Fred. Lorne.
Dimma, Thomas F.
Dodd, Michael J.
Donnolly, Walter Wm.
Drysdale, Wm. Percy.
Earl, Arthur A.
Faragher, Frederick W.
Fee, Robert.
Fish, Harwood E.
Flatt, Jonathan E.
Flatt, Zephaniah.
Fleming, Joseph.
Fleming, George Alexander
Foster, George A.
Fraser, Alva Vicar.
French, W. W.
Garbutt, Wallace B. C.
Gibson, William.
Gilpen, Wm. T. H.
Glasford, Wm.
Gourley, George.
Gowans, John.
Gowler, Abraham J.
Gray, Adam A.
Gray, Alexander McD.
Greenway, Thomas Albert.
Hall, Norman M.
Hall, Horace.
Hammond, Henry George.
Harper, John James.
Harris, Albert.
Hawkhisstone, Robert.
Hill, Francis Henry.
Hogan, Robert Porter.
Honeycombe, John R.
Island, George Edgar.
Jackson, James.
Jackson, George Thomas.
Jamieson, Peter.
Jessop, Wm. A.
Jones, Walter B.
Layter, Wm. J.
Leek, Ella.
Lomas, Frederick G.
Massie, Walter Thomas.
Meen, Wm.
Moffat, John.
Morgan, Michael F.
Moore, Charles A.
Mowat, Wm. James.
McConnell, Walter A.
McEwan, Wm. B.
McKague, Wm. W.
McKenzie, Thomas.
McMahon, John.
McQuade, Martin.
Noller, Henry.
Parker, Herbert C.
Patterson, John.
Patterson, Robert Alexander.
Peaker, John Morley.
Pett, Wm.
Phillips, Edwin R.
Rolling, George Alexander.
Ross, James R.
Rumley, George R.
Salisbury, H. G.
Sheppard, Wm. M.
Silk, Charles F.
Simpson, Wm. George.
Smith, Charles.
Somers, Charles.
Spears, Robert E.
Stanton, Wm. James.
Stewart, Wm. A.
Stewart, Charles T.
Stewart, Robert John.
Stewart, Malby.
Storey, Thomas.
Swain, John L.
Switzer, John W.
Tait, G. B.
Tawse, Edwin.
Taylor, John.
Tearney, Lulu.
Tearney, John Joseph.
Templeman, J. A.
Thomson, Henry.
Thorley, Albert E.
Walker, Edward J.
Walker, Wm.
Wall, Oscar.
Ward, Frank John.
Ward, Frederick E.
Waring, Albert E.
Wheat, Charles.
Whittem, Wm.
Wicksey, John.
Williamson, Edward.
Wilson, Samuel Henry.
Wilson, W. J.
Withers, Walter.
Workman, Frederick.

A Hamilton.

Curran, James P.
Elliott, James.
Forth, John.
Fowler, Wm. Robert.
Hutty, Frederick
Lee, Fred.
Miller, James E.
McCulla, W. G.
McDonald, W. J. F.
Nicholls, Peter A.
Pettigrew, Elmer.
Philips, John.
Preston, Wm.
Price, Frank C.
Robins, Thomas Wm.

A London.

Brown, Tom.
Calcott, W.
Carter, Lewis.
Carty, Edward.
Collingwood, George.
Fitzgerald, Alice S.
Griffin, Thomas R.
Harrison, Winfield T.
Hennessy, George A.
Hodgins, John D.
Johnson, Jesse.
Leigh, Thomas H.
Lucas, W. R. J.
Orme, James.
Reid, John.
Ryckman, J. J. F.
Stevenson, Wm. George.
Taylor, S. Wesley.
Tudor, Wm. Caw.
Waldock, Wm. Martin.
Warner, Ion Godfrey.
West, Wm. Ernest.
White, John Wm.
McRae, John A.

A Winnipeg.

Badgley, Ward.
Chabot, Arthur F. X.
Crayston, John T.
Everton, Arthur.
Kirkley, Wm.
Morrison, John Alexander.

A Regina.

Gooch, Wm. Percy.

A Victoria, C.-B.

Carr, George Philip.
Duncan, May Gertrude.
Kettle, Wm. A.
Kettle, Eleanor A.
Marshall, Edgar A.
McCulla, Wm. B.
Mellon, Martha Alice.
Murton, Frank E.
Sheather, Austin H. A.
Tubbs, Frederick.
Wesley, Lilian H.

J. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D., Président.
A. D. DeCELLES, L.D. (Lav.), M.S.R.C.
J. C. GLASHAN,
Examinateurs du Service Civil.

JNO. FRANCIS WATERS, M.A.,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 20 décembre 1895.

LISTE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT PASSÉ AVEC SUCCÈS L'EXAMEN D'APTITUDES AUX EXAMENS DU SERVICE CIVIL

TENUS LES 13 et 14 DE NOVEMBRE 1895.

A Halifax.

Donovan, James M.
Gorman, Arthur M.
Gray, Wm. Smith.
McManus, James.
O'Brien, Effie M.

A Saint-Jean, N.-B.

Barton, James H.
Brittain, C. Arthur.
Curry, Milton H.
Flower, James W.
Gerow, Stephen P.
Lockhart, Fred. Otis.
Martin, Denis E.
Mercure, Prudent Louis.
McCarthy, Wm. Henry.
Reynolds, Charles E.
Smith, D. McL.
Warlock, Henry D.

A Charlottetown, I.P.-E.

Allan, James B.
Foley, Thomas B.
Gallant, Jerôme A.
Owen, John Francis.

A Quebec.

Boutet, Pierre.
Burroughs, Arline.
Gale, Ethel L.
Gauvreau, Flavien.
Lamere, Charles.
Monahan, John.
Robitaille, Pierre.
Roy, J. O.
White, Mary L. B.

A Montréal.

Archambault, Viateur.
Augé, Henri L.
Bertrand, Joseph A. T.
Bisson, Edmour H.
Brown, Wm. Henry.
Bowen, Frederick C.
Cahill, Thomas.
Coderre, Napoléon.
Cross, George Burns.
Duboulay, Adolphe.
Guilbault, Rodolphe.
Hains, François-X.
Hurteau, Donat F.
Kearney, John C.
Kearney, Daniel J.
Kearney, Owen J.
Lanthier, Henri.
Miller, Maude A.
Moltais, Guillaume.
Macdonald, John James.
Thibeault, Arthur.
Wood, Wm. K.

A Ottawa.

Adams, W. H.
Argue, Robert M.
Barber, C. Winifred.
Baro, Pierre.
Barry, Henry.
Bélanger, Raoul.
Bennie, James K.
Bleakney, Ida.
Bowles, Florence E.
Boyce, Ida A.
Bridge, Hedley.
Brophy, Charles B.
Brown, Calvin G.
Carrière, Albert O.
Carrière, Philias.
Carter, Sydney J.
Chamberlain, Alban E.
Chevrier, Blanche.
Choquette, Seraphin.
Conway, Mary A.
Costigan, Thomas.
Cummings, Robert C.
Daws, Edith M.
Drummond, Frank S.
Eaton, D. J. Vernon.
Elliott, George W.
Evans, Richard H.
Farrell, Minnie J.
Farrell, Florence M.
Girard, Henri.
Goodman, Emily F.
Graham, Geraldine G.
Hunter, Nettie.
Kearns, Joseph.
Kemp, Sarah E.
Kenney, Eleanor M.
Kenny, Mary F.
Martineau, Marie J.
Mathé, Napoléon M.
Megraw, Sara.
Mercer, Eleanor N. H.
Mullin, Susan A.
MacCabe, J. M. J.
McGee, John J. (jr).
O'Rourke, Hugh.
Reardon, Robert E.
Roberts, Florence.
Shea, Michael J.
Smith, Sydney E.
Smitheram, Arthur E.
Strickland, Emanuel.
Tarr, Lottie M.
Teakles, Isabella F. K.
Wall, Fernand A.
Wardrop, Clarence.

A Kingston.

Baker, Lillian A.
Baker, Minnie A.
Branigan, Phœbe.
Conreen, George E.
Dunlop, R. G.
Eves, James.
Forsyth, A.
Glover, Wm. R.
Gray, Douglas W.
Hutton, John A.
Lafleur, Allan V.
Lynch, Helen M. B.
Moore, Mark W.
McLeod, R. D.
Stinson, Fred. H.
Stewart, Charles S.

A Toronto.

Allen, Chas. E.
Anderson, Wm. D.
Baignet, Richard G.
Barnhardt, Albert.
Beaton, F. A.
Black, John F.
Blanchfield, Frank.
Burns, Wm.
Cross, Alice C.
Chapman, Wm. J.
Colbeck, Ernest.
Fleming, Alexander.
Flood, Ed. L.
Gaynor, Simon P.
Gilpin, Wm. T. H.
Haynes, Edwin.
Hooey, Edwin D.
Jackson, Wm. F. B.
Johnstone, Henry W.
Lamb, Edith G.
Latornell, Allan.
Martin, Donald W.
Meen, Wm.
Milne, George G.
McCraken, Thomas E.
McCuaig, D. Alex.
McKerihen, Dill.
McLaren, Wallace H.
Orr, Henry N.
Patterson, John.
Patterson, Charles.
Pinkerton, George.
Ross, Herbert I.
Savage, Albert S.
Spicer, Benjamin B.
Sutherland, Wm. E.
Swan, Wm. J.
Teakles, Wm. B. H.
Thompson, Joseph.
Tunstead, Joseph William.
Whitely, Harry W.
Wilkinson, Hugh.
Wasson, Thomas C.
Willoughby, Harold.
Wrigley, George W.

A Hamilton.

Anderson, Thomas.
Baskerville, B. W.
Blyth, Alex.
Doak, Ada.
Donald, Margaret.
Miller, Wm. Thomas.
Morgan, Frank E.
Murray, Kenneth A.
O'Dell, Alex.
Price, Frank C.

Dowrie, David C.
Hardie, Susan.
Harper, Wm. Benjamin.
Martineau, Wm. J.
Scace, Fred.
Sheehan, Maida.
Webster, James C.
Wiley, John M.

A London.

Barrette, Hugh M.
Brown, John.
Calcott, W.
Campbell, Angus W.
Claris, Charles C.
Hazelton, Thomas George.
Harrison, Winfield T.
Johnson, John Z.
Kidd, Joseph.
Lee, Samuel T.
Leech, Benjamin J.
Leigh, Thomas H.
Liddon, Thomas H.
Mercer, Wm.
Mullins, Tim.
McLean, Wm. D. A.
Rorison, Grace D.
Stewart, Wm. J.
Tambling, John George.
White, John Wm.
Willis, Stephen T.
Wilson, Chas. T.

A Winnipeg.

Chabot, Arthur F.-X.
Fleming, Herbert V.
Harley, Richard J.
Lumsden, Edith E.
Moffat, Gertrude M.
McDermot, Alexander.
McKinnon, Marjorie.
McIntosh, James D.
Nelson, Margaret L.
O'Donnell, Elisa E. M.
Ross, Donald A.
Youhill, Joseph A.

A Régina.

Gooch, Wm Percy.
King, Ed. George.
Lang, Hamilton.
Whitmore, George R.

A Victoria, C.B.

Bergin, Emile H. O.
Fawcett, Thomas D.
Haynes, Chas. A.
Hollins, John M.
Johnston, Ed. P.
Kendall, George.
Kettle, Wm. A.
Maclean, Alex.
McTavish, John A.
O'Sullivan, Anna.
O'Connor, Catharine H.
Oliver, Mrs. T. A.
Stitt, Eva W.
Watson, Thomas F.
Whittside, John E.

Certifié correct :—

J. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D., Président.
A. D. DECELLES, L.D. (Lav.), M.S.R.C.
Examinateurs du Service Civil.
JNO. FRANCIS WATERS, M.A.,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 20 décembre 1895.

LISTE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT RÉUSSI EN MATIÈRES FACULTATIVES AUX EXAMENS DU SERVICE CIVIL EN NOVEMBRE 1895.

A Halifax.

Gorman, Arthur M.	Tenue des livres.

A St-Jean, N.-B.

Flower, James W.	Tenue des livres.

A Quebec.

Monahan, John.	Tenue des livres.

A Montréal.

Wood, Wm. K.	Tenue des livres ; sténographie.

A Ottawa.

Bennie, James K.	Tenue des livres.
Bowles, Florence E.	Tenue des livres.
Brophy, Charles B.	Tenue des livres et sténographie.
Daws, Edith Mary.	Clavigraphie.
Evans, Richard H.	Tenue des livres.
Farrell, Florence F.	Clavigraphie.
Goodman, Emily F.	Sténographie et clavigraphie.
Kemp, Sarah E.	Tenue des livres.
Wall, Fernand A.	Tenue des livres.
Megraw, Sarah.	Sténographie.
Mathé, Napoléon M.	Sténographie.

A Kingston.

Baker, Minnie A.	Sténographie.
Conreen, George E.	Sténographie et clavigraphie.

A London.

Brown, John.	Tenue des livres.
Willis, Stephen T.	Tenue des livres et sténographie.

A Hamilton.

Webster, James C.	Tenue des livres.

A Winnipeg.

O'Donnell, Eliza E. M.	Tenue des livres.
McKinnon, Marjorie.	Tenue des livres.

Certifié correct ;

J. THORBURN, M.A., LL.D., Président.
A. D. DECELLES, L.D. (Lav.), M.S.R.C.,
J. C. GLASHAN,
Examinateurs du Service Civil.
JNO. FRANCIS WATERS, M.A.,
Secrétaire.

OTTAWA, 20 décembre 1895. 25-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de novembre 1895.
(*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic.*, *chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.)

DT.		$ cts.	AV.	$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 octobre 1895............		27,262,988 57	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	577,037 87
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois.......................		723,779 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—				
Capital..................	354,475 98			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert......	4,050 14			
		358,526 12		
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........		3,079 33	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 novembre 1895............	27,771,335 15
		28,348,373 02		28,348,373 02

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WM. WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES,
Ottawa, 18 décembre 1895.

25-tf

ÉTAT

De la dette publique et du revenu et des dépenses de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 novembre 1894 et 1895.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" " emprunts temporaires	2,433,333 33	....
" payables au Canada	7,355,239 06	7,528,194 32
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,823,090 58	1,824,438 50
Billets en circulation	22,212,884 85	22,893,259 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,675,932 72	44,836,199 25
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,259,383 42	8,317,369 29
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,696,982 51	1,761,342 75
Total de la dette brute	321,089,396 26	321,793,338 83
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	32,639,103 91	34,662,870 43
Autres placements	5,263,137 95	5,270,437 95
Comptes des provinces	10,917,856 12	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	25,700,027 93	19,693,101 28
Total de l'actif	74,520,125 91	70,549,897 06
Total de la dette nette	246,569,270 35	251,243,441 77
" au 31 octobre	245,222,744 83	250,585,201 25
Augmentation de la dette	1,346,525 52	658,240 52

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de novembre 1894.	Total au 30 de novembre 1894.	Mois de novembre 1895.	Total au 30 de novembre 1895.
Revenu :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,327,743 82	7,160,712 19	1,635,065 85	8,290,441 48
Excise	753,855 93	3,304,358 49	720,317 04	3,350,279 03
Département des Postes	265,000 00	1,120,000 00	285,000 00	1,170,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	274,299 21	1,635,467 73	338,066 44	1,747,224 10
Divers	154,657 96	384,516 40	184,727 97	396,197 66
Total	2,775,556 92	13,605,054 81	3,166,177 30	14,954,142 27
Dépenses	3,605,742 53	12,050,038 60	3,610,958 10	11,618,500 74

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	236,865 42	1,317,675 00	314,295 94	1,222,807 25
Terres fédérales	9,043 37	30,554 29	11,239 00	27,750 65
Subventions aux chemins de fer	133,375 00	542,005 00	36,790 00	533,482 00
Total	379,283 79	1,890,234 29	362,324 94	1,784,039 90

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. Dickieson, pour le comptable.

Département des Finances,
Ottawa, 5 décembre 1895.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,584,111 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,641,837 Valeur acceptée, $3,359,534, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,259,534 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Alliance "	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite " British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Caledonian "	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compag. de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne.	Thomas Christie, agent en chef, Toronto	$30,000 obligations du Canada, et $70,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B.	Assure les commerçants de gros, courtiers intermédiaires et fabricants contre les pertes résultant de mauvaises dettes.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Confédération "	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite " Covenant " d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Dominion "	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite " Dominion "	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " Employers' Liability " (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $94,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton.	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales	Contre l'inc. et **sur la navig. intér.**
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p. c. Total, $211,800	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,680. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,509, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,509 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	R. M. Gifford, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711)	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A). $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts.	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $62,313 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $14,600 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,953,381 débentures municipales, $56,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,018,881 (Acceptées à $2,705,591, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,506,030 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $383,041 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $510,041, soit $100,000 (A) et $410,041 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£32,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	25 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $64,373.64, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents de l'Amérique du Nord a cessé de faire des opérations. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.
La Compagnie d'assurance Eastern a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses risques dans la Société d'assurance Union. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 de novembre 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE.*

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 nsertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

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RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est par le présent donné que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la Compagnie de pont et de chemin de fer Restigouche et Bonaventure, avec pouvoir de construire et entretenir un pont de voie ferrée et de grand chemin sur la rivière Restigouche à un endroit à ou près de la ville de Campbellton, dans le comté de Restigouche, et province du Nouveau-Brunswick, jusqu'à un point à ou près de Mission Point (ainsi nommée) dans le comté de Bonaventure, et province de Québec ; avec pouvoir, en outre, d'équiper et exploiter une ligne de voie ferrée partant de l'extrémité du dit pont qui se trouve dans le Nouveau-Brunswick et allant jusqu'à un point sur le chemin de fer Atlantique et Lac Supérieur ; avec tous les pouvoirs nécessaires à la construction, entretien et exploitation des dits pont et chemin de fer.

H. F. McLATCHY,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté ce 2e jour de janvier 1896. 27–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie d'améliorations de la Rivière-Rouge," autorisée à effectuer et compléter les travaux suivants, savoir :—(*a.*) Améliorer la navigation de la rivière Rouge, et y créer des pouvoirs hydrauliques ; (*b.*) Construire des écluses, digues et autres travaux a cet effet ; (*c.*) Construire un canal reliant les eaux du lac Manitoba avec la rivière Assiniboine, et exproprier des terrains dans ce but ; (*d.*) Posséder, contrôler et naviguer des vapeurs et autres vaisseaux sur les dites eaux ; (*e.*) Construire, posséder et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone en rapport avec les dites améliorations ; (*f.*) Utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique et transmettre le dit pouvoir pour des fins électriques ou autres ; (*g.*) Imposer des péages et droits sur les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, et leurs cargaisons, passant dans les dites écluses et améliorations, et les prélever ; (*h.*) Faire tous autres actes et choses nécessaires aux fins de la dite compagnie.

O'CONNOR ET HOGG,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 24 décembre 1895. 26–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant l'acte constitutif de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Kingston et Pontiac ; et aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter l'entreprise de la compagnie.

A. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté 23 décembre 1895. 26–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant son pouvoir de prolonger sa voie ferrée jusqu'à Pembroke et de construire sur la rivière Outaouais les ponts nécessaires à cet effet ; aussi, renouvelant ses pouvoirs ou prolongeant son délai pour construire sa voie ferrée jusqu'au Sault Ste. Marie et jusqu'à Mattawa ; aussi l'autorisant à se fusionner ou faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; vendre ou louer ses privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux à toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer, ou acheter ou louer les privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux de toutes autres compagnies de chemin de fer ; aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour la construction par la compagnie d'un pont sur la dite rivière à la cité d'Ottawa, et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secrétaire de la Compagnie de chemin de fer
Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique.
Daté le 4 décembre 1895. 24-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un chemin de fer et l'exploiter par la vapeur ou un pouvoir électrique, ou les deux, partant de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, allant jusqu'à un croisement de la rivière Saskatchewan, aux ou près des Grands Rapides, de là par la meilleure route jusqu'à la navigation en eau profonde sur la baie d'Hudson, avec un embranchement partant d'un point à ou près de la frontière internationale entre les rangs onze et quinze à l'ouest du premier méridien principal dans la dite province du Manitoba, courant dans une direction nord ou nord-ouest jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne mère ; aussi un embranchement partant d'un point sur la ligne mère près du Grands Rapides jusqu'à Edmonton. *via* Prince Albert et Battleford, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, avec pouvoir de construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone le long du dit chemin de fer et ses embranchements pour toutes fins, aussi avec tous les pouvoirs, droits et privilèges ordinairement accordés aux lignes de chemin de fer et de télégraphe.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solliciteur des requérants.
Daté à Ottawa, ce 23e jour d'octobre A.D. 1895.
17-2 21-1 23-6

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant l'Association des Meuniers du Manitoba et Nord-Ouest ; l'objet de cette association étant de développer, étendre et améliorer la manufacture de la fleur et de la farine, et la minoterie en général du Manitoba et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et l'expédition et la vente du grain, de la fleur et de la farine, et agir comme arbitres dans les différends entre les personnes engagées dans le dit commerce.

MACDONALD ET MACDONALD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Brandon, 8 novembre 1895. 21-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la Compagnie de chemin de fer des Comtés du Sud, pour construire et exploiter une voie ferrée sur la rive sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent, partant d'un point à la limite nord du comté de Chambly et allant jusqu'à un point à ou près de la cité de Sherbrooke, passant par les villes de Saint-Jean et d'Iberville.

BISAILLON, BROSSEAU ET LAJOIE,
Procureurs des requérants.
Montréal, 14 novembre 1895. 20-9

AVIS public est par les présentes donné que la "Dominion Oil Cloth Company" ayant son principal bureau d'affaires en la cité de Montréal, s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, pour obtenir la passation d'un acte aux fins de la faire tomber sous l'opération de l'acte du parlement du Canada, intitulé "Acte des clauses des compagnies," avec pouvoir d'augmenter son capital, de faire affaires et posséder des biens immobiliers dans n'importe quelle partie de la Puissance du Canada, et pour soustraire la dite compagnie à l'effet de l'Acte d'incorporation des compagnies à fonds social de la province de Québec, et pour d'autres fins.

DORION ET ALLAN,
Procureurs des requérants.
Montréal, 6 novembre 1895. 19-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte prolongeant le délai fixé pour compléter sa voie ferrée ; autorisant ou confirmant le bail ou la vente de son chemin de fer, propriétés et privilèges à la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack, ou sa fusion avec cette dernière compagnie ou toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; à faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; à acquérir par bail ou achat le chemin de fer, privilèges et propriété de toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer autorisée à les lui vendre ou louer ; à vendre son surplus de terrains ; et pour d'autres fins.

F. G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.
Daté le 30 novembre 1895. 23-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte confirmant la fusion de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack (constituée par 51 V., c. 64), avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Malone et Saint-Laurent ; l'autorisant à vendre ou affermer ses privilèges et autre propriété comme chemin de fer et de se fusionner ou faire des arrangements d'exploitation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; et à acquérir des pouvoirs de circulation sur tout autre chemin de fer ; l'autorisant à louer ou acheter les privilèges de chemin de fer et autre propriété de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest et de toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer autorisée à les lui vendre ou louer ; autorisant ou confirmant son bail d'une partie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer ; à vendre son surplus de terrains ; à prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter sa voie ferrée ; et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. SPRAGUE,
Secrétaire.
Daté le 30 novembre 1895. 23-9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer de Ceinture de l'Ile de Montréal demandera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, l'adoption d'une loi pour amender la loi 57-58 Victoria, chapitre 83, pour définir et étendre ses pouvoirs quant à ses bons, réduire et fixer son capital-actions, changer le nombre de ses directeurs, ratifier et confirmer un acte d'accord entre elle et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Chateauguay et Nord, prolonger les délais pour construire son chemin, acquérir des terrains, faire les constructions et les travaux nécessaires à la production, la transmission et la distribution de tout pouvoir ou force électrique, ratifier, confirmer ou modifier tous contrats ou arrangements concernant son dit chemin, faits avec les diverses municipalités de l'Ile de Montréal et d'autres endroits en vertu de la dite loi et de la loi 56 Victoria, chapitre 70 des Statuts de Québec, ainsi que pour d'autres objets.

AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY ET LAMARRE,
Avocats de la requérante.
Montréal, 26 novembre 1895. 22-9

AVIS.—Demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte prorogeant le délai fixé pour compléter l'entreprise de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest, et pour d'autres fins.

R. T. HENEKER,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Montréal, 6 novembre 1895. 19–9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET DE NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON (à resp. limitée).

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie autorisée à construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et à améliorer la navigation de toutes rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à obtenir une navigation continue ; et à y percevoir des péages, et à construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et à construire et ériger et utiliser des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et à fournir le pouvoir moteur s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres fins, et généralement avoir et exercer tels des pouvoirs conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par l'*Acte des chemins de fer* qui peuvent être applicables à la navigation de canaux et de rivières.

N. F. HAGEL,
24–9 Solliciteurs des requérants.

AVIS.—Demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, par la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Comté de Drummond, à l'effet de modifier sa charte et autoriser la dite compagnie à louer, acheter ou acquérir par tout titre que ce soit, d'autres lignes de chemin de fer, conclure des arrangements de circulation ou se fusionner avec d'autres compagnies de chemin de fer, changer son nom, construire un embranchement partant de sa ligne mère près de Carmel, jusqu'à un endroit appelé St-Camille, dans le comté de Wolf, dans le district de Saint-François, et obtenir de plus amples pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou débentures.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
20–9 Procureurs des requérants.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la Compagnie de pont de grand chemin et électrique de Montréal et de la Rive-Sud, avec pouvoir de construire un pont de grand chemin sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent depuis la cité de Montréal parallèlement et aussi près que possible du pont Victoria ; le dit pont de grand chemin se composera de (24) vingt-quatre arches avec ouvertures de (240) deux cent quarante pieds entre les piles, et une hauteur entre le pied des fermes et l'eau basse de pas moins de quarante (40) pieds, et une arche au-dessus du chenal des vapeurs avec une ouverture de (350) trois cent cinquante pieds entre les piles, et une hauteur de soixante-cinq pieds entre le pied des fermes et l'eau basse ; avec le droit de poser des lisses sur le dit pont de grand chemin et à partir de l'extrémité du dit pont de grand chemin du côté de Montréal, jusqu'à tel terminus dans la cité de Montréal que le conseil de ville pourra fixer, dans le but d'y faire marcher des wagons mus par l'électricité, et de prélever des péages sur les voitures et les piétons qui se serviront du dit pont comme suit :—Les voitures tirées par quatre chevaux, une piastre ($1) ; les voitures tirées par deux chevaux, cinquante (50) centins ; les voitures tirées par un cheval, vingt-cinq (25) centins ; un cheval avec son cavalier, vingt-cinq (25) centins ; un cheval sans cavalier, dix (10) centins ; chaque bête à cornes, dix (10) centins ; chaque mouton, cinq (5) centins ; chaque cochon, cinq (5) centins ; un piéton cinq (5) centins ; passager sur bicycle, dix (10) centins ; aussi avec le droit de construire et exploiter des chemins de fer électriques dans le but de faire marcher des wagons comme susdit dans les comtés de Chambly, Saint-Jean, Iberville, Laprairie, Verchères et Richelieu, avec le consentement des conseils municipaux des dits comtés. Le tarif sur les dits chemins de fer électriques ne devront pas dépasser trois (3) centins par mille ou fraction d'un mille. La dite compagnie aura le pouvoir de faire des arrangements avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer urbain de Montréal concernant le droit de passer sur ses lisses. La dite compagnie ne se propose pas de construire un pont-levis.

R. V. SINCLAIR,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Ottawa, 7 de novembre 1895. 19–9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer des couvertures, des lainages et des tissus de jute et de coton, des hardes, vêtements et chaussures et autres fabriques textiles, et en faire le commerce ;

(*b.* Construire, acquérir, louer et posséder des moulins et fabriques, et acquérir et posséder par bail ou achat des privilèges de pouvoir hydraulique pour le développement de la force motrice et de l'électricité, et de vendre et louer cette force motrice ;

(*c.*) Construire des habitations pour les employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à l'industrie, et des magasins et autres bâtiments nécessaires au besoin des dits employés de la compagnie ;

(*d.*) Construire les tramways qui seront nécessaires pour communiquer entre les travaux de la dite compagnie et le bord de l'eau, et y construire tous les quais et autres travaux nécessaires pour faciliter le chargement et le déchargement des vaisseaux ;

(*e.*) Construire, acquérir et fréter les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux nécessaires au transport des matériaux et marchandises dont disposera la compagnie ;

(*f.*) Construire un système d'aqueducs pour l'approvisionnement des employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à la dite industrie ;

(*g.*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tout droit exclusif, lettres patentes d'invention, droits brevetés ou privilèges se rattachant aux affaires de la dite compagnie, et toutes licences de les employer, utiliser ou faire valoir.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de trois cent mille ($300,000) piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trois mille (3,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cent ($100) piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin et Edmund Arthur Robert, tous marchands de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et sont domiciliés au Canada et sujets de Sa Majesté la Reine.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 13 décembre 1895. 25–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada,* les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company of Canada" (a resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont, d'acquérir des droits de brevet et autres pour la manufacture et la vente du crayon de papier de Blaisdell ; de manufacturer et faire le commerce des dits crayons, d'accorder des permis et autres droits en vertu des dits brevets, et aussi de faire le commerce de fabricants de papeterie et de commerçants de fournitures de papeterie, et généralement faire tout commerce propre à atteindre les objets de la dite compagnie par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de $50,000.

5. Le nombre des actions est de 500, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Thomas Malcolm McCaw, comptable, William Thomas Martin, caissier, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, et Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; dont les dits Francis Longueville Snow, Edward Hobson Barker et Arthur William Patrick Buchanan seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, DUCLOS, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 4 décembre 1895. 23–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada,* demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The North American Graphite Company," à resp. limitée.

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont :—(*a.*) Acquérir par achat ou autrement une étendue ou des étendues de terrains miniers dans la province de Québec et ailleurs en Canada, de les exploiter et en développer les ressources ; (*b.*) Rechercher, extraire et recueillir du graphite, du fer, du plomb, du nickel, du cuivre, de l'argent, de l'or et autres métaux, minéraux et minérais sous telle forme qu'ils se trouveront en Canada ; (*c.*) Creuser, extraire, broyer, fondre, affiner et manufacturer ces métaux, minéraux et minérais, et les expédier ou vendre soit à l'état brut ou sous d'autre forme par tout le Canada et ailleurs, et à cette fin établir des usines, fabriques et entrepôts, et les exploiter ; (*d.*) Acheter ou acquérir de tout individu en tout ou en partie tout commerce d'une nature ou caractère semblable au commerce que la présente compagnie est autorisée à faire, ainsi que l'achalandage et les terrains, et propriété, privilèges, droits, contrats et obligations appartenant à ce commerce en tout ou en partie ; (*e.*) Bâtir, acquérir, posséder, noliser ou louer, naviguer et utiliser des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres en tant qu'il sera nécessaire ou à propos pour le transport des produits des mines de la compagnie ou autres fins semblables de la compagnie ; (*f.*) Aider au moyen de boni, don ou argent, ou autrement à la construction et entretien d'une ligne ou de lignes de remorqueurs à vapeur ou autres, de bateaux à vapeur, barges et autres bateaux naviguant entre les terrains et les propriétés de la compagnie, ou s'y raccordant ; (*g.*) Construire, bâtir et entretenir tous les quais et entrepôts nécessaires, et faire, construire, établir et exploiter et utiliser des tramways mus par la vapeur, l'électricité ou autre pouvoir, des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des réservoirs, aqueducs, canaux, barrages, pouvoirs hydrauliques, chemins, rues et autres travaux qui seront trouvés nécessaires ou utiles aux fins de la compagnie ; (*h.*) Acheter et vendre du graphite, du fer, du plomb, du nickel, du cuivre, de l'argent, de l'or et tous autres métaux, minéraux et minerais trouvés ailleurs en Canada ou ailleurs ; (*i.*) Acquérir pour les fins susdites ou l'une quelconque de ces fins, par achat, location ou autrement, des baux, privilèges et droits hydrauliques, et de creuser des fossés et des canaux, et de bâtir et construire des conduites, fossés, aqueducs, travaux et tout autre système de voies d'eau et de transporter l'eau d'un endroit à un autre par tous les moyens que la compagnie jugera avantageux ; (*j.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir des parts, débentures et valeurs d'autres compagnies semblables en paiement d'articles, effets ou marchandises vendus à telles semblables compagnies dans le cours ordinaire des affaires ; (*k.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tout brevet ou brevets pour toute invention se rattachant à aucune des fins susdites que la compagnie jugera bon, et de vendre tout brevet ou brevets acquis par elle, ou tous droits de vendre, utiliser ou manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets respectivement.

3. Les opérations de la compagnie seront faites dans le township de Buckingham, dans le comté d'Ottawa, et province de Québec, et ailleurs en Canada.

4. La cité d'Ottawa sera le principal lieu d'affaires.

5. Le montant au capital-actions de la compagnie sera de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Alexander Lumsden, entrepreneur, Nicholas Charles Sparks, capitaliste, George Halsey Perley, capitaliste, Henry Peareth Hawdon Brumell, ingénieur des mines, et William Robert Askwith, ingénieur des mines, tous de la ville d'Ottawa dans le comté de Carleton, et province d'Ontario. Les dits requérants seront les premiers directeurs au directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

MACCRAKEN, HENDERSON ET McKAY,
Solliciteurs des requérants,
Ottawa, 28 novembre 1895. 22–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada,* les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Que le nom de la société devra être "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. Que le but pour lequel l'incorporation est demandé est d'encourager les arts de peintures, dessins, ou autres objets d'art produits par le travail de ses membres ou publiés par la société ou sous sa direction par tirages et par la distribution de lots et prix.

3. Que les opérations de la société devront se faire en la cité de Montréal et partout ailleurs dans la Puissance du Canada ; le siège principal des affaires de la dite société devra être en la cité de Montréal.

4. Que le montant du capital-actions de la dite société devra être de cinquante mille dollars.

5. Que le nombre des actions devra être de un mille, et le montant de chaque action de cinquante dollars.

6. Que les noms, lieux de résidence et qualités de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Isaac Bogue, comptable, Hugh Dolan, marchand, Ernest Fellay, marchand, Henry Bogue, agent d'immeubles, et Nestor Henri Thibault, marchand de bois, tous de

la cité de Montréal susdite ; dont ils seront les premiers ou directeurs provisoires de la dite société.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Procureurs des requérants.
Montréal, 3 décembre 1895. 23–6

AVIS DIVERS.

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque en cette ville, le et après le 1er de février prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 janvier prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à St. Hyacinthe, lundi, le 17 février prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.
St. Hyacinthe, 27 décembre 1895. 27–5

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL, PORTLAND ET BOSTON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal, Portland et Boston aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie No. 136 rue Saint-Jacques, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi le 15e jour de janvier prochain (1896), à onze heures du matin, pour l'élection de directeurs pour l'année prochaine, et pour la transaction des affaires générales de la compagnie.

H. C. FISK,
Secrétaire-trésorier.
Montréal, 10 décembre 1895. 25–4

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Québec, Montmorency et Charlevoix aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, rue St. André, en la cité de Québec, mardi le quatorzième jour de janvier 1896, à 2.30 p.m., dans le but de considérer l'à-propos d'émettre les obligations autorisées par le Statut du Canada, 58-59 Victoria, chapitre 59, intitulé "Acte concernant la Compagnie de chemin de fer Québec, Montmorency et Charlevoix," et, de plus, autoriser les directeurs de la dite compagnie à faire des arrangements avec les diverses corporations mentionnées à l'article quinze et ses sous-sections du susdit acte, en la manière autorisée par le dit acte.

LAWRENCE LYNCH,
24–5 Sec. Cie de ch. de fer Q. M. et C.

AVIS.—La compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest donne avis qu'elle a déposé au ministère des Travaux publics à Ottawa, un plan et une description de l'emplacement projeté d'un pont de chemin de fer qu'elle doit construire sur la rivière Chateauguay sur la ligne du dit chemin de fer dans le township de Saint-Joachim de Chateauguay, comté de Chateauguay, province de Québec, et qu'un double des dits plan et description a aussi été déposé au bureau du régistrateur des titres pour le comté de Chateauguay, à Sainte-Martine, et que la dite compagnie s'adressera, le ou après le 18e jour de janvier prochain à Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Conseil pour faire approuver les dits plan et emplacement projeté.

F. G. SMITH,
Secrétaire,
13 décembre 1895. 24–5

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal,—

James O'Brien, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, for the Division of Victoria.

Joseph A. Villeneuve, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, for the Electoral Division of De Salaberry.

William Owens, Esquire, of the City of Montreal, for the Electoral Division of Inkerman.

Sir William Hales Hingston, Knight, of the City of Montreal, for the Division of Rougemont, all in the Province of Quebec.

George Barnard Baker, Esquire, of Sweetsburgh, Province of Quebec, for the Electoral Division of Bedford, in the Province of Quebec.

Honourable James Cox Aikins, a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, of Toronto, Ont., for the Province of Ontario.

Michael Adams, Esquire, of the Town of New-Castle, in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Province of New Brunswick.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of Quebec.

Electoral District of the Centre Division of the City of Montreal.

James McShane, Esquire, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant, *vice* Honourable John Joseph Curran, who has accepted the office of a Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

—

Province of Ontario.

Electoral District of Cardwell.

William Stubbs, Esquire, of the Village of Charleston, in the Township of Caledon, Ont., *vice* Robert Smeaton White, Esquire, who has resigned his seat.

—

Province of Quebec.

Electoral District of Jacques-Cartier.

Napoléon Charbonneau, Esquire, of Pointe Claire, P.Q., attorney-at-law, *vice* Honourable Désiré Girouard, who has accepted the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[8]
AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 27th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 10th January, 1885, the Honourable Sir David Macpherson, acting for the Minister of the Interior, authorized the reopening to general settlement of the lands comprised in the Regina Reserve. The withdrawal of these lands from homesteading was originally made by Departmental order, but was subsequently confirmed by the Order in Council of the 29th November, 1883, which defined the terms and conditions on which the even-numbered sections therein might be sold. In view of the provisions of that Order in Council it would seem that the reopening of this Reserve to general settlement, authorized by the Acting Minister of the Interior as above mentioned, should have been sanctioned by Order in Council.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the action taken on the 10th January, 1885, in throwing open the lands known as the Regina Reserve to general settlement upon the ordinary terms then in force, be confirmed.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3733]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 23rd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Harbour Masters Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Lemuel Sims, of French River, to be Harbour Master for the Port of New London, Queen's County, P.E.I., *vice* George MacKenzie.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3884]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 31st day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of "The Inland Revenue Act," chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Granby, in the Province of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby made a port of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3646]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 3rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Memorandum dated 10th December 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that by the Order in Council of the 25th of July last, the licensees of timber berths situate in the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia were permitted to pay dues on the timber cut by them at the rate of fifty cents per thousand feet B.M. instead of a royalty of five per cent on the sales of lumber, and they were also entitled to receive a rebate of forty cents per thousand feet on manufactured lumber exported from the Province, except upon lumber shipped to Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

That representations have been made to the Minister of the Interior by the licensees, that this new regulation makes the dues on the lumber sold in the Province and shipped to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, higher than formerly when they paid a royalty of five per cent on the sales, instead of a fixed rate of fifty cents per thousand feet.

The Minister states that lumber at the present time is selling in the Province of British Columbia at from $7 to $9 per thousand feet. The royalty thereon at five per cent would therefore amount to from thirty-five to forty-five cents per thousand feet, being from five to ten cents per thousand feet less than the dues of fifty cents per thousand prescribed by the Order in Council of 25th July last, above referred to.

The Minister recommends, as it was the intention in passing the said Order to give relief to the licensees instead of burdening them with an additional tax on the lumber cut by them, that the dues on lumber sold in the Province and exported to Manitoba and the North-west Territories be five per cent royalty on the sales, and that the dues on lumber otherwise exported from the Province be at the same rate less a rebate of forty cents per thousand feet.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[78]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Weights and Measures Act, chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to Order that the Order in Council of the 2nd December, 1895, amending section 19 of the Regulations respecting Weights and Measures, established by the Order in Council of the 9th January, 1889, being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled inasmuch as an error of one point of decimal was made therein in the grain weights and that the following corrected Regulations be and the same are hereby established in lieu thereof:—

For every	gallon	10	lbs. av.
do	½ do	5	do
do	quart	2½	do
do	½ pint	4,375	grains Troy.
do	gill	2,187	do
do	½ do	1,093	do

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F. and with the Barometer at 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3621]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, advise that the Order in Council of the 25th of July, 1895, granting to the Municipality of the Town of Macleod, in the District of Alberta, certain lands in the vicinity thereof for park purposes, be amended by substituting in the description of the said lands the word "South" for the word "North" used in error, and so that the said description of the lands so granted shall read to include "a portion of the South half of Section 14, "Township 9, Range 26 west of the 4th Meridian," instead of "a portion of the North half of Section "14, Township 9, Range 26 west of the 4th Meridian."

JOHN J. McGEE,
26-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3584]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 18th day of May, 1892, Mr. D. Maloney, of St. Albert, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories, made a Military Homestead entry for the east half of Section 14, Township 52, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian. Mr. Maloney now represents that on account of the nature of his duties as a member of the North-west Assembly, he has been unable to complete the performance of the residence and cultivation prescribed by the law, and he asks that he be permitted to purchase the half-section mentioned for the sum of $480, being one-half of the regulation price of $3 per acre.

The Minister is of opinion that Mr. Maloney's request is a reasonable one, and he recommends that he be authorized to sell the land to any person who may be named for that purpose by Mr. Maloney at the price mentioned, namely $480.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3614]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 7th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that Mr. W. B. Scarth, then agent of Lord Mount Stephen, made certain advances during the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, to Count Paul O. D'Esterhazy, amounting with interest to the 30th September last, to $653.83 under the plan sanctioned by the Minister of the Interior, for the purpose of assisting Count D'Esterhazy to settle on the south-east quarter of Section 7, Township 19, Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian. Attached hereto are a statutory declaration made by Mr. Scarth of the facts of the case and a statement of the indebtedness, the declaration setting forth that Count d'Esterhazy has never discharged the debt and has left the country.

The Minister further states that Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the Land Commissioner of the Canada North-west Land Company, has now made application to the Minister of the Interior, on behalf of Lord Mount Stephen, for the issue of a patent in the latter's name for the above mentioned land, stating that after receiving the advances shown in the statement of indebtedness above mentioned Count d'Esterhazy refused to execute the lien necessary under The Dominion Lands Act to create a charge against the land as a security for the advance.

The Minister, after a very careful consideration of the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act under which liens for advances to settlers may be recognized by the Minister of the Interior, and patents may be issued to the lien holders in the cases of delinquent settlers, is of the opinion that the application for the issue of a patent to Lord Mount Stephen for the south-east quarter of Section 7, Township 19, Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian, cannot be granted ; for, although there is sufficient evidence to establish an advance by Lord Mount Stephen to Count d'Esterhazy, notwithstanding statements to the contrary made by the latter, two of the most important conditions precedent to the recognition by the Minister of the Interior of the advances have not been complied with, Count d'Esterhazy never having made a homestead entry for the land for which the issue of a patent is now asked, and never having executed the lien in the form required by The Dominion Lands Act, or in any other form.

The Minister desires to point out in connection with the statement of account that the amount of the advance is in excess of the $600 limited by The Dominion Lands Act, and also contains items which do not fall within the class of items mentioned in the Act, or in the Schedule to the form of acknowledgement.

The Minister, while he does not consider that a patent under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, relating to advances to settlers could be issued to Lord Mount Stephen in this case, is nevertheless of opinion that the circumstances above set forth would amply justify the sale of the quarter-section at the minimum rate of Dominion lands, as set forth in clause 29 of The Dominion Lands Act.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to sell to Lord Mount Stephen the south-east quarter of Section 7, Township 19, Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre, and issue a patent therefor, upon the completion of the purchase.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted as above recommended.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3508]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of The Wrecks and Salvage Act, chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Calvin A. Bowlby, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, to be Receiver of Wreck for the district which comprises the coast line of the County of Queen's, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

25–4

[3567]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by sec. 5, ch. 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a Shipping Office shall be and the same is hereby established at the Port of Barclay Sound, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

[3498]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS permission has been asked to fish for Steel-head Salmon in the Fraser River, until the 15th of February ; and, as little is known of the habits of these fish, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries is of opinion that, with due safe-guards, such fishing might be permitted during the present season as an experiment, and for the purpose of collecting evidence regarding the winter migration of fish in the Fraser River.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by The Fisheries Act, (chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes), and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 4 of the General Fishery Regulations for British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council of the 3rd of March, 1894, be amended by adding the following clause thereto, viz. :—

" Provided that the use of drift-nets, having an
" extension measure of not less than seven and three
" quarters (7¾) inches be permitted in fishing for
" Steel-head Salmon in the Fraser River, from the 1st
" December, 1895, to the 15th of February, 1896."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

25-4

[3339]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 12th November, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that in the year 1878, the Department of Indian Affairs allotted to the Nicomen Band of Indians, in Yale District, British Columbia, two small reserves to be known as the Put-kwa and Shu-ouch-ten Reserves, containing an area of 10·50 acres each. These Reserves were surveyed in the year 1886, and were found to lie within the railway belt ceded to the Dominion by the Province of British Columbia, and have been located in Township 15, Range 26 west of the 6th Meridian, in the Dominion Lands System of Survey.

The Minister further states that the Department of Indian Affairs has submitted a plan and descriptions of the Reserves in question, and desires the assent of Your Excellency thereto.

The Minister, on examination, finds that the lands desired are vacant and available for the purpose mentioned, and he, therefore, recommends that the areas of 10·50 acres each, coloured pink on the accompanying map and in accordance with the descriptions furnished (copies of which, approved by the Surveyor General, are also hereto attached) be set apart and reserved for the purposes of the Nicomen Band of Indians in British Columbia.

The Committee submit the foregoing for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Description of the Put-kwa Indian Reserve.

Those certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Sections 11 and 14, in Township 15, in Range 26 west of the 6th Meridian, in the Railway Belt, British Columbia, and which may be more particularly described as follows ;—

1. Commencing at a point on the north boundary of said Section 11, distant easterly twenty-five chains and seventeen links from the north-west corner of the same ; thence southerly parallel to the west boundary of said Section, a distance of thirteen chains and twenty-four links ; thence easterly parallel to the north boundary of said Section, a distance of two chains and sixty-nine links, more or less, to the right bank of the Thompson River ; thence northerly following upon said bank to its intersection with the north boundary of said Section ; thence westerly along the said north boundary to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at the point on the south boundary of said Section 14, distant easterly twenty-five chains and seventeen links from the south-west corner of the same ; thence northerly parallel to the west boundary of said Section 14, a distance of six chains and seventy-six links ; thence easterly parallel to the south boundary of said Section 14, a distance of seven chains and seventy-seven links, more or less, to the right bank of the Thompson River ; thence southerly following upon said bank to its intersection with the said south boundary ; thence westerly along said south boundary to the point of commencement ; containing together an area of ten and a half acres, be the same, more or less.

Description for the Shu-ouch-ten Indian Reserve.

Those certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Sections 13 and 14, in Township 15, in Range 26 west of the 6th Meridian, in the Railway Belt, British Columbia, and which may be more particularly described as follows ;—

1. Commencing at a point on the west boundary of said Section 13, distant southerly thirty-nine chains and ninety links from the north-west corner of the same ; thence easterly parallel to the south boundary of said Section 13, a distance of five chains and eighty-one links ; thence southerly parallel to said west boundary, a distance of twelve chains and thirty-three links, more or less, to the north bank of the Thompson River ; thence westerly along said bank to its intersection with the said west boundary ; thence northerly along said west boundary to the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a point on the east boundary of said Section 14, distant southerly thirty-nine chains and ninety links from the north-east corner of the same ; thence westerly parallel to the south boundary of said Section 14, a distance of four chains and nineteen links ; thence southerly parallel to the said east boundary, a distance of ten chains and fifty links, more or less, to the north bank of the Thompson River ; thence easterly following along said bank to its intersection with the said east boundary ; thence northerly along said east boundary to the point of commencement ; containing together an area of ten acres and a half, more or less. 25-4

[2394]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 3rd day of August, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 25th July, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that through the instrumentality of the Reverend Dom Paul Benoit, the Reverend Armano M. Mourez, and the Reverend A. H. Chalumeau, two very successful colonies of agriculturists from France have been established at Notre-Dame de Lourdes, in Townships 6 and 7, Ranges 8 and 9 west of the 1st Meridian, and at St. Claude, in Townships 7 and 8 in the same ranges. These gentlemen have made several trips from Canada to France and from France to Canada, in order to induce people to settle in Manitoba. The section of country which they selected, while it appears to be very suitable to the class of farmers whom they have been successful in inducing to settle in the two parishes mentioned, was passed over by other land seekers. By their efforts, however, almost all the homesteads available in that section of Manitoba have been taken up.

The Minister states that at the initiation of the settlement in 1893, there were as many as 120 settlers in Notre-Dame de Lourdes, and 55 in St. Claude, and the population in the meantime has greatly increased not only by natural causes, but also by immigration from France. The three gentlemen named obtained each a homestead entry shortly after their arrival in this country, the Reverend Dom Paul Benoit obtaining an entry for the north-west quarter of Section 32, Township 6, Range 8 west of the 1st Meridian, on the 21st May, 1891, the Reverend A. H. Chalumeau, for the north-east quarter of Section 20, Township 8, Range 7, on the 21st April, 1893, and the Reverend A. M. Mourez for Legal Subdivisions 9, 10 and 16 of the north-east quarter of Section 36, Township 6, Range 9 west of the 1st Meridian, on the 6th December, 1894. They have substantially complied with all the conditions of the homestead law, except as to residence, which the nature of their duties and the rules of their Order will not permit to be made upon their respective homesteads, as they are required to live in the community.

The Minister, under the circumstances, and in view of their energetic and successful efforts on behalf of immigration, recommends that upon satisfactory proof being given that they have become naturalized British subjects, they be permitted to acquire their respective homesteads on payment of the minimum price fixed by the law for Dominion lands, namely, at $1.00 per acre.

The Minister further adds that the area and the amount of purchase money resulting from the sale of these homesteads at the above named price will be as follows :—

Legal Subdivisions 9, 10 and 16 of the north-east quarter of Section 36, Township 6, Range 9 west of the 1st Meridian, containing 120 acres, $120 ; the north-west quarter of Section 32, Township 6, Range 8 west of the 1st Meridian, containing 159·32 acres, $159.32 ; and the north-east quarter of Section 20, Township 8, Range 7 west of the 1st Meridian, containing an area of 160 acres, $160, making the total amount of purchase money $439.32.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOSEPH POPE,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

25-4

[3501]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the 8th section of The Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act, 1894, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 48, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Hormisdas Laporte, of the City of Montreal, merchant, to be a member of the Corporation of Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, *vice* Arthur Hurteau, Esq., deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

25-4

[3344]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following regulations for the governance of Official Weighers appointed under the Act 54-55 Victoria, chap. 47, viz. :—

REGULATIONS.

1. Every person appointed as Official Weigher under the provisions of the said Act, shall have sole control of the scales and weights at any elevator for which he is authorized to act, and may require the said scales and weights to be tested and inspected whenever he may have reason to doubt their accuracy.

2. He may appoint such Assistant Weighers subject to confirmation by the Department of Inland Revenue, as may be required, for whose official acts he shall be responsible as if done by himself.

3. On every car load he is required to weigh he may collect a fee of twenty-five cents.

4. He shall be subject to the same penalties in respect of incorrect weighing as are imposed upon Inspectors of Grain under The Inspection Act.

5. Before entering upon his duties as official weigher he shall give such bonds for the proper performance of his duties and that of his assistants as may be required by the Department of Inland Revenue.

6. He shall, before entering upon his duties, take before a Notary or Justice of the Peace the following oath, viz. :—

I   solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and honestly, to the best of my skill and understanding execute the office and perform the duties of Official Weigher, and that I will not, directly or indirectly or by means of any other person or persons on my behalf receive any fee, reward or gratuity whatever (except such as are allowed me by law) by reason of any function of my office as Official Weigher.

7. For each weighing he shall issue a certificate in the following form—or such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Department of Inland Revenue :—

CERTIFICATE.

DOMINION OF CANADA

OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL WEIGHER

Inspection Division of

Car No.	Initial.	Place Weighed.	Date.	Contents.	Weight in lbs.	Remarks.

(Sd.)——————
Official Weigher.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

25-4

[3392]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum, dated 18th November, 1895, from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs submitting herewith regulations passed by the Council of the Saugeen Band of Indians under section 76 of The Indian Act.

The Minister states that the regulations are framed on a model furnished by the Department of Indian Affairs, and he recommends that they be confirmed under the aforesaid section.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

The Council of the Saugeen Band of Indians in the Province of Ontario, enact, subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council, under section 76 of The Indian Act, the following regulations :—

1. The Council may appoint by resolution one or more persons to visit each Indian residence within the reserve during the first week of every month, and to notify each owner or occupant on whose premises there is found any filth, offal, or carcass, to remove or bury the same ; and every Indian who on being so notified fails within twenty-four hours to remove or bury any such filth, offal or carcass shall be liable to a penalty of $2 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

2. Every Indian owner or occupant shall keep his premises clear of all noxious weeds ; and any such owner or occupant who fails to remove any such noxious weeds found growing upon his premises within fourteen days of his being notified so to do by

the Indian Agent or any person thereunto authorized by the Council, shall be liable to a penalty of not more than $2 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding ten days.

3. Every able-bodied Indian resident upon the reserve and every non-resident owner shall at a time appointed by the Council, contribute three days labour on public work of the nature described in paragraphs (*f*) and (*g*) of section 76 of The Indian Act, upon the reserve, or as may be indicated by a supervisor appointed by the Council; and every Indian resident upon the reserve and every non-resident owner who fails or refuses to contribute such three days labour when called upon to do so under the authority of the Council shall be liable to a penalty of $3 or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days.

We hereby certify that the above regulations were passed by the Saugeen Indian Council, November 4, 1895.

JOHN GEORGE,
THOMAS SOLOMON,
Chiefs.
CEPHAS KAHBEEYS,
Councillor.

JOHN CROWE, Indian Agent. 25–4

[3344]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Weights and Measures Act," chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 19 of the Regulations respecting weights and measures established by the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the last line thereof and substituting in lieu thereof the following:—

The form of all measures of capacity must be cylindrical or conical; when of the latter form they shall not be verified unless they are capable of containing, when filled to the narrowest part of the neck, the respective weights of distilled water set forth as below:—

	lbs. av.
For every gallon	10
For every ½ gallon	5
For every quart	2½
For every pint	1¼
	Grains Troy.
For every ½ pint	437
For every gill	219
For every ½ gill	109

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F. and with the barometer at 30".

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

25–4

[3507]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 15 of The Wrecks and Salvage Act, chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a district for the purposes of the said Act be established, which shall embrace all the coast line of the County of Queen's, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

25–4

[3568]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 6th section of "The Seamen's Act," chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. M. Swartout to be Shipping Master at the Port of Barclay Sound, Vancouver Island, B.C.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3331]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 18th day of November, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 11th November, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that by an Order in Council of 10th January, 1895, authority was granted for the sale to Mrs. Margaret Gunn, of the north-west quarter of Section 16, Township 10, Range 18 west of the 1st Meridian, at one dollar an acre. Mrs. Gunn now represents that she is not in a position to avail herself of this privilege, and asks that, instead thereof, the whole half-section be sold to a person named by her, the price to be $1.25 an acre.

The Minister submits a report upon the case by the Deputy Minister of the Interior wherein the facts are recited, and the application recommended, and he, the Minister, is of opinion that this case is one which comes within the class of those which it has been customary, in the past, to dispose of in the manner suggested.

The Minister recommends that, under section 41 of The Dominion Lands Act, he be authorized to cancel Mrs. Gunn's homestead and pre-emption entries for the west half of Section 16, Township 10, Range 18 west of the 1st Meridian, and to sell the half-section to her nominee at $1.25 an acre.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3517]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 2nd December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that the Windsor School District No. 265, of the North-west Territories, have applied for one acre of land in the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 31, Township 26, Range 6 west of the 2nd Meridian, being a parcel of land five chains due south by two chains due west, for the purpose of a school site upon which to erect a school-house.

The Minister states that the land forms a portion of the grant to the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, which company has relinquished its right to the one acre in question, and he therefore recommends that he be authorized to issue to the said School District letters patent for the acre of land applied for, under the terms and conditions imposed by clause 31 of The Dominion Lands Act.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26–4

[3570]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by sec. 5, ch. 74, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a Shipping Office shall be and the same is hereby established at the Port of Hesquiat, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

[3571]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 6th section of The Seamen's Act, chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. A. J. Brabant to be Shipping Master at the Port of Hesquiat, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEAD QUARTERS,
8th January, 1896.

Special G. O. 1.

HEAD QUARTERS STAFF.

Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant General of Militia, has been permitted to retire from the Active Force with a Retiring Allowance and the rank of Colonel on the Retired List.

The Major General Commanding cannot permit Colonel Powell to retire without recording the high esteem and respect, entertained by all ranks of the Militia, which that officer has earned by long and faithful service to his Queen and Country.

The Major General feels that he is but giving expression to the sentiments of the entire Force when he states that the announcement of the severance of Colonel Powell's connection with the Active Militia is received with universal regret.

By command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 8th January, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8296. Don't Tell Mother That Her Boy Went Wrong." (Song and Chorus.) Words and Music by Charles Harvey. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 2nd January, 1896.

8297. "De 'Possum Daddy Stole." (Coon Song.) Words and Music by Charles Harvey. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 2nd January, 1896.

8298. "The Fandango Waltzes." By Nathan Osborne. Op. 4. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 2nd January, 1896.

8299. "Who's Your Friend?" Words and Music by Harry Von Tilzer. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 2nd January, 1896.

8300. "I Will Come Back to You." Words and Music by "Roma." Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 2nd January, 1896.

8301. "Tableau Sténographique," à l'usage des Ecoles. (Duployé.) Joseph de LaRochelle, Montréal, Qué., 3 janvier 1896.

8302. "Chrysanthemum Two-Step." By Frank E. Blachford. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (L'd.), London, England, 3rd January, 1896.

8303. "Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited), Ottawa Exchange, Subscribers' Directory, January, 1896." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (L'd.), Montreal, Que., 3rd January, 1896.

8304. "Précis de Médecine Vétérinaire," à l'usage des Cultivateurs. Par Joseph Alphonse Couture, Québec, Qué., 4 janvier 1896.

8305. "The Song of the Southern Maiden." Words by W. W. Wakelam. Music by Albert Nordheimer. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, Ont., 6th January, 1896.

8306. "A Fount of Music." (Song.) Words from James Russell Lowell. Music by J. Lewis Browne. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 7th January, 1896.

8307. "The Globe Fire." (Descriptive Song.) Words by A. C. Lawrence. Music by W. A. Hewton., Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 7th January 1896.

8308. "Appeal Reports." Volume XXII. The Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont., 7th January, 1896.

8309. "Ontario Reports." Volume XXVI. The Law Society of Upper Canada, Toronto, Ont., 7th January, 1896.

8310. "The Canadian Magazine, January, 1896." The Ontario Publishing Co. (L'd.), Toronto, Ont., 7th January, 1896.

8311. "Exercices Orthographiques." (Cours de Première Année.) Par F. P. B. Jean Routhier, Montréal, Qué., 7 janvier 1896.

8312. "Petit Dictionnaire ou Lexique Orthographique." Par L. F. E. C. Jean Routhier, Montréal, Qué., 7 janvier 1896.

8313. "Calendar Desk Pad, 1896." *Re* The Toronto Steel-Clad Bath & Metal Company (L'd.), and The Booth Copper Company, Toronto. Arthur George Booth, Toronto, Ont., 7th January, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

28-1

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1896, whereby the total capital stock of "The Chanteloup Manufacturing Company" (Limited), is increased from ten thousand ($10,000) dollars to two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
Acting Secretary of State.

28-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, whereby the total capital stock of "The Canadian Cone Coupler Carriage Company" (Limited) is increased from twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars to fifty thousand (50,000) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
Acting Secretary of State.

28-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1896, incorporating Robert Hughes Conroy, trader, David Bankier Gardner, book-keeper, trustee for Maria Jane Conroy, widow of the late John C. Conroy, and for her son Maurice Nelson, both of the Town of Aylmer, in the Province of Quebec; William Jackson Conroy, trader, and Ernest R. Bisson, agent, both of the place known as Deschenes Mills, in the Province of Quebec; John Stoughton Dennis, civil servant, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—To build, construct and operate works to manufacture and produce electricity for lighting, heating and power, and to distribute and sell the same in the Town of Aylmer, Township of Hull, and other places in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, and in the Township of Nepean and City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario,—by the name of "The Deschenes Electric Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28–3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1896, incorporating Edward L. Goold, of the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; William J. Knowles, of the same place, manufacturer; William H. Shapley, of the same place, manufacturer; Helen J. Reville, of the same place, married woman; Lizzie H. Goold, of the same place, spinster, for the following purposes, viz:– To deal in all kinds of bicycle, tricycle, carriage or other supplies, by the name of "The Brantford Bicycle Supply Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28–3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1895, incorporating John Cameron McLauchlin, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, manufacturer; Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, manufacturer, and Charles Coperthwait Gray, manufacturer, both of the City and District of Montreal; Fred Howard Gray, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and Farquhar Stuart Maclennan, advocate, of the City of Montreal, aforesaid, for the following purposes, viz:—(*a.*) To purchase and acquire the business heretofore carried on by John Cameron McLauchlin, Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, Charles Cowperthwait Gray, and Fred Howard Gray, in the City of Montreal, in partnership under the name of the Canadian Fibre Chamois Company, as manufacturers, including all the plant, machinery and stock in trade, and rights, good-will and assets generally of the said business; (*b.*) To manufacture and sell dry goods, fabrics, and interlinings, to convert wood fibre into a soft and pliable state, resembling dressed chamois skin or buckskin; (*c.*) To manufacture and sell clothing, blankets and other coverings and other merchantable wares and products; (*d.*) To purchase and acquire patents, trade marks and trade names as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company's business mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and to grant licenses for the use of the same or either of them; (*e.*) To carry on when required the said business mentioned in clause (*a*) and to extend the same to any and all of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, by the name of "The Canadian Fibre Chamois Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27–3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1895, incorporating John William Coy, manufacturer, Harry Ellis, mechanical superintendent, Henry Flummerfelt, tanner, Florence Adelaide Coy, married woman, all of the City of St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario; Lorenzo Clarke Raymond, of the Town of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—To manufacture rope and belting, tan leather, and to sell the same, by the name of "The Power Rope and Belting Company" (limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27–3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, incorporating John A. Bain, David Lowrey, Ezra A. Brown, James A. Wallace and John D. Patterson, all of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, manufacturers; Lyman M. Jones and Walter E. H. Massey, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturers, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) The manufacturing, purchasing, selling, trading and dealing in wagons, carriages, sleighs, omnibusses, street-cars and parts thereof; (*b.*) With power to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security for the price of goods, wares and merchandise manufactured and sold by the company and to alienate the same at pleasure, by the name of "The Bain Wagon Company" (Limited), with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27–3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of December 1895, incorporating John Connor, manufacturer, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick; Nicholas K. Connolly, contractor, of the City of Quebec; Michael Connolly, contractor, Edward A'D. Moran, advocate; John Ogilvy, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.—To manufacture, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of rope, binder twine, cordage, oakum and other products of hemp, jute, sisal, flax, manilla, cotton and other fibres, and to purchase, sell, deal in and produce the said materials and fibres, to purchase, make, manufacture, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery plant and fixtures required in said business, by the name of "The Continental Twine and Cordage Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of December, 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27–3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1895, incorporating Henry Aldwin Sherwin, manufacturer, of the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America; Charles Millard Pratt, manufacturer, William Henry Andrews, manufacturer, both of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; Walter Horace Cottingham, merchant, Charles Lyman, druggist, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacturing, selling, and dealing in all kinds of varnish, japans, oils and dryers, by the name of 'The Cottingham Varnish Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 27th day of December, 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
Acting Secretary of State.

26-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 62 of 1895.

NOTE ON CURRENTS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE.

The attention of mariners is directed to the following results obtained in the Survey of the Tides and Currents in Canadian waters, conducted by Mr. W. Bell Dawson, C. E., for the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada:—

Current in the Strait of Belle Isle.

This Strait lies east and west (magnetic); and the Strait proper extends for a length of 50 miles, with a width of 10 to 15 miles. The current in this Strait has the following characteristics in the summer season, as shown by observations throughout the months of July and September, 1894:—

The current is fondamentally tidal in its nature; and under normal conditions it turns regularly with the tide, and runs east and west through the Strait with velocities which are nearly equal. The conditions are normal in moderate weather, and during the prevalence of moderate westerly winds. At such times the current attains a velocity of about two knots per hour in each direction.

During heavy winds, especially when easterly or westerly in direction, the current which runs with the wind becomes stronger than the current against it; and eventually the current may come to be continuous in the same direction as the wind. It may thus run in the one direction for two or three days at a time. The greatest velocities of the current which were observed during heavy winds were as follows: From the east 3·15 knots; and from the west 2·50 knots per hour.

There is little appreciable difference in the current at the opposite sides of the Strait; except that towards the north side the current may be a little stronger, or more persistent, in the one direction.

While normal conditions prevail, the difference of flow in the two directions is in favour of a greater inward flow from the east. Also, the actual flow throughout the year, when the influence of the wind is included, appears to be greater in the inward direction from the east than outward from the west.

The presence of icebergs in the Strait and the temperature of the water have also a relation to the predominant direction of the current; but they cannot be relied upon as affording an indication of its actual direction at the time.

From the above characteristics of the current in this Strait, it is clearly possible for a vessel to over-run its reckoning in either direction through the Strait. Also, vessels entering through the Strait must not assume that the current is necessarily in their favour in making the run westward to round the eastern end of Anticosti; as the observations show that it is possible for the set in the Strait itself and also in the north-eastern end of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to be against them on that course.

Currents between the Gaspé Coast and Anticosti.

On the Admiralty chart entitled "Entrance to the River St. Lawrence," No. 1621, a current is shown to run constantly along the Gaspé coast from a north-westerly direction at about three miles off shore. Another line of constant current is also shown as lying along a line from Cape Magdalen to the South-west Point of Anticosti, which thus traverses the middle of the passage between the Gaspé coast and Anticosti. It is this central line of current which is alone represented on the General chart of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, No. 2516. It is explained, however, in the Sailing Directions, that the current does not follow both these lines at the same time. (See "St. Lawrence Pilot," Vol. I., p. 20, edition of 1894.)

These lines therefore are properly to be regarded as alternative routes which the current may take. The first of these lines represents fairly the usual direction of the current along the Gaspé coast. The greatest velocity of this current during the months of July and September, 1895, was 2·80 knots per hour, as observed five miles off Fame Point.

When the current follows the other route along the middle of the passage, the direction of the current along the Gaspé coast may even be reversed. This occurred on July 27th and 30th, 1895. The current in the offing of Fame Point was then found to run inwards from the south-east with a velocity of nearly 1½ knots, or contrary to its usual direction.

It is probable that this change in the position of the current may prove to be due to the influence of the wind; but the relation between the current and the wind has not yet been definitely ascertained.

The velocity of the current is subject to a fluctuation which appears to correspond with the tide. There are times also at which it veers in direction in such a way as to run directly on or off shore for a period of 2 to 4 hours. This was observed both on the Gaspé side of the passage, south-east of Fame Point; and on the Anticosti side, between South-west Point and West Point, at distances of 4 to 7 miles from shore. The current at such times had a velocity which ranged from half a knot to nearly 1½ knots per hour, with a direction which was either on or off shore.

This notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 232*b* and 282 of the Strait of Belle Isle; and Nos. 1621 and 2516 of the St. Lawrence. Also "St. Lawrence Pilot," 6th edition, 1894, Vol. I. Currents, pp. 17 and 20.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 20th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 28-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 66 of 1895.

I. IMPROVEMENT IN LES EBOULEMENTS WHARF LIGHT.

In June, 1894, the light on Les Eboulements wharf, on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence below Quebec, was improved.

The mast light theretofore used was abandoned and the mast removed, and the light was shown from a square wooden lantern built on the roof of the shed which covers the slip at the outer end of the wharf.

The light remains, as before, fixed white. It is elevated 23 feet above high water mark and should be visible 5 miles from all points of approach by water. The illuminating apparatus consists of a pressed glass lens.

The shed and waiting room near by, as well as the new lantern, are painted brown with white trimmings.

The height from the deck of the pier to the vane of the lantern is 20 feet.

This Notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 314 and 2516, and Canadian List of Lights No. 622.

II. CHANGE IN FRONT RANGE LIGHT TOWER, GEORGETOWN, P.E.I.

The front tower of the Georgetown, P.E.I., range lights, destroyed by fire on the 18th October, 1894, was replaced in February last by a new building differing in design from the old one.

Lat. N. 46° 9' 57"
Long. W. 62° 31' 30"

The light remains, as before, fixed white in the harbour and red seaward, is elevated 50 feet above high water mark and should be visible for a distance of 8 miles.

The building is of wood, square in plan, painted white, with a galvanized iron lantern painted red rising from the middle of the roof. It is 34 feet in height from base to vane.

This Notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1651, 2029 and 2034, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 354.

III. BEACONS IN ATLANTIC COVE, ST. PAUL ISLAND.

A tidal gauge house, painted white, erected about 40 feet above high water mark in the bight of Atlantic Cove, St. Paul Island, in the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, now forms a conspicuous landmark on the coast of the island.

Lat. N. 47° 12' 7"
Long. W. 60° 9' 0"

A circular white beacon has been placed on the side of the hill above the gauge; these two objects in line, bearing N. W. ¼ N. (N. 69° 56' W. true) lead clear to the southward of "Big Dick," a dangerous detached rock on which the sea breaks very heavily, off the north-east horn of the cove.

The above alignment affords a good guide to vessels anchoring off the cove in 15 fathoms.

This Notice affects Admiralty chart No. 2727.

IV. ERRATUM IN NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 31 OF 1895.

Notice to Mariners No. 31 of 1895, headed "Darnley Point," should be "Darnley Basin" Range Light.

This light is distant 400 feet S. by E. ½ E. from the present main light on Fish Island or Bill Hook Island and not from either of the lights of the Darnley Point Range, which are 2½ miles distant.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 28–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 67 of 1895.

I.—FOG SIGNAL, GAP ROCK, HONG KONG.

The Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong gives notice that, on and after the 1st January, 1896, a twelve-pounder gun will be fired every ten minutes at the Gap Rock Station, Hong Kong, in lieu of the fog signal now in use.

II.—HIMESAKI LIGHTHOUSE, JAPAN.

The Government of Japan announce the establishment of a fixed white light at the Southern head of the entrance to Yebisu Bay, Sado Island, West coast of Japan.

The light will illuminate an arc of 230° 30', between the bearings of N. 79° 30' E. true, and N. 50° W. true, except that over a small arc the light will not be seen for 1 or 1½ miles from the lighthouse, being obscured by the point Torikakehana, South of the Lighthouse. The elevation of the light above the sea will be 136 feet, and in clear weather it will be seen from a distance of 10 miles.

The lighthouse is built of iron, hexagonal in shape, and is painted white. It is 40 feet high from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The position of the lighthouse, according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 248, is:—

Latitude 38° 5' 15" North.
Longitude 138 33 35 East of Greenwich.

III.—OGISHIMA LIGHTHOUSE, JAPAN.

Also, that a 6th order light, flashing every 15 seconds, has been established at the northern extremity of Ogishima, Inland Sea.

The arc of illumination will be 229° 10' between the bearings of N. 52° 25' E. true, and N. 78° 25' W. true. The light will show a green sector covering Atsusa rock and Nakase, and a red sector covering Ozonose. The remainder of the arc is white.

The elevation of the light above the sea will be 48 feet, and in clear weather it will be seen from a distance of 12 nautical miles.

The lighthouse is built of granite, circular in shape and is 41 feet high from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The position of the lighthouse, according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 50, is:—

Latitude 30° 26' 10" North.
Longitude 134 3 30 East of Greenwich.

IV.—BUOY AT FUNAKAWA ANCHORAGE, JAPAN.

Also, that a buoy has been placed in 4 fathoms to mark the position of the sunken rock which lies to E.S.E. of Funakawa Lighthouse.

The cross-bearings taken from the buoy are as follows:—

Funakawa Lighthouse....	N. 76° 50' W. true.
Chausu-yama..............	N. 13 15 E. true.
Oyehana-saki.........	N. 36 0 E. true.

The buoy is a pyramidal wooden framework painted white and is surmounted by a triangular top-mark standing 14 feet above the sea.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested, are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 28–3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st December, 1894 and 1895.

Public Debt.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do do Temporary Loans	2,433,333 33	......
do in Canada	7,350,539 06	7,529,894 22
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,823,090 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,284,103 12	22,876,650 62
Savings Banks	42,619,333 10	44,832,628 90
Trust Funds	8,258,271 86	8,314,596 92
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,831,655 44	1,889,146 97
Total Gross Debt	320,232,876 28	321,898,871 90
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	32,756,323 87	34,757,108 34
Other Investments	6,077,977 35	5,263,137 95
Province Accounts	10,917,856 12	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	24,546,714 45	20,217,058 71
Total Assets	74,298,871 79	71,160,792 40
Total Net Debt	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
do 30th November	246,569,270 35	251,243,441 77
Decrease of Debt	635,265 86	505,362 27

Revenue and Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of December, 1894.	Total to 31st December, 1894.	Month of December, 1895.	Total to 31st December, 1895.
Revenue:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,348,061 65	8,508,773 84	1,382,283 74	9,672,725 22
Excise	756,740 31	4,061,098 80	758,313 42	4,108,592 45
Post Office	235,000 00	1,355,000 00	235,000 00	1,405,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	359,444 45	1,994,912 18	202,823 83	1,950,047 93
Miscellaneous	95,184 86	479,701 26	89,301 08	485,498 74
Total	2,794,431 27	16,399,486 08	2,667,722 07	17,621,864 34
Expenditure	2,079,379 69	14,129,418 29	1,916,530 69	13,535,031 43

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	120,091 27	1,437,766 27	340,889 33	1,563,696 58
Dominion Lands	13,883 94	44,438 23	7,243 00	34,993 65
Railway Subsidies	61,000 00	603,005 00	16,000 00	549,482 00
Total	194,975 21	2,085,209 50	364,132 33	2,148,172 23

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. Dickieson, Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 9th January, 1896.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	$221,855 25
Provincial Notes	29,537 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	7,199,905 50
Dominion Fours	354,664 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	8,720,150 00
Toronto "	3,472,350 00
Halifax "	661,000 00
St. John "	1,195,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,500 00
Charlottetown "	130,500 00
Victoria "	249,500 00
Tôtal	$22,413,462 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st December, 1895		$10,650,701 88
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000		1,946,666 67
		$12,597,368 55
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $20,000,000	$5,000,000 00	
Specie held in excess of $20,000,000	2,414,000 00	
		7,414,000 00
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$5,183,368 55
Unguaranteed Debentures		$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $20,000,000		15,000,000 00
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$2,250,000 00

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$5,183,368 55
" Unguaranteed Debentures	2,250,000 00
Total excess	$7,433,368 55

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th January, 1896.

28-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of November, 1895.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	385,284 32	
Malt	75,778 60	
Malt Liquor	68 50	
Tobacco	206,250 25	
Cigars	52,916 82	
Inspection of Petroleum	5,356 11	
Manufactures in Bond	4,287 27	
Seizures	396 26	
Other Receipts	1,213 47	
Total Excise Revenue		731,551 60
Culling Timber		
Hydraulic and other Rents		103 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,299 09
Gas Inspection		1,501 25
Law Stamps		296 40
Other Revenues		251 00
Electric Light Inspection		308 75
Grand Total Revenue		736,311 09

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th December, 1895.

24-tf

Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 30th November, 1895.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 10,519 00	4,429 34
Animals	12,841 00	2,663 55
Books, Pamphlets, &c	91,091 00	24,662 00
Brass and manufactures of	27,366 00	7,734 12
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	161,118 00	37,467 57
Flour	8,839 00	2,535 87
Meal, Corn and Oat	20,489 00	4,387 38
Rice	28,922 00	14,059 58
Other Breadstuffs	23,540 00	5,114 69
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	5,339 00	1,598 35
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	1,400 00	420 87
Coal, Bituminous	199,397 00	62,286 93
Copper, manufactures of	4,382 00	1,084 51
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c	14,301 00	3,548 33
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c	102,521 00	30,496 39
Cottons, Clothing	21,093 00	6,850 78
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c	25,828 00	3,352 11
" Thread on Spools	32,271 00	8,067 75
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	30,154 00	8,368 72
Drugs and Medicines	122,917 00	30,866 25
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	49,624 00	14,958 03
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	28,308 00	7,995 49
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c	20,067 00	6,019 80
All other Fancy Goods	38,908 00	12,883 42
Fish and products of	54,408 00	9,011 37
Fruits and Nuts dried	208,228 00	75,582 21
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	33,754 00	3,548 39
" All other	47,790 00	13,279 15
Furs, Manufactures of	51,393 00	8,239 35
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	48,520 00	14,524 37
" Window Glass	36,368 00	7,288 05
" Plate-Glass	5,579 00	1,506 03
" All other Manufactures of.	21,491 00	4,736 63
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	11,202 00	3,103 30
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	22,967 00	6,491 69
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	14,333 00	4,300 25
" All other	10,902 00	3,270 60
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	137,609 00	12,454 69
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	62,095 00	17,715 32
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	99,971 00	29,993 51

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$ 96,252 00	27,156 54
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	81,491 00	26,920 07
" Stoves and Castings	16,986 00	4,237 40
" Tubing	63,992 00	18,583 98
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	251,429 00	71,713 83
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	72,795 00	19,034 08
Lead and manufactures of	15,153 00	3,729 20
Leather, all kinds	44,587 00	7,540 97
" Boots and Shoes	31,720 00	7,930 17
" All other manufactures of Leather	8,774 00	2,340 02
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	17,640 00	3,916 96
Metals and manufactures of	24,983 00	7,168 39
Musical Instruments	34,113 00	9,842 90
Oil, Mineral and Products of	91,664 00	58,750 64
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	21,123 00	4,224 60
" All other	36,553 00	8,268 71
Paints and Colours	63,305 00	6,336 72
Paper, Envelopes, &c	85,395 00	26,345 53
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	13,480 00	4,715 34
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	54,451 00	18,220 64
" Butter, Cheese	4,763 00	864 82
Seeds and Roots	19,625 00	2,023 94
Silk, manufactures of	124,593 00	37,602 38
Soap, all kinds	24,786 00	6,665 46
Spices, ground and unground	18,440 00	3,366 91
Spirits, all kinds	93,374 00	202,030 35
Wines, Sparkling	18,382 00	5,143 27
" other than Sparkling	42,365 00	25,829 37
Sugar	507,991 00	118,974 93
Molasses & Syrups	55,691 00	5,252 82
Tobacco and Cigars	21,774 00	22,203 23
Vegetables.	12,529 00	3,387 62
Wood, manufactures of	52,539 00	12,209 11
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	14,931 00	4,574 76
" Clothing	38,722 00	13,364 98
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c	98,205 00	32,425 41
" Dress Goods	90,734 00	27,202 24
" Knitted Goods	17,687 00	6,506 27
" Shawls	2,378 00	764 19
" Yarns	9,244 00	2,755 30
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	28,972 00	9,432 29
All other Dutiable Goods	736,505 00	201,238 90
Total Dutiable Goods	5,107,961 00	1,597,691 98
" Free	3,768,529 00	
Coin and Bullion	193,696 00	
Grand Total	9,070,186 00	1,597,691 98

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 30th November 1895.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 17,062
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	14,519
Asphaltum or Asphalt	255
Broom Corn	9,444
Coal, Anthracite	610,404
Coffee	50,326
Cotton Waste	14,878
" Raw	488,905
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	241,456
Fish and products of	105,770
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	27,415
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c	8,742
Fur, skins not dressed	51,295
Grease for soap making, &c	30,923
Hides and skins	88,186
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	97,375
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	26,258
Metals, Brass and Copper	46,323
" Steel Rails for Railways	119,094

Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	137,471
" Tin and Zinc	122,081
" Other	6,164
Oils, Vegetable	15,569
Salt	20,738
Settlers' Effects	208,990
Silk, raw	36,317
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	76,348
Tea	349,585
Tobacco Leaf	66,421
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c	67,125
Wool	169,265
All other Free Goods	443,825
Total	3,768,529
Coin and Bullion	193,696
Total Free Goods	3,962,225

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 16th December, 1895.

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F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of November, 1895.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	694,289	31,571	725,860
do Fisheries	727,991	14,433	742,424
do Forest	2,692,520	35,623	2,728,143
Animals and their produce	5,821,018	101,649	5,922,667
Agricultural Products	3,290,054	243,170	3,533,224
Manufactures	963,634	65,214	1,028,848
Miscellaneous Articles	11,325	8,036	19,361
Totals	14,200,831	499,696	14,700,527
Bullion	23,080		23,080
Coin		10,703	10,703
Grand Total	14,223,911	510,399	14,734,310

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th December, 1895.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of November, 1895.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.			CR.	
		$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st October, 1895		27,262,988 57	WITHDRAWALS during month	577,
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month		723,779 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—				
PRINCIPAL	354,475 98			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer	4,050 14			
		358,526 12		
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month		3,079 33	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th November, 1895	27,771,335
		28,348,373 02		28,348,373 02

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WM. WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th December, 1895.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th November, 1895. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st October, 1895.	Deposits for November, 1895.	Total.	Withdrawn, November, 1895.	Balance, on 30th Nov., 1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	550,957 70	9,300 86	560,258 56	6,441 88	553,816 68
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	725,748 12	22,583 00	748,331 12	22,234 36	726,096 76
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	804,321 16	25,372 00	829,693 16	18,465 76	811,227 40
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	41,168 01	2,110 00	43,278 01	878 68	42,399 33
Amherst	272,087 66	4,149 00	276,236 66	5,966 12	270,270 54
Annapolis	231,253 72	3,862 00	235,115 72	3,007 05	232,108 67
Arichat	193,604 65	2,415 00	196,019 65	2,611 37	193,408 28
Barrington	179,786 65	1,625 00	181,411 65	4,265 58	177,146 07
Bridgewater	128,855 01	4,703 00	133,558 01	2,872 33	130,685 68
Guysboro'	108,967 42	1,540 00	110,507 42	2,189 15	108,318 27
Halifax	2,609,486 83	38,914 00	2,648,400 83	58,369 37	2,590,031 46
Kentville	301,794 13	6,486 00	308,280 13	4,425 82	303,854 31
Liverpool	262,811 80	3,871 00	266,682 80	6,670 21	260,012 59
Lunenburg	284,328 80	2,718 00	287,046 80	5,614 10	281,432 70
Maitland	59,841 52	851 00	60,692 52	493 00	60,199 52
New Glasgow	377,057 99	3,421 00	380,478 99	3,359 15	377,119 84
Parrsboro'	112,438 53	2,383 00	114,821 53	978 35	113,843 18
Pictou	297,923 98	3,879 00	301,802 98	4,751 87	297,051 11
Port Hood	119,728 69	334 00	120,062 69	1,671 01	118,391 68
Shelburne	117,524 69	829 00	118,353 69	995 70	117,357 99
Sherbrooke	68,919 10	405 00	69,324 10	677 00	68,647 10
Truro	365,125 96	4,139 65	369,265 61	*369,265 61	
Wallace	70,653 01	1,696 00	72,349 01	1,562 17	70,786 84
Weymouth	102,219 28	1,115 00	103,334 28	1,268 34	102,065 94
Yarmouth	644,050 79	7,662 07	651,712 86	10,644 00	641,068 86
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	268,952 20	1,857 00	270,809 20	1,577 94	269,231 26
Dalhousie	383,753 22	4,161 00	387,914 22	4,029 83	383,884 39
Fredericton	653,955 42	9,158 00	663,113 42	12,933 86	650,179 56
Newcastle	236,936 26	1,402 00	238,338 26	1,412 23	236,926 03
St. Andrews	293,863 56	2,384 00	296,247 56	3,860 88	292,386 68
St. John	4,080,992 52	58,682 00	4,139,674 52	52,250 26	4,087,424 26
Woodstock	498,687 95	9,488 00	508,175 95	11,119 08	497,056 87
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,848,884 83	19,726 00	1,868,610 83	35,632 10	1,832,978 73
Summerside	316,200 16	4,054 97	320,255 13	7,138 60	313,116 53
Total	17,612,881 32	267,276 55	17,880,157 87	669,632 76	17,210,525 11

* Amount transferred to P. O. Dept. $358,526.12.
" withdrawn " 10,739.49.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th December, 1895.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

—	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank..........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,360,783 73	180,000 00	17,599 39	9,651,724 98
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,888,293 91	83,000 00	160,202 73	5,131,496 64
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,249,077 64	263,000 00	177,802 12	14,783,221 62

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,530,000 00	2,353,357 96	....	1,965,817 92	3,222,273 60	1,123,239 14	180,000 00	....	* 473,060 92	10,847,749 54
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec..............	....	2,385,079 89	82,500 00	306,710 59	1,540,509 93	944,939 02	83,000 00	73,239 00	101,767 13	5,517,745 56
Total..................	1,530,000 00	4,738,437 85	82,500 00	2,272,528 51	4,762,783 53	2,068,178 16	263,000 00	73,239 00	574,828 05	16,365,495 10

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 10th January, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,584,111 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,641,837 Accepted value, $3,359,534 being $100,000 (A), and $3,259,534 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.: Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company	Thomas Christie, Chief Agent, Toronto	$30,000 Canada Bonds and $70,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Insur'g wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against excess losses by reason of bad debts.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,680. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,509, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,509 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	R. M. Gifford, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $62,313; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $14,600; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,953,381 Municipal Debs., $56,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,018,881. (Accepted at $2,705,591, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,506,030 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $383,041; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $510,041, being $100,000 (A) and $410,041 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£32,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	24 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $64,373.64 Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America has ceased transacting business. Notice has been given of application for the release of deposit.
The Eastern Assurance Company has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Union Assurance Society. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th November, 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

19-tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st DECEMBER, 1895.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Bartholomew	Blackville	Northumberland N.B.	Stephen McCarthy.
Desbarats	Johnston	Algoma O.	Edmund H. Twight.
Gawas	St. Josephs	Algoma O.	Wm. Pollock.
Gordon Ranch		Yale B.C.	J. G. Gordon.
Grand Lake	Louisburg	Cape Breton N.S.	Hugh McDonald.
Hammond	Clarence	Russell O.	W. F. Empey.
Manotick Station (reopened)	Osgoode	Russell O.	Mrs. Hannah L. Johnston.
Pine Lake	Sec. 22, Tp. 36, R. 25, W. 4th M.	Alta.	B. P. Alford.
Roseau	Sec. 18, Tp. 3, R. 4, E. 1st M.	Provencher M.	John E. King.
St. Ouens	Sec. 33, Tp. 12, R. 8 E. 1st M.	Lisgar M.	Henry A. Gibson.
Seine River	Unsurveyed	Algoma O.	George E. Weston.
Slate River Valley	Paipoonge	Algoma O.	George King.
Vegreville	Sec. 34, Tp. 51, R. 15, W. 4th M	Alta.	Eugene Poulin.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Belleisle	County of Kings	N.B.	to Keirsteadville.
Indian River Station	do Peterboro, E.R.	O.	to Otonabee.
Jackfish Bay	District of Algoma	O.	to Jackfish.
Jollytown	County of Colchester	N.S.	to Upper Brookside.
Port Matoun	do Queen's	N.S.	to Port Mouton.
South West Port Matoun	do Queen's	N.S.	to South West Port Mouton.
Upper Settlement of South River	do Antigonishe	N.S.	to Upper South River.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Genoa	District of Vancouver, B.C.,	1st November.
(*a*.) Mine Centre	do Algoma, O.	

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a.) Late Wiegand.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point at or near the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, extending through or near the towns of Rossland and Midway, to a point on the Okanagan Lake at or near the town of Penticton, in the Districts of West Kootenay and Osoyoos, British Columbia ; with powers to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines therefrom to all mines lying in the vicinity thereof ; and also to construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines ; and to build wharves and docks in connection therewith ; together with the powers of acquiring lands, privileges, bonuses or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies ; and for all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

F. E. WARD,
Agent for applicant.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company ; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company of the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company ; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, or from lines contiguous thereto, of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands ; and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, and to change the name of the said company ; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and to amend section three of the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 62, by adding thereto the words "and may purchase and acquire timber or timber lands for the purposes of the company," and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Co.

Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors ; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Old Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm the amalgamation of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company (incorporated by 51 Vic., chap. 64), with the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway Company; to authorize it to sell or lease its railway franchises and other property to, or to amalgamate with, or make working arrangements with, any other railway company; to acquire running powers over any other railway; to authorize the lease or purchase by it of the franchises, railway and other property of the South Western Railway Company and of any other railway company authorized to sell or lease the same to it; to authorize or confirm a lease to it of a portion of the Grand Trunk Railway: to sell its surplus lands; to extend the time for the completion of its railway; and for other purposes.

H. L. SPRAGUE,
Secretary.
Dated 30th November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Queenston Heights Bridge Company, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a bridge across the Niagara River, at or near Queenston Heights, in the County of Lincoln, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles, and for the passage of cars propelled by electrical or any power other than locomotive steam power, and to carry gas pipes, wires, cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity or other power, and with power to lay tracks upon the said bridge and the approaches thereto for the passage of the said cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual, corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same, and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway other than a railway operated by locomotive steam power, and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, or the Congress of the United States of America, for the same purposes. The height of the arches of such new bridge shall not be less than sixty feet, and the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels shall at least be equal to the present width of the river from low water line to low water line. It is not intended to erect a drawbridge. The rates of toll for the use of the new bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle drawn by two horses, including the driver thereof, twenty cents for a single horse carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT,
CHADWICK & RIDDELL,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Toronto, this 2nd day of December, A.D. 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament, for the incorporation of a company for the manufacture throughout Canada of aluminium, under the name of the Canada Aluminium, Power and Pulp Company, with head office at the City of Ottawa.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.
Ottawa, 28th November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Equitable Benefit Company of Canada, the object of said company being the issuing and redeeming of investment bonds, and for other purposes.

DRAYTON & DUNBAR,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Toronto, the 6th December, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, on behalf of The Canadian Jockey Club (Limited), for an Act authorizing the club to change its name to "The Canadian Jockey Club," and to make and enforce rules and regulations and adopt other means for the good government of racing and of better preventing, detecting and punishing fraud on race tracks or at race meetings or in connection therewith or with the training of race horses in Canada, and to more fully and effectively carry out the objects of the club's organization and incorporation, and more particularly to assist and promote the enforcement of all existing laws relating to horse racing, and to establish, maintain and enforce a high standard of fairness and honour in connection with turf affairs, and to secure uniformity of rules and regulations, and to amalgamate or form other close combinations and alliances with other jockey and hunt clubs, and to prepare, promulgate and enforce a uniform code of racing rules for general use throughout the Dominion, to issue licenses and to disqualify jockeys and trainers, and to revoke such licenses for good cause, to limit the number of race meetings and the duration thereof, and generally to do such acts as may be found necessary for the purpose of regulating and moderating turf sport, and for the better protection of the rights and interests of the public attending or taking part in the same.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated at Toronto, this 6th December, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the said railway, and for other purposes.

MOSSOM MARTIN BOYD,
For the provisional directors.
6th December, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 83, to define and enlarge its bonding powers, to reduce and adjust its capital stock, to change the number of its directors, to ratify and confirm a deed of agreement between it and the Chateauguay and Northern Railway Company, to extend the delays for the construction of the road, to acquire lands and construct and use works for the generating, transmission and distribution of electric power or energy, to ratify and confirm or modify all contracts and agreements made with the divers municipalities of the Island of Montreal and other places respecting its line of railway, under and in virtue of said Act and of Act 56 Victoria, chapter 70 of the Statutes of Quebec, and for other purposes.

AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,
Attorneys for applicant.
Montreal, 26th November, 1895. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the company's railway, to increase its capital stock and legalize a certain by-law in that behalf to $1,600,000, for power to lease its railway, and for other purposes.

RICHARD WOOD, secretary,
for the applicants.
Office of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Co., St. Catharines, 13th November, 1895.
20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive its power to extend its railway to Pembroke, and to build over the Ottawa River the bridges necessary therefor; also to revive its powers or to extend its time to construct its railway to Sault Ste. Marie and to Mattawa; also to authorize it to amalgamate or make running arrangements with any other railway company; to sell or lease its franchises, railway and other works to any other railway company, or to purchase or lease the franchises, railway and other works of any other railway companies; also to extend the time for the construction by the company of a bridge over said river at the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secretary, Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry. Co.
Dated 4th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada," for the purpose of doing a general life insurance business.

F. H. CHRYSLER,
For applicants.
Ottawa, 11th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Wolseley and Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the company's railway, to reduce the capital stock, to increase the bonding powers of the company, and to reduce the number of charter members to six, and for other purposes.

LEVI THOMSON,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated at Wolseley, N.W.T., 23rd November, 1895.
22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Manitoba and North-west Millers Association; the object of such association being the promoting, extending and improving of the manufacture of flour and meal, and the business of flour milling generally in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the shipping and sale of grain, flour and meal, and the arbitrating of controversies between persons engaged in said trades.

MACDONALD & MACDONALD,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Brandon, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1895. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Dominion Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate the Calgary and Lethbridge Railway and Irrigation Company, with power to construct a line of railway from the City of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, to the Town of Lethbridge in said District, and thence to the international boundary, and also to build a branch of the said proposed railway to connect with the Calgary and Edmonton Railway;

Also with power to construct and operate a telegraphic line in connection therewith;

And also with power to lease or sell the said railway or telegraphic line to any other railway company;

And also with power to construct, erect, maintain and operate all necessary works under the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act and The Irrigation District Ordinance of the North-west Territories, and in connection therewith to obtain, acquire, hold, lease and sell such lands or water-rights as provided in said Irrigation Act, and in other respects to have all the powers granted by the said Irrigation Act.

McCARTHY & BANGS,
Solicitors for the applicants.
21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made by the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, for an Act authorizing the said company to construct, equip, work and maintain a telegraph line and telephone lines along the whole length of its railway and branches, and to establish offices for the transmission of messages for the public and collect tolls for so doing, and generally do a commercial business as a telegraph or telephone company, and for the purposes of erecting and working such telegraph and telephone lines the company may enter into a contract with any other company or may lease any of the company's lines or any portions thereof.

BODWELL & IRVING, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitors for applicants.
Victoria, B.C., 18th November, 1895. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act incorporating The Lake Ontario Transfer Company, with power to build, lease or own lake and river vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, to own or lease real estate, warehouses, wharves and harbours, with power to navigate Canadian waters, also to navigate the great lakes and River St. Lawrence, and to carry on the business of forwarding, warehousing, towing and all other things pertaining to navigation companies, and to do business in Canada and elsewhere, and for other purposes.

J. C. BROWNE,
For applicants.
Dated this 19th day of November, 1895. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given by the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said Board of Trade, and the several Acts amending the same in so far as relates to their Gratuity Fund and the administration thereof, and for enabling the Board of Trade to make such changes in the manner of working the Gratuity Fund as they see fit, and for other purposes.

W. H. BEATTY,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Toronto, 28th November, 1895. 22–9

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to continue the Act of said Parliament, being chapter 58, 54-55 Victoria, and the amending Act thereto, chapter 91, 57-58 Victoria, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway, and for power to extend the said line of railway from the City of Calgary to or near the Town of Lethbridge, and thence to the International boundary, and to build a branch from or near the Town of Lethbridge to a point on the C. and E. Railway, at or near the Town of MacLeod, together with all the usual powers, rights and privileges.

LOUGHEED & McCARTER,
Advocates for company.
Dated at Calgary, 1st November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, by The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, for an Act consolidating, defining and declaring the liabilities, obligations and powers of the said company.

CRONYN & BETTS,
Solicitors for the applicants.
London, 4th December, 1895. 23–9

THE CANADA AND MICHIGAN BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that this company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act empowering the said company to build, at its option, a high level bridge across the Detroit River from Windsor to Detroit, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the applicants.

11th December, 189 . 24-9

TAKE Notice that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act incorporating The Toronto, Hamilton and Niagara Falls Electric Railway Company, for the purpose of constructing and operating electric railways from the City of Toronto, along Dundas Street, to some point in the City of Hamilton, passing through the Township of York to the Village of Islington, in the Township of Etobicoke, the Villages of Dixie, Cooksville and Credit, in the Township of Toronto, the Villages of Trafalgar and Palermo, in the Township of Trafalgar, the Villages of St. Anne's, Nelson and Burlington, in the Township of Nelson, then across Burlington Beach through the Townships of Saltfleet and Barton to some point in the City of Hamilton, or from the Village of Nelson aforesaid, in the Township of Nelson, through the Township of East Flamboro' to the City of Hamilton, and also from the said point in the City of Hamilton to some point on the Niagara River, at or near the Niagara Falls, passing through the Townships of Barton, Saltfleet, Grimsby, Clinton, Louth, Grantham, Niagara, Thorold and Stamford, including the Village of Niagara Falls South and the Town of Niagara Falls; and also from some point in the Village of Grimsby to some point in the Village of Dunnville, passing through the Townships of Grimsby, Gainsboro, Moulton and Moncton.

CLARKE, BOWES, HILTON & SWABEY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at the City of Toronto, this 12th day of November, 1895. 20-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railway, and to work the same either by steam or electric power, or both, from the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, to a crossing of the Saskatchewan River, at or near Grand Rapids, thence by the most practicable route to deep water navigation on Hudson Bay, with a branch line from a point at or near the International boundary between Ranges eleven and fifteen, west of the First Principal Meridian, in the said Province of Manitoba, running in a northerly or north-westerly direction to its intersection with the main line; also a branch line from a point on the main line near Grand Rapids to Edmonton *via* Prince Albert and Battleford, in the North-west Territories, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the said railway and branches for all purposes, together with all the powers, rights and privileges usually granted in respect to railways and telegraph lines.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 23rd day of October, A.D. 1895. 17-2 21-1 23-6

NOTICE.—The Ontario Pacific Railway Company will apply at the next session of Parliament for power:—1. To change the name of the company. 2. To cancel their present Trust Deed, and to appoint a new Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the Trustees resigned. 3. To extend the period for the completion of their undertaking.

By order,

W. A. FLACK,
Secretary.

Cornwall, 12th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 52 Victoria, chapter 104, in the following particulars, viz.:—

1. To increase the amount of maximum mortuary benefit from three thousand to five thousand dollars.

2. To enable them to invest in United States bonds, or in similar securities in Great Britain, or in any other country in which they may desire to carry on their business, such amount of their surplus, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of such country with regard to the deposit of security by insurance companies doing business in such country; the total amount of such investments not however at any time to exceed one-fourth of their total available surplus or accumulated funds.

3. To increase the value of the real property, which they may hold, from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

4. To strike out of section 8 of their said Act the provision exempting their policies from Government inspection.

5. So as to further provide as follows:—

(*a.*) That a sworn statement shall be made annually to the Government of the assets and liabilities of the said Court and of their income and expenditure in respect of the mortuary benefit and of the sick and funeral benefit departments;

(*b.*) That the Superintendent of Insurance may from time to time examine the books and vouchers, so as to verify the said annual statement;

(*c.*) That a deposit of $250,000 shall be maintained with the Government, with power to increase the amount as may be deemed necessary;

(*d.*) That no member shall be liable for any assessments, dues or fines to the Order, or for any debt or liabilities of the Order, but all such payments shall be voluntary, but no member or his beneficiary, shall be entitled to any pecuniary benefit of the Order during the time that he is in default of any such payment.

ORONHYATEKHA,
Supreme Chief Ranger.

JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY,
Supreme Secretary.

Toronto, 12th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE.—The International Radial Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act amending the Act incorporating said company and granting to said company power to extend the Guelph branch of the railway to a point on the Georgian Bay, passing through the Counties of Wellington, Dufferin and Grey; and the Waterloo branch to a point on Lake Huron, at or near Goderich, passing through the Counties of Perth and Huron; and dispensing with the obligation to erect cattle guards and fences in accordance with The Railway Act on said branches should the same be operated by electric power; and for other purposes.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Hamilton, 12th November, 1895. 20-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the South-Western Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway; to authorize or confirm a lease or sale by it of its railway, properties and franchises to or an amalgamation with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company or any other railway company; to make running arrangements with any other railway company; to acquire by lease or purchase the railway, franchises and property of any other railway company authorized to sell or lease the same to it; to sell its surplus lands; and for other purposes.

F. G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 30th November, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate the Restigouche and Bonaventure Bridge and Railway Company, with power to build and maintain a railway and highway bridge across the River Restigouche at a point at or near the Town of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick, to a point at or near Mission Point (so called) in the County of Bonaventure and Province of Quebec; with further power to build, equip and operate a line of railway from the New Brunswick end of the said bridge to a point on the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, with all powers necessary for constructing, maintaining and operating the said bridge and railway.

H. F. McLATCHY,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated this 2nd day of January, A.D. 1896. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called the Red River Improvement Company, with powers to effect and carry out the purposes following, namely :—(*a.*) To improve the navigation of the Red River and create water powers thereon; (*b.*) To build and construct locks, dams and other structures to effect that object; (*c.*) To build and construct a canal to connect the waters of Lake Manitoba with the Assiboine River, and to expropriate lands for these purposes; (*d.*) To own, control and operate steamboats and other vessels upon the said waters; (*e.*) To construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said improvements; (*f.*) To utilize the said water power and transmit the said power for electric or other purposes; (*g.*) To impose tolls and dues upon steamboats and other vessels, and the cargoes thereof, passing through the said locks and improvements, and to collect the same; (*h.*) To do such other acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the said company.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 24th day of December, 1895. 26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Thousand Islands Railway Company; and further to extend the main line and branches easterly and westerly from a point at or near the Town of Gananoque to a point at or near the Village of Rockport, lying east of Gananoque, and to a point at or near Pitt's Ferry, lying west of Gananoque; and to permit of the use of electricity or other motive power in operating said lines and branches, and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered into by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Thousand Islands Railway Company.
Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act authorizing and empowering the said railway company to extend its line of railway from some point at or near the Town of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk, in the Province of Ontario, to some point at or near Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, in said Province of Ontario.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary,
L. E. and D. R. R. Co.
Dated at Walkerville, Ontario, this 12th day of November, 1895. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate the Huron and Ontario Railway Company, with power to construct a railway to be operated by electricity from at or near Port Perry in the County of Ontario to at or near Kincardine in the County of Bruce, passing through the Counties of Ontario, York, Simcoe, Cardwell, Grey and Bruce, touching at or near Newmarket, Bradford, Beeton, Shelburne, Priceville, Durham and Walkerton, with a branch from at or near Priceville, through Meaford and Owen Sound, to Southampton in the County of Bruce, thence through Inverhuron and Kincardine to Goderich in the County of Huron, also a branch from between Walkerton and Kincardine to Teeswater and Goderich, with all the powers contained in The Railway Act.

ROAF, CURRY, GUNTHER & GREEN,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Toronto, 5th November, 1895. 19–4 24–6

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the works thereby authorized.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 23rd December, 1895. 26–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made by the Guelph Junction Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the extension of its railway from Guelph to a point on Lake Huron, at or near the Town of Goderich, or to such other point as described in the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 59, entitled "An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company," and for other purposes. 20–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway, and to otherwise amend its Act of incorporation.

HEARST & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Sault Ste. Marie, 17th December, 1895. 25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ontario Peat Fuel Company (Limited), will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to operate a switch siding or railway from the works of the company, in the Township of Wainfleet, in the County of Welland, passing north over the Welland Canal Feeder to the line of and crossing the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence to the line of the Canada Southern Railway, in all a distance of about three miles, all being within the said Township of Wainfleet. And to operate same by steam, electricity or other power, and to make running or working arrangements with either or both said railways or any connecting railway.

And also to enable the company to exercise all its present powers within the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

J. R. SILLIMAN,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, 19th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
Dated this 19th December, 1895. 25–9

NOTICE.—Application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act continuing and extending the time within which the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company may construct its works, and for other purposes. 20-9

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Drummond County Railway Company to amend its charter and empower said railway company to lease, buy or acquire by any title other lines of railway, make running arrangements or amalgamate with other railway companies, change its name, construct a branch from its main line near Carmel to a place called St. Camille, in the County of Wolf, in the District of St. Francis; and to obtain additional and further power to issue bonds or debentures.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
20-9 Attorneys for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company of the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company or from lines contiguous thereto of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands, and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company, and to change the name of the company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Bay of Quinte Ry. and Navig. Co.
Dated this 17th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate The Southern Counties Railway Company to construct and operate a railway on the south shore of the river St. Lawrence from a point at the northern limit of the County of Chambly to a point at or near the City of Sherbrooke, passing by way of the towns of St. John's and Iberville.

BISAILLON, BROSSEAU & LAJOIE,
Attorneys for applicants.
Montreal, 14th November, 1895. 20-9

THE HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the East branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of all rivers and water-ways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon, and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and erect and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with any of the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canal and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
23-9 Solicitor for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Harding, of the Township of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Janet A. Harding, formerly of the same place, (now whereabouts unknown), on the ground of adultery and desertion.

MEREDITH & FISHER,
Solicitors for the applicant.
Dated at London, Ontario, this 6th July, A.D. 1895.
3-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Pearson, of the City of Toronto, barrister-at-law, will apply to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, for an Act of divorce from his wife Minnie Holcombe Pearson, now of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, on the grounds of adultery.

McLEOD STEWART,
Agent for petitioner.
Dated this 1st August, A.D. 1895. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Hector Morrison, of the Village of Vankleek Hill, in the County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, cattle dealer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from his wife Nellie Hayward Morrison, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

STUART HENDERSON,
Solicitor for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, Province of Ontario, this 29th day of July, A.D. 1895. 5-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Smoke Preventer Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—To manufacture and deal in smoke preventers and other devices for abating the smoke nuisance, to acquire patent and other rights, and to manufacture and grant licenses to manufacture thereunder or otherwise dispose of the

same, and generally to do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the said business, and to carry on the said business throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Macfarlane, of the Town of Westmount, manufacturer; Smeaton White, publisher, William John White, advocate, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, and Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal; of whom the said John Macfarlane, Smeaton White and William John White are to be the first or provisional directors of the said campany.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 7th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "Gault Brothers & Company" (Limited).

2. That the purpose for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and continue the mercantile and manufacturing business heretofore carried on at the City of Montreal and throughout the Dominion of Canada by the heretofore commercial firm of Gault Brothers & Company, now dissolved by the death of the late Robert Leslie Gault, one of the members thereof; for the manufacture, importation and sale of goods, wares and merchandise; and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants and traders throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. That the place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of said company is the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. That the names of the applicants, with address and calling of each are,—Andrew Frederick Gault, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Robert Walters MacDougall, of the same place, merchant; Leslie Hamilton Gault, of the same place merchant; James Rodger, of the same place, merchant; Charlotte L. Dorwin, widow of the late Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault, and James Rodger, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid, in their quality of executrix and executors of the estate of the late Robert Leslie Gault, in his lifetime of the said City of Montreal, merchant.

6. That the first or provisional directors of the said company are to be Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault, and James Rodger above named, all of whom are residents of Canada.

DAVIDSON & RITCHIE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 8th January, 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The International Dredging and Construction Company."

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general contractors, and as such to engage in the construction of public and other works, dredging, wrecking, towage and mining, with power to acquire and own steam and sailing vessels, and also to lease and acquire property of all kinds, including mines and quarries, and to work and operate the same, and to own, construct and operate railways, and generally to carry on any business conducive to the objects of the said company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—Nicholas K. Connolly, of the City of Quebec, contractor; James Swift, of the City of Kingston, merchant; John Connor, of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, merchant; Michael Connolly, of the City of Montreal, contractor; and Felix Carbray, of the City of Quebec, merchant.

7. The said Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor and Michael Connolly are to be the first directors of the company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.

Quebec, 7th January, 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are:

(*a*.) The printing and publishing of a newspaper or newspapers, or journals, and the carrying on of a general newspaper, lithographing, printing, book-binding and job printing business, at the City of Ottawa or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b*.) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise of any newspaper or journal and any printing, lithographing, publishing and book-binding or job printing business or plant, or the title or copyright thereof from any proprietor thereof.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the city of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the calling and address of the applicants are as follow: Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, broker; Charles Henry Thorburn, stationer; Thomas Payment, druggist; John George Kilt, printer, and Patrick Redmond Quain, coal merchant; all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MACCRACKEN, HENDERSON & MCKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Ontario Graphite Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To explore for, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise any lands, mines, mining claims, and mining rights, and to work, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them ; to construct and maintain buildings and other erections and improvements on any of said lands or elsewhere for the purposes of the business of the company ; to mine, mill, smelt and otherwise treat any minerals and to convert them into commercial products by any process or power ; to buy, sell, or otherwise dispose of minerals and the products thereof ; to acquire by lease, license, or purchase, and again to dispose of, any patents of invention or rights thereunder covering any process that might be used in connection with the operations of the company ; and generally to do all such other things as may be necessary, useful or incidental in connection with any of said objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company to be at the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company to be two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares to be two thousand of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are : George Patrick Brophy, civil engineer, Sandford Hall Fleming, civil engineer, John William McRae, forwarder, John Byrne Brophy, civil engineer ; and Hector McRae, merchant ; all of the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said George Patrick Brophy, Sandford Hall Fleming, John William McRae, John Byrne Brophy, and Hector McRae, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Ottawa, 10th January, 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and hold real estate and buildings for the purposes of an iron foundry, and to carry on the business of iron founders.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Alexander Gartshore, of the City of Hamilton, iron founder ; James Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, iron founder ; James Graham Allan, of the City of Hamilton, book-keeper ; William Moir Gartshore, of the City of London, iron founder ; William James Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, book-keeper, all of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Hamilton, 21st December, 1895. 26-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following :—

(*a*.) To manufacture blankets, woollens and jute and cotton cloths, clothing, garments and foot-wear, and any other textile fabrics, and to trade in the same ;

(*b*.) To build, acquire, lease and hold, mills and factories, and to acquire and hold by lease or purchase water power privileges for the developement of power and electricity, and to sell and lease such power ;

(*c*.) To build residences for the employees of the said company, and others connected with the business, and stores and other buildings necessary for the supply of the company's said employees ;

(*d*.) To build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate between the works of the said company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels ;

(*e*.) To construct, acquire and lease such steamboats and other vessels as may be necessary for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company ;

(*f*.) To construct a system of water works for the supply of the employees of the said company and others connected with the said business ;

(*g*.) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of said company, and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand (3,000), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin and Edmund Arthur Robert, all merchants of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, and are residents of Canada and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 13th December, 1895. 25-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is

"The Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the manufacture and sale throughout the Dominion of Canada and abroad of hammocks and other woven fabrics.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Paris, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is six thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one hundred and twenty, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of fifty dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Henry Croft, of the City of Toronto, traveller; David Brown, of the Town of Paris, manufacturer; William Albert Wilkes, of Toronto aforesaid, traveller; John Allan, of Paris aforesaid, manufacturer; Annie Louisa Wilkes, of Toronto aforesaid, wife of said William Albert Wilkes; and James Camelford, of Paris aforesaid, manufacturer, all of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

PERRY & PERRY,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 12th day of December, 1895.
25–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, to acquire patent and other rights for the manufacture and sale of the Blaisdell Paper Pencil; to manufacture and deal in said pencils, and to grant licenses and other rights under the said patents, and also to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers and dealers in stationery supplies, and generally to carry on any business conducive to the objects of the said company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 500, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Thomas Malcolm McCaw, accountant, William Thomas Martin, cashier, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom the said Francis Longueville Snow, Edward Hobson Barker and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WHITE, DUCLOS, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 4th day of December, A.D. 1895.
23–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to encourage arts such as paintings, drawings, and other objects of arts produced by the work of its members or published by the society or under its direction by drawings or distributions of lots and prizes.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and the chief seat of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. That the names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James Isaac Bogue, accountant, Hugh Dolan, merchant, Ernest Felley, merchant, Henry Bogue, real estate agent, and Nestor Henri Thibault, lumber merchant, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 3rd December, 1895. 23–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the company's office, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 12th February, at 12.30 p.m.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st February till after the meeting.

By order,
H. R. DRUMMOND,
28–5 Secretary.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company will be held in the general offices of the company, in Deseronto, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1896, at 8.30 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.

Dated 8th January, 1896. 28–3

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Thousand Islands Railway Company will be held in the general offices of the company, in Deseronto, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1896, at eight o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.

Dated 8th January, 1896. 28–3

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the general offices of the company, in Deseronto, on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1896, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.

Dated 8th January, 1896. 28–3

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held in the company's office, City Hall Station, Kingston, Ontario, at noon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors, and for other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary K. and P. Ry. Co.
Kingston, 9th January, 1896. 28-5

THE BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the company's office, south-west corner of Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, 5th February next, at noon.

By order of the directors,
R. H. TOMLINSON,
Manager.
28-4

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Annual meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Guarantee Company of North America will be held at the office of the company, Dominion Square, corner Dorchester and Metcalfe Streets, Montreal, on Thursday, 23rd January, 1896, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, the election of directors, and general purposes of the company.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD RAWLINGS,
President and managing director.
9th January, 1896. 28-2

NOTICE—The notice for holding the general annual meeting of shareholders of the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company on the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896, is hereby cancelled. By order,

RICHARD WOOD,
Sec.-Treas.
St. Catharines, Dec. 31st, 1895. 28-1

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of seven per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th January till the 1st February, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,
D. H. DUNCAN,
Cashier.
Halifax, N.S., 31st December, 1895. 27-3

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution for the quarter ending the 31st January next, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the banking-house, in this City, on and after Saturday, the first day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.
Toronto, 24th December, 1895. 26-5

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of January next, both days inclusive.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its office, in St. Hyacinthe, on Monday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.
St. Hyacinthe, 27th December, 1895. 27-5

HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3½ per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 1st of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 31st January inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held in the banking-house, Halifax, on Thursday, the 20th February next, at 11 o'clock a.m.

By order of the Board,
H. N. WALLACE,
Cashier.
Halifax, N.S., 31st December, 1895. 27-3

NOTICE.—The South Western Railway Company gives notice that it has deposited with the Minister of Public Works of Canada at Ottawa a plan and description of the proposed site of a Railway bridge to be built by said company over the Chateauguay River on the line of said railway in the Township of St. Joachim de Chateauguay, County of Chateauguay, Province of Quebec, and that a duplicate of said plan and description has also been deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Chateauguay at Ste. Martine, and the said company will on or after the 18th day of January next apply to His Excellency the Governor in Council for approval of said plan and proposed site.

F. G. SMITH,
Secretary.
December 13, 1895. 24-5

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased to transact business in Canada, that all its risks in Canada have expired, and that the said company will on or after the 22nd day of February, 1896, apply to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities; on or before which date all persons opposing such release are to file with the said Minister of Finance their opposition to such release.

Canadian and European Export
Credit System Company.
EDWARD SCHICKHAUS,
Preesidnt.
19-14

MONTREAL, PORTLAND AND BOSTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of The Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 136 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th day of January next (1896), at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of the general business of the company.

H. C. FISK,
Secretary-treasurer.
Montreal, 10th December, 1895. 25-4

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on Monday, the twentieth day of January next, at noon, for the election of directors and the consideration of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

J. D. LEWIN,
President.

St. John, N.B., 6th December, 1895. 24-5

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid-up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., at the rate of six per centum per annum for the present half-year has been declared and will be payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

By order of the directors,

T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 23rd December, 1895. 26-5

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of The North-west Irrigation Act, as amended, that the application of The Calgary Irrigation Company for the right to divert sufficient water from the Elbow River, on the S. E. ¼ of Section 4, Township 24, Range 4, W. of 5th Meridian, and on the N. E. ¼ of Section 10, Township 24, Range 1, W. of 5th Meridian, to irrigate some 45,000 acres of land as shown upon the plans filed by the company and to construct the necessary works to enable the water so diverted to be used for irrigation and power purposes, has received the approval of the Governor in Council, and that the company have been granted ten years from the 23rd July, 1894, within which to complete the construction of their works, and further, that the Governor in Council has not seen fit to order any changes or variations in the works as proposed by the company.

The memorial of the company was filed with the Minister of the Interior on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1894, and with the Agent on the fifth day of September, 1894, and an amended memorial was filed with the Minister of the Interior on the 26th day of October, 1895, and with the Agent on the 22nd day of October, 1895.

The particulars as to the company and its works are as follows:—

The company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, 56 Vic., chap. 71, which Act was amended by Act 57-58 Vic., chap. 106.

The authorized capital of the company is $100,000, of which $40,000 has been subscribed, 60 per cent of this amount having been paid up. As soon as 50 per cent of the capital stock has been paid up, it can be increased by by-law of the company to $200,000. The company are granted power to issue bonds to the extent of double the paid-up capital, or to the extent of the subscribed capital, whichever may be the smaller amount.

The stockholders of the company are as follows:—

Name.	Amount subscribed.
P. Turner Bone	$13,800
William Pearce	13,800
Margaret A. Pearce	6,900
Louisa W. Meyer	5,500
Total subscribed	$40,000

The directors of the company are William Pearce, P. Turner Bone, and Louisa W. Meyer, of whom William Pearce is president, L. W. Meyer, secretary, and P. Turner Bone, managing director.

The company is incorporated principally as an irrigation company, but has been granted the right to use water for power purposes, so long as its use for such purposes does not interfere with its use for irrigation. It has also been granted the right to purchase lands, and to improve these lands by irrigation, and to dispose of the same.

The probable number of consumers of the water to be diverted is stated in the company's memorial to be 300. The lands to be irrigated, in their present condition are stated to be probably worth from $1 to $3 per acre, and the soil of the district which it is proposed to irrigate is stated to be generally a good loam with clay and gravel subsoil.

The rates to be charged by the company for water supplied for irrigation purposes are not to exceed $1.50 per acre per annum. 24-6

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of shareholders of the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in St. Andrew Street, in the City of Quebec, on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January, 1896, at 2.30 P.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of issuing the bonds authorized by the Statute of the Dominion of Canada, 58-59 Victoria, chap. 59, intituled "An Act respecting the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway Company," and further, to authorize the directors of the said company to enter into arrangements with the different corporations as mentioned in section fifteen and subsections thereof of the above mentioned Act, in the manner authorized by the said Act.

LAWRENCE LYNCH,
24-5 Sec. Q. M. and C. Railway Co.

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général d'appeler au Sénat, par Lettres Patentes sous le Grand Sceau,—

James O'Brien, écuyer, de la cité de Montréal, pour la division électorale de Victoria.

Joseph A. Villeneuve, écuyer, de la cité de Montréal, pour la division électorale de De Salaberry.

William Owens, écuyer, de la cité de Montréal, pour la division électorale d'Inkerman.

Sir William Hales Hingston, chevalier, de la Cité de Montréal, pour la division de Rougemont, tous dans la province de Québec.

George Barnard Baker, écuyer, de Sweetsburgh, province de Québec, pour la division électorale de Bedford, dans la province de Québec.

L'Honorable James Cox Aikins, membre du Conseil privé de la Reine, pour le Canada, de Toronto, Ontario, pour la province d'Ontario.

Michael Adams, écuyer, de la ville de New Castle, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, pour la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRES rapportés pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

Province de Québec.

District électoral de la Division Centre de la cité de Montréal.

James McShane, écuyer, de la cité et du district de Montréal, marchand, *vice* l'Honorable John Joseph Curran, qui a accepté la position de Juge de la Cour Supérieure de la Province de Québec.

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Province d'Ontario.

District électoral de Cardwell.

William Stubbs, écuyer, du village de Charleston, dans le canton de Caledon, Ont., *vice* Robert Smeaton White, écuyer, qui a résigné son mandat.

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Province de Québec.

District électoral de Jacques-Cartier.

Napoléon Charbonneau, écuyer, de la Pointe Claire, P.Q., avocat, *vice* l'Honorable Désiré Girouard, qui a accepté la charge de juge de la Cour Suprême du Canada.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[78]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 7e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 de décembre 1895, modifiant l'article 19 des règlements concernant les poids et mesures établis par arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 42 des Arrêtés en Conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent annulé en tant qu'une erreur d'un point décimal y a été commise dans les poids en grains, et que les règlements corrigés ci-dessous soient et ils sont par le présent établis en leur lieu et place :—

	liv. av.
Pour chaque gallon	10
Pour chaque ½ gallon	5
Pour chaque pinte	2½
	grains troy.
Pour chaque ½ chopine	4375
Pour chaque roquille	2187
Pour chaque ½ roquille	1093

pesé à l'air contre des poids en cuivre à une température de 62° F., et avec le baromètre à 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

28-4

[3884]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 13e jour de décembre 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'article 307 de "l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur," chapitre 34 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que Granby, dans la province de Québec, soit et il est par le présent constitué un port d'entrée auquel pourra être importé le tabac brut en feuilles.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

28-4

[3501]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 12e jour de décembre 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du 8e article de "l'Acte des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal, 1894," 57-58 Victoria, chapitre 48, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer Mr. Hormisdas Laporte, de la cité de Montréal, marchand, membre de la Corporation des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal, *vice* Arthur Hurteau, écuyer, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

25-4

[2394]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 3e jour d'août 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Sur un rapport, en date du 25 de juillet 1895, du Ministre de l'Intérieur, exposant que par l'entremise du Révérend Dom Paul Benoit, du Révérend Armano M. Mourez, et du Révérend A. H. Chalumeau, deux belles colonies d'agriculteurs de France ont été établies à Notre-Dame de Lourdes, dans les townships 6 et 7, rangs 8 et 9 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, et à St. Claude, dans les townships 7 et 8 dans les mêmes rangs. Ces messieurs ont fait plusieurs traversées du Canada en France et de France au Canada, afin d'encourager les gens à venir s'établir au Manitoba. La région du pays qu'ils ont choisie, bien qu'elle semble très propre à la catégorie de cultivateurs qu'ils ont réussi à amener s'établir dans les deux paroisses déjà mentionnées, a été laissée de côté par d'autres chercheurs de terres. Toutefois, grâce à leurs efforts, presque tous les établissements disponibles dans cette partie du Manitoba ont été pris.

Le Ministre dit qu'à l'initiation de l'établissement en 1893, il y avait 120 colons dans Notre-Dame de Lourdes, et 55 dans St. Claude, et dans l'intervalle la population a beaucoup augmenté, non seulement par accroissement naturel mais aussi par immigration de France. Ces trois messieurs ont obtenu chacun une inscription de homestead peu après leur arrivée en ce pays, le Révérend Dom Paul Benoit obtenant une inscription pour le quart nord-ouest de la section 32, township 6, rang 8 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, le 21 de mai 1891, le Révérend A. H. Chalumeau pour le quart nord-est de la section 20, township 8, rang 7, le 21 d'avril 1893, et le Révérend A. M. Mourez pour les subdivisions légales 9, 10 et 16 du quart nord-est de la section 36, township 6, rang 9 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, le 6 de décembre 1894. Ils se sont en substance conformés à toutes les conditions de la loi des homesteads, sauf quant à la résidence, que la nature de leurs devoirs et les règlements de leur ordre ne leur permettent pas de faire sur leurs homesteads respectifs, vu qu'ils sont tenus de vivre dans la communauté.

Dans ces circonstances, et vu leurs efforts énergiques et heureux en faveur de l'immigration, le Ministre recommande que sur preuve satisfaisante qu'ils sont devenus sujets britanniques naturalisés, il leur soit permis d'acquérir leurs homesteads respectifs au prix minimum fixé par la loi pour les terres fédérales, savoir, $1 l'acre.

Le Ministre ajoute de plus que l'étendue et le montant du prix d'achat provenant de la vente de ces homesteads au prix ci-dessus nommé seront comme suit :—

Subdivisions légales 9, 10 et 16 du quart nord-est de la section 36, township 6, rang 9 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, contenant 120 acres, $120 ; le quart nord-ouest de la section 32, township 6, rang 8 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, contenant 159·32 acres, $159.32, et le quart nord-est de la section 20, township 8, rang 7 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, contenant une étendue de 160 acres, $160, faisant un total du prix d'achat de $439.32.

Le comité soumet ce qui précède à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
25–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[3344]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 2e jour de décembre 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 19 des règlements concernant les poids et mesures établis par arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 42 des Arrêtés en Conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent modifié en en retranchant la dernière ligne, et la remplaçant par ce qui suit :—

La forme de toutes les mesures de capacité devra être cylindrique ou conique ; dans cette dernière forme elles ne seront vérifiées que si elles sont capables de contenir, lorsque pleines jusqu'à la partie la plus étroite du goulot, les poids respectifs d'eau distillée, spécifiés plus bas :—

	livr. av.
Pour chaque gallon	10
Pour chaque ½ gallon	5
Pour chaque pinte	2½
Pour chaque chopine	1¼
	grains troy.
Pour chaque ½ chopine	437
Pour chaque roquille	219
Pour chaque ½ roquille	109

pesé dans l'air contre des poids en cuivre à une température de 62° F., et avec le baromètre à 30".

JOHN J. McGEE,
25–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[3344]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 2e jour de décembre 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver les règlements suivants pour la gouverne des peseurs officiels nommés en vertu de l'acte 54-55 Victoria, chap. 47, savoir :—

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. Chaque personne nommée peseur officiel en vertu des dispositions du dit acte, aura le contrôle exclusif des balances et poids à tout élévateur pour lequel il est autorisé à agir, et il pourra exiger que les dites balances et poids soient vérifiés et inspectés chaque fois qu'il aura raison de douter de leur exactitude.

2. Il pourra nommer tels aides-peseurs, sauf confirmation par le Ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, qui pourront être nécessaires, et il sera tenu responsable de leurs actes officiels, au même degré que s'il avait agi en personne.

3. Sur chaque chargement de wagon qu'il est obligé de peser il pourra prélever un honoraire de vingt-cinq centins.

4. Dans le cas de pesage inexact il sera assujéti aux mêmes peines que celles imposées aux inspecteurs des grains en vertu de l'Acte d'inspection.

5. Avant d'entrer en fonctions comme peseur officiel il fournira les cautions qu'exigera le Ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur pour le fidèle accomplissement de ses devoirs et de ceux de ses aides.

6. Avant d'entrer en fonctions il prêtera devant un notaire ou un juge de paix, le serment suivant, savoir :—

Je,   jure solennellement que je remplirai et exécuterai fidèlement et honnêtement, au meilleur de mon habileté et de mon intelligence, la charge et les devoirs de peseur officiel, et que je ne recevrai ni directement ni indirectement ni par l'entremise d'aucune autre personne ou autres personnes pour moi, aucun honoraire, récompense ou gratification que ce soit (sauf ceux qui me sont attribués par la loi), en raison de toute fonction de ma charge comme peseur officiel.

7. Pour chaque pesage il délivrera un certificat dans la forme suivante—ou en telle autre forme que pourra prescrire de temps à autre le Ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur :—

CERTIFICAT.

CANADA

BUREAU DU PESEUR OFFICIEL

Division d'inspection de

Wagon n°.	Initiales.	Où pesé.	Date.	Contenu.	Poids en livres.	Observations.

Signé ————————

Peseur Officiel.

JOHN J. McGEE,
25–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

Avis est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Edward L. Goold, de la dite cité de Brantford, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier, William J. Knowles, du même lieu, manufacturier, William H. Shapley, du même lieu, manufacturier, Helen J. Reville, du même lieu, femme mariée, Lizzie H. Goold, du même lieu, fille majeure, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Commercer sur toutes sortes de fournitures de bicycles, tricycles, voitures ou autres, sous le nom de "The Brantford Bicycle Supply Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt-cinq mille piastres, divisé en deux cent cinquante actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET.
28–3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Hughes Conroy, commerçant, et David Bankier Gardner, teneur de livres, fidéicommissaires de Maria Jane Conroy, veuve de feu John C. Conroy, et de son fils Maurice Nelson, tous deux de la ville d'Aylmer, dans la province de Québec ; William Jackson Conroy, commerçant, et Ernest R. Bisson, agent, tous deux de l'endroit connu comme "Deschênes Mills," dans la dite province de Québec ; et John Stoughton Dennis, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, employé au service civil, dans le but de fonder, construire et mettre en opération un établissement et des usines pour la manufacture et production de l'électricité pour chauffage, éclairage et pouvoir, et pour en faire la vente et distribution dans la ville d'Aylmer, canton de Hull, et d'autres places dans la province de Québec, ainsi que dans le canton de Nepean et la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario,—sous le nom de "The Deschênes Electric Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de soixante mille piastres, divisé en six cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28–3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 3e jour de janvier 1896, portant augmentation du capital-actions de la "Compagnie manufacturière Chanteloup" (à resp. limitée), de dix mille piastres ($10,000) à deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28–3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires, en date du 31e jour de décembre 1895, portant augmentatson du capital-actions de la "Canadian Cone Coupler Carriage Company" (à resp. limitée), de vingt-cinq mille (25,000) piastres à cinquante mille (50,000) piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28–3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 28e jour de décembre 1895 constituant en corporation John Cameron McLauchlin, de la cité de Brooklyn, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, manufacturier ; Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, manufacturier, et Charles Cowperthwait Gray, manufacturier, tous deux des cité et district de Montréal ; Fred Howard Gray, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier, et Farquhar Stuart Maclennan, de la cité de Montréal, avocat, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a.*) Acheter et acquérir le commerce ci-devant fait par John Cameron McLauchlin, Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, Charles Cowperthwait Gray, et Fred Howard Gray, en la cité de Montréal, en société sous le nom de "Canadian Fibre Chamois Co.," comme fabricants, y compris tout l'outillage, les machines, le fonds de commerce, et les droits, achalandage et actif généralement du dit commerce ; (*b.*) Manufacturer et vendre des articles de nouveautés, tissus et doublures, de convertir la fibre de bois en un état mou et flexible, ressemblant à une peau de chamois ou de daim repassée ; (*c.*) Manufacturer et vendre des articles, produits, habillements, couvertures de laine et autres ; (*d.*) Acheter et acquérir les patentes, marques de commerce, et noms de commerce, qui seront jugés nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins du commerce de la compagnie mentionnées aux clauses (*b*) et (*c*), et d'accorder des licences pour leur usage ou aucune d'elles ; (*e.*) Continuer le commerce mentionné dans la clause (*a*), et de l'étendre à toutes ou à aucune des provinces du Canada ou ailleurs,—sous le nom de "The Canadian Fibre Chamois Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27–3 Secrétaire d'État suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 31e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John A. Bain, David Lowrey, Ezra A. Brown, James A. Wallace et John A. Patterson, tous de la cité de Brantford, dans le comté de Brant et province d'Ontario, manufacturiers, et Lyman M. Jones et Walter E. H. Massey, tous deux de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturiers, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et faire le commerce des wagons, carrosses, traîneaux, omnibus, chars urbains et parties d'iceux ; (*b*) Avec pouvoir de prendre et posséder des hypothèques, gages ou charges sur les propriétés mobilières ou immobilières comme garantie pour le prix des effets, articles et marchandises manufacturés et vendus par la compagnie, et les aliéner au besoin, sous le nom de "The Bain Wagon Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27–3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John William Coy, manufacturier, Harry Ellis, surintendant des machines, Henry Flummerfelt, tanneur, Florence Adelaide Coy, femme mariée, tous de la cité de Sainte-Catherine, dans la province d'Ontario ; et Lozenzo Clarke Raymond, de la ville de Welland, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer des cordages et des courroies, tanner le cuir, et les vendre, sous le nom de "The Power Rope and Belting Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt mille piastres, divisé en deux cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27–3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation Henry Aldwin Sherwin, manufacturier, de la cité de Cleveland, dans l'Etat d'Ohio, E.U. ; Charles Millard Pratt, manufacturier, William Henry Andrews, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de New York, dans l'Etat de New York, E.U. ; Walter Horace Cottingham, marchand, et Charles Lyman, droguiste, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Manufacturer, vendre et disposer de toutes sortes de vernis, huiles et siccatifs,—sous le nom de "The Cottingham Varnish Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt mille piastres, divisé en deux cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 27e jour de décembre 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
26–3 Secrétaire d'Etat Suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 28e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John Connor, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier, Nicholas K. Connolly, entrepreneur, de la cité de Québec, Michael Connolly, entrepreneur, Edward A'D. Moran, avocat, et John Ogilvy, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer, acheter et vendre toutes sortes de câbles, ficelle à lier, cordage, étoupe et autres produits du chanvre, jute, agavé, lin, manille, coton et autres fibres, et acheter, vendre et produire les dits matériaux et fibres ; acheter, faire, manufacturer, et vendre toutes sortes de machines, outillage et accessoires requis dans la dite industrie,—sous le nom de "Compagnie Continentale de cordage et ficelle" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 28e jour de décembre 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.
27-3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 65 de 1895.

NOTE SUR LES COURANTS DANS LE GOLFE SAINT-LAURENT ET LE DÉTROIT DE BELLE-ILE.

L'attention des marins est attirée sur les résultats suivants qu'a donnés le Relevé des marées et courants dans les eaux canadiennes, conduit par M. W. Bell Dawson, I. C., pour le ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries du Canada :—

Courant dans le détroit de Belle-Ile.

Le détroit proprement dit s'étend sur une longueur de 50 milles, avec une largeur de 10 à 15 milles, et va de l'est à l'ouest (magnétiquement). En été le courant dans ce détroit a les traits caractéristiques suivants, comme le font voir des observations faites dans dans les mois de juillet et septembre 1894 :—

Le courant est essentiellement de marée dans sa nature ; dans des conditions normales il tourne régulièrement avec la marée, et coule est et ouest dans le détroit avec des vitesses à peu près égales. Les conditions sont normales dans le temps modéré et durant les légers vents d'ouest. A ces époques-là le courant atteint une vitesse d'environ deux nœuds à l'heure dans chaque direction.

Durant ces gros vents, surtout ceux d'est et ouest, le courant qui suit le vent devient plus fort que celui qui va à l'encontre ; et éventuellement le courant peut devenir continu dans la même direction que le vent. Il peut ainsi courir dans une même direction pendant deux ou trois jours de suite. Les plus grandes vitesses du courant qui ont été observées pendant les gros vents, sont comme suit : De l'est, 3·15 nœuds ; et de l'ouest 2·50 nœuds à l'heure.

La différence dans le courant aux côtés opposés du détroit est à peine appréciable, sauf que vers le côté nord le courant serait un peu plus fort, ou plus persistant, dans une même direction.

Tant que des conditions normales prévalent, la différence du flux dans les deux directions est qu'il est plus considérable venant de l'est. Aussi, le flux réel dans toute l'année, en tenant compte de l'influence du vent, semble être plus grand en entrant de l'est qu'en sortant de l'ouest.

La présence de banquises dans le détroit et la température de l'eau ont aussi un rapport avec la direction prédominante du courant, mais ils n'offrent pas un indice sûr de la direction réelle du courant dans le moment.

D'après ces traits caractéristiques du courant dans ce détroit, il est clair qu'un navire peut dépasser son estime dans l'une ou l'autre direction dans le détroit. Encore, les vaisseaux entrant par le détroit ne doivent pas compter que le courant est nécessairement en leur faveur en courant vers l'ouest pour doubler l'extrémité est d'Anticosti, car les observations indiquent qu'il est possible pour le courant dans le détroit même et aussi à l'extrémité nord-est du golfe Saint-Laurent d'être contre eux dans cette direction.

Courants entre la côte de Gaspé et Anticosti.

Sur la carte de l'Amirauté intitulée : "Entrée au fleuve Saint-Laurent," No 1621, un courant est représenté comme coulant constamment du nord-ouest le long de la côte de Gaspé, à trois milles environ du rivage. Une autre ligne de courant constant est aussi tirée depuis le Cap Madeleine jusqu'à un point sud-ouest d'Anticosti, et se trouve à croiser le milieu du passage entre la côte de Gaspé et Anticosti. C'est cette ligne centrale de courant qui est seule représentée sur la carte générale du Golfe Saint-Laurent, No 2516. Toutefois, les "Sailing Directions" expliquent que le courant ne suit pas ces deux lignes en même temps. (*Voir* St. Lawrence Pilot" vol. I, p. 20, édition de 1894.)

Ainsi donc, l'on peut considérer ces lignes comme routes alternatives que le courant peut prendre. La première de ces lignes représente assez bien la direction ordinaire du courant sur la côte de Gaspé. La plus grande vitesse de ce courant durant les mois de juillet et septembre 1895, a été de 2·80 nœuds à l'heure, d'après des observations prises à cinq milles de la Pointe Renommée.

Lorsque le courant suit l'autre route au milieu du passage, la direction du courant le long de la côte de Gaspé peut même être renversée. Ce fait est arrivé les 27 et 30 de juillet 1895. L'on constata alors que le courant à la hauteur de la Pointe Renommée venait du sud-est avec une vitesse de près de 1½ nœuds, ou contrairement à sa direction ordinaire.

Ce changement dans la direction du courant est probablement dû à l'influence du vent, mais le rapport entre le courant et le vent n'a pas encore été définitivement établi.

La vitesse du courant est sujette à une fluctuation qui semble correspondre à la marée. Il arrive aussi parfois qu'il change de direction de façon à courir directement à terre ou au large pendant 2 ou 4 heures. Ceci a été observé tant sur le côté de Gaspé au sud-est de la Pointe Renommée que sur le côté d'Anticosti entre les pointes sud-ouest et ouest, à des distances de 4 ou 7 milles du rivage ; le courant avait alors une vitesse variant d'un demi-nœud à près de 1½ nœuds par heure, et se dirigeait soit à terre ou au large.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 232*b* et 282 du détroit de Belle-Ile ; et les Nos. 1621 et 2516 du Saint-Laurent. Aussi, le "St. Lawrence Pilot," 6e édition, 1894, vol. I, Courants, pp. 17 et 20.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.
Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 20 décembre 1895.

☞Tous les relèvements, à moins d'avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides à la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada." 28-3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 66 de 1895.

AMÉLIORATION AU FEU SUR LE QUAI DES ÉBOULEMENTS.

En juin 1894, le feu sur le quai des Eboulements, sur la rive nord du fleuve Saint-Laurent en aval de Québec, a été amélioré.

Le feu de tête de mât jusque là en usage a été abandonné, et le mât enlevé, et le feu a été exhibé d'une lanterne carrée en bois construite sur le toit de l'appenti qui recouvre la descente à l'extrémité du quai.

Le feu reste blanc fixe comme auparavant. Il est à 23 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux, et devrait être visible à 5 milles de tous les points d'approche par eau. L'appareil d'éclairage consiste d'une lentille en verre pressé.

L'appenti et la chambre d'attente auprès, ainsi que la nouvelle lanterne sont peinturés en brun avec garnitures en blanc. La hauteur depuis le plancher du quai jusqu'à la girouette de la lanterne est de 20 pieds.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'amirauté Nos. 314 et 2516, et la Liste des phares canadiens No. 622.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24 décembre 1895.

☞Tous les relèvements, sauf avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada." 28-3

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE

1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
8 janvier 1896.

O. G. Spécial 1.

ÉTAT-MAJOR AUX QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

Le Colonel Walker Powell, adjudant général de la Milice, a eu la permission de se retirer de la Milice Active, avec une pension de retraite et le grade de colonel sur la liste des retraités.

Le Major général commandant ne peut laisser le Colonel Powell se retirer sans faire connaître la haute estime et le respect que les miliciens de tous grades ressentent pour cet officier qui a rendu de si longs et si fidèles services à sa reine et à son pays.

Le Major général croit qu'il ne fait qu'exprimer les sentiments de la Milice entière en disant que la séparation du Colonel Powell d'avec la Milice cause un regret universel.

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, Lieut-colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de novembre 1895.

(*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic.*, *chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.)

DT.				AT.
		$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 octobre 1895		27,262,988 57	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	577,037 87
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois		723,779 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—				
Capital	354,475 98			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert	4,050 14			
		358,526 12		
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois		3,079 33	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 novembre 1895	27,771,335 15
		28,348,373 02		28,348,373 02

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WM. WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES,
Ottawa, 18 décembre 1895.

25-tf

ÉTAT

De la dette publique et du revenu et des dépenses de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 décembre 1894 et 1895.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" " emprunts temporaires	2,433,333 33	....
" payables au Canada	7,350,539 06	7,529,894 22
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,823,090 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,284,103 12	22,876,650 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,619,333 10	44,832,628 90
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,258,271 86	8,314,596 92
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,831,655 44	1,889,146 97
Total de la dette brute	320,232,876 28	321,898,871 90
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	32,756,323 87	34,757,108 34
Autres placements	6,077,977 35	5,263,137 95
Comptes des provinces	10,917,856 12	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	24,546,714 45	20,217,058 71
Total de l'actif	74,298,871 79	71,160,792 40
Total de la dette nette	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
" au 30 novembre	246,569,270 35	251,243,441 77
Diminution de la dette	635,265 86	505,362 27

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de décembre 1894.	Total au 31 de décembre 1894.	Mois de décembre 1895.	Total au 31 de décembre 1895.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,348,061 65	8,508,773 84	1,382,283 74	9,672,725 22
Excise	756,740 31	4,061,098 80	758,313 42	4,108,592 45
Département des Postes	235,000 00	1,355,000 00	235,000 00	1,405,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	359,444 45	1,994,912 18	202,823 83	1,950,047 93
Divers	95,184 86	479,701 26	89,301 08	485,498 74
Total	2,794,431 27	16,399,486 08	2,667,722 07	17,621,864 34
DÉPENSES	2,079,379 69	14,129,418 29	1,916,530 69	13,535,031 43

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	120,091 27	1,437,766 27	340,889 33	1,563,696 58
Terres fédérales	13,883 94	44,438 23	7,243 00	34,993 65
Subventions aux chemins de fer	61,000 00	603,005 00	16,000 00	549,482 00
Total	194,975 21	2,085,209 50	364,132 33	2,148,172 23

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 janvier 1896.

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LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800).	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,584,111 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,641,837 Valeur acceptée, $3,359,534, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,259,534 (B).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons).	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314.)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compag. de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne.	Thomas Christie, agent en chef, Toronto	$30,000 obligations du Canada, et $70,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B.	Assure les commerçants de gros, courtiers intermédiaires et fabricants contre les pertes résultant de mauvaises dettes.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $9[illegible],766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	**C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal**	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	**G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal**	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,680. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,509, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,509 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	R. M. Gifford, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto.	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $62,313; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $14,600; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,953,381 débentures municipales, $56,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,018,881 (Acceptées à $2,705,591, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,506,030 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont.	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $383,041; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $510,041, soit $100,000 (A) et $410,041 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£32,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	25 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $64,373.64, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents de l'Amérique du Nord a cessé de faire des opérations. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.
La Compagnie d'assurance Eastern a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses risques dans la Société d'assurance Union. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 de novembre 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

19-tf

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE.*

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a*.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b*.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est par le présent donné que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la Compagnie de pont et de chemin de fer Restigouche et Bonaventure, avec pouvoir de construire et entretenir un pont de voie ferrée et de grand chemin sur la rivière Restigouche à un endroit à ou près de la ville de Campbellton, dans le comté de Restigouche, et province du Nouveau-Brunswick, jusqu'à un point à ou près de Mission Point (ainsi nommée) dans le comté de Bonaventure, et province de Québec ; avec pouvoir, en outre, d'équiper et exploiter une ligne de voie ferrée partant de l'extrémité du dit pont qui se trouve dans le Nouveau-Brunswick et allant jusqu'à un point sur le chemin de fer Atlantique et Lac Supérieur ; avec tous les pouvoirs nécessaires à la construction, entretien et exploitation des dits pont et chemin de fer.

H. F. McLATCHY,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté ce 2e jour de janvier 1896. 27-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie d'améliorations de la Rivière-Rouge," autorisée à effectuer et compléter les travaux suivants, savoir :—(*a*.) Améliorer la navigation de la rivière Rouge, et y créer des pouvoirs hydrauliques ; (*b*.) Construire des écluses, digues et autres travaux a cet effet ; (*c*.) Construire un canal reliant les eaux du lac Manitoba avec la rivière Assiniboine, et exproprier des terrains dans ce but ; (*d*.) Posséder, contrôler et naviguer des vapeurs et autres vaisseaux sur les dites eaux ; (*e*.) Construire, posséder et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone en rapport avec les dites améliorations ; (*f*.) Utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique et transmettre le dit pouvoir pour des fins électriques ou autres ; (*g*.) Imposer des péages et droits sur les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, et leurs cargaisons, passant dans les dites écluses et améliorations, et les prélever ; (*h*.) Faire tous autres actes et choses nécessaires aux fins de la dite compagnie.

O'CONNOR ET HOGG,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 24 décembre 1895. 26-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant l'acte constitutif de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Kingston et Pontiac ; et aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter l'entreprise de la compagnie.

A. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté 23 décembre 1895. 26-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant son pouvoir de prolonger sa voie ferrée jusqu'à Pembroke et de construire sur la rivière Outaouais les ponts nécessaires à cet effet ; aussi, renouvelant ses pouvoirs ou prolongeant son délai pour construire sa voie ferrée jusqu'au Sault Ste. Marie et jusqu'à Mattawa ; aussi l'autorisant à se fusionner ou faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; vendre ou louer ses privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux à toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer, ou acheter ou louer les privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux de toutes autres compagnies de chemin de fer ; aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour la construction par la compagnie d'un pont sur la dite rivière à la cité d'Ottawa, et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secrétaire de la Compagnie de chemin de fer
Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique.
Daté le 4 décembre 1895. 24–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un chemin de fer et l'exploiter par la vapeur ou un pouvoir électrique, ou les deux, partant de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, allant jusqu'à un croisement de la rivière Saskatchewan, aux ou près des Grands Rapides, de là par la meilleure route jusqu'à la navigation en eau profonde sur la baie d'Hudson, avec un embranchement partant d'un point à ou près de la frontière internationale entre les rangs onze et quinze à l'ouest du premier méridien principal dans la dite province du Manitoba, courant dans une direction nord ou nord-ouest jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne mère ; aussi un embranchement partant d'un point sur la ligne mère près du Grands Rapides jusqu'à Edmonton, *via* Prince Albert et Battleford, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, avec pouvoir de construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone le long du dit chemin de fer et ses embranchements pour toutes fins, aussi avec tous les pouvoirs, droits et privilèges ordinairement accordés aux lignes de chemin de fer et de télégraphe.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solliciteur des requérants.
Daté à Ottawa, ce 23e jour d'octobre A.D. 1895.
17–2 21–1 23–6

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant l'Association des Meuniers du Manitoba et Nord-Ouest ; l'objet de cette association étant de développer, étendre et améliorer la manufacture de la fleur et de la farine, et la minoterie en général du Manitoba et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et l'expédition et la vente du grain, de la fleur et de la farine, et agir comme arbitres dans les différends entre les personnes engagées dans le dit commerce.

MACDONALD ET MACDONALD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Brandon, 8 novembre 1895. 21–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la Compagnie de chemin de fer des Comtés du Sud, pour construire et exploiter une voie ferrée sur la rive sud du fleuve Saint-Laurent, partant d'un point à la limite nord du comté de Chambly et allant jusqu'à un point à ou près de la cité de Sherbrooke, passant par les villes de Saint-Jean et d'Iberville.

BISAILLON, BROSSEAU ET LAJOIE,
Procureurs des requérants.
Montréal, 14 novembre 1895. 20–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte prolongeant le délai fixé pour compléter sa voie ferrée ; autorisant ou confirmant le bail ou la vente de son chemin de fer, propriétés et privilèges à la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack, ou sa fusion avec cette dernière compagnie ou toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; à faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; à acquérir par bail ou achat le chemin de fer, privilèges et propriété de toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer autorisée à les lui vendre ou louer ; à vendre son surplus de terrains ; et pour d'autres fins.

F. G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.
Daté le 30 novembre 1895. 23–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte confirmant la fusion de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack (constituée par 51 V., c. 64), avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Malone et Saint-Laurent ; l'autorisant à vendre ou affermer ses privilèges et autre propriété comme chemin de fer et de se fusionner ou faire des arrangements d'exploitation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; et à acquérir des pouvoirs de circulation sur tout autre chemin de fer ; l'autorisant à louer ou acheter les privilèges de chemin de fer et autre propriété de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest et de toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer autorisée à les lui vendre ou louer ; autorisant ou confirmant son bail d'une partie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer ; à vendre son surplus de terrains ; à prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter sa voie ferrée ; et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. SPRAGUE,
Secrétaire.
Daté le 30 novembre 1895. 23–9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer de Ceinture de l'Ile de Montréal demandera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, l'adoption d'une loi pour amender la loi 57-58 Victoria, chapitre 83, pour définir et étendre ses pouvoirs quant à ses bons, réduire et fixer son capital-actions, changer le nombre de ses directeurs, ratifier et confirmer un acte d'accord entre elle et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Chateauguay et Nord, prolonger les délais pour construire son chemin, acquérir des terrains, faire les constructions et les travaux nécessaires à la production, la transmission et la distribution de tout pouvoir ou force électrique, ratifier, confirmer ou modifier tous contrats ou arrangements concernant son dit chemin, faits avec les diverses municipalités de l'Ile de Montréal et d'autres endroits en vertu de la dite loi et de la loi 56 Victoria, chapitre 70 des Statuts de Québec, ainsi que pour d'autres objets.

AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY ET LAMARRE,
Avocats de la requérante.
Montréal, 26 novembre 1895. 22–9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET DE NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON (à resp. limitée).

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie autorisée à construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et à améliorer la navigation de toutes rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à obtenir une navigation continue ; et à y percevoir des péages, et à construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et à construire et ériger et utiliser des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et à fournir le pouvoir moteur s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres fins, et généralement avoir et exercer tels des pouvoirs conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par l'*Acte des chemins de fer* qui peuvent être applicables à la navigation de canaux et de rivières.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
24-9

AVIS.—Demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, par la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Comté de Drummond, à l'effet de modifier sa charte et autoriser la dite compagnie à louer, acheter ou acquérir par tout titre que ce soit, d'autres lignes de chemin de fer, conclure des arrangements de circulation ou se fusionner avec d'autres compagnies de chemin de fer, changer son nom, construire un embranchement partant de sa ligne mère près de Carmel, jusqu'à un endroit appelé St-Camille, dans le comté de Wolf, dans le district de Saint-François, et obtenir de plus amples pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations ou débentures.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs des requérants.
20-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Smoke Preventer Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont les suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des appareils fumivores et autres inventions pour combattre l'incommodité de la fumée, acquérir des brevets d'invention et autres droits, et manufacturer et accorder des licences pour manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets, ou autrement en disposer ; et généralement faire toutes autres opérations nécessaires à la dite industrie ou s'y rattachant, par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de dix mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—John Macfarlane, de la ville de Westmount, manufacturier ; Smeaton White, éditeur, William John White, avocat, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, et Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal ; dont les dits John Macfarlane, Smeaton White et William John White seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 7 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Gault Frères et Cie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir et continuer les affaires mercantiles et manufacturières ci-devant faites en la cité de Montréal et par tout le Canada par la maison de commerce Gault Frères et Cie., aujourd'hui dissoute par suite du décès de feu Robert Leslie Gault, un de ses membres ; pour la manufacture, l'importation et la vente d'articles, effets et marchandises, et généralement faire les opérations de manufacturiers, marchands et négociants par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie en Canada, sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de sept cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en sept mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont,—Andrew Frederick Gault, de la cité de Montréal, marchand ; Robert Walters MacDougall, du même lieu, marchand ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, du même lieu, marchand ; James Rodger, du même lieu, marchand ; Charlotte L. Dorwin, veuve de feu Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault et James Rodger, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite, en leur qualité d'exécutrice et d'exécuteurs testamentaires à la succession de feu Robert Leslie Gault, en son vivant de la dite cité de Montréal, marchand.

6. Les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie seront Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault et James Rodger sus-nommés, qui tous résident en Canada.

DAVIDSON ET RITCHIE,
Procureurs des requérants.
Montréal, 8 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Compagnie Internationale de dragage et de construction."

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de faire les opérations d'entrepreneurs en général, et comme tels entreprendre la construction de travaux publics et autres, dragage, sauvetage, touage et l'exploitation des mines, avec pouvoir d'acquérir et de posséder des vaisseaux à vapeur et à voiles, et aussi louer et acquérir des propriétés de toutes sortes, y compris les mines et carrières, et les faire valoir et les exploiter, et posséder, construire et faire fonctionner des chemins de fer, et généralement faire toutes autres opérations propres à atteindre le but que se propose la dite compagnie par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Nicholas K. Connolly, de la cité de Québec, entrepreneur ; James Swift, de la cité de Kingston, marchand ; John Connor, de la cité de Saint-Jean, Nouveau-Brunswick, marchand ; Michael Connolly, de la cité de Montréal, entrepreneur, et Félix Carbray, de la cité de Québec, marchand.

7. Les dits Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor, et Michael Connolly seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Ottawa, 7 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer des couvertures, des lainages et des tissus de jute et de coton, des hardes, vêtements et chaussures et autres fabriques textiles, et en faire le commerce ;

(*b.* Construire, acquérir, louer et posséder des moulins et fabriques, et acquérir et posséder par bail ou achat des privilèges de pouvoir hydraulique pour le développement de la force motrice et de l'électricité, et de vendre et louer cette force motrice ;

(*c.*) Construire des habitations pour les employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à l'industrie, et des magasins et autres bâtiments nécessaires au besoin des dits employés de la compagnie ;

(*d.*) Construire les tramways qui seront nécessaires pour communiquer entre les travaux de la dite compagnie et le bord de l'eau, et y construire tous les quais et autres travaux nécessaires pour faciliter le chargement et le déchargement des vaisseaux ;

(*e.*) Construire, acquérir et fréter les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux nécessaires au transport des matériaux et marchandises dont disposera la compagnie ;

(*f.*) Construire un système d'aqueducs pour l'approvisionnement des employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à la dite industrie ;

(*g.*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tout droit exclusif, lettres patentes d'invention, droits brevetés ou privilèges se rattachant aux affaires de la dite compagnie, et toutes licences de les employer, utiliser ou faire valoir.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de trois cent mille ($300,000) piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trois mille (3,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cent ($100) piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin et Edmund Arthur Robert, tous marchands de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et sont domiciliés au Canada et sujets de Sa Majesté la Reine.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 13 décembre 1895. 25–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company of Canada" (a resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont, d'acquérir des droits de brevet et autres pour la manufacture et la vente du crayon de papier de Blaisdell ; de manufacturer et faire le commerce des dits crayons, d'accorder des permis et autres droits en vertu des dits brevets, et aussi de faire le commerce de fabricants de papeterie et de commerçants de fournitures de papeterie, et généralement faire tout commerce propre à atteindre les objets de la dite compagnie par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de $50,000.

5. Le nombre des actions est de 500, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de $100.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Thomas Malcolm McCaw, comptable, William Thomas Martin, caissier, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, et Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; dont les dits Francis Longueville Snow, Edward Hobson Barker et Arthur William Patrick Buchanan seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, DUCLOS, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 4 décembre 1895. 23–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Que le nom de la société devra être "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. Que le but pour lequel l'incorporation est demandé est d'encourager les arts de peintures, dessins, ou autres objets d'art produits par le travail de ses membres ou publiés par la société ou sous sa direction par tirages et par la distribution de lots et prix.

3. Que les opérations de la société devront se faire en la cité de Montréal et partout ailleurs dans la Puissance du Canada ; le siège principal des affaires de la dite société devra être en la cité de Montréal.

4. Que le montant du capital-actions de la dite société devra être de cinquante mille dollars.

5. Que le nombre des actions devra être de un mille, et le montant de chaque action de cinquante dollars.

6. Que les noms, lieux de résidence et qualités de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Isaac Bogue, comptable, Hugh Dolan, marchand, Ernest Fellay, marchand, Henry Bogue, agent d'immeubles, et Nestor Henri Thibault, marchand de bois, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite ; dont ils seront les premiers ou directeurs provisoires de la dite société.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 3 décembre 1895. 23–6

AVIS DIVERS.

COMPAGNIE DE GARANTIE DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.

Assemblée annuelle.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, Dominion Square, encoignure des rues Dorchester et Metcalfe, Montréal, jeudi, le 23 de janvier 189 , à 3 heures p.m., dans le but de recevoir le rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs, et pour les fins générales de la compagnie.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Président et directeur gérant.

9 janvier 1896. 28–2

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER ET DE HOUILLÈRES DE CUMBERLAND.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu aux bureaux de la compagnie, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi le 12 de février à 12.30 p.m.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés depuis le 1er de février jusqu'après l'assemblée.

Par ordre.
H. R. DRUMMOND,
Secrétaire.
28–5

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque en cette ville, le et après le 1er de février prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 janvier prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à St. Hyacinthe, lundi, le 17 février prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.
St. Hyacinthe, 27 décembre 1895. 27–5

CHEMIN DE FER MONTRÉAL, PORTLAND ET BOSTON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal, Portland et Boston aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie No. 136 rue Saint-Jacques, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi le 15e jour de janvier prochain (1896), à onze heures du matin, pour l'élection de directeurs pour l'année prochaine, et pour la transaction des affaires générales de la compagnie.

H. C. FISK,
Secrétaire-trésorier.
Montréal, 10 décembre 1895. 25–4

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Québec, Montmorency et Charlevoix aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, rue St. André, en la cité de Québec, mardi le quatorzième jour de janvier 1896, à 2.30 p.m., dans le but de considérer l'à-propos d'émettre les obligations autorisées par le Statut du Canada, 58-59 Victoria, chapitre 59, intitulé "Acte concernant la Compagnie de chemin de fer Québec, Montmorency et Charlevoix," et, de plus, autoriser les directeurs de la dite compagnie à faire des arrangements avec les diverses corporations mentionnées à l'article quinze et ses sous-sections du susdit acte, en la manière autorisée par le dit acte.

LAWRENCE LYNCH,
24–5 Sec. Cie de ch. de fer Q. M. et C.

AVIS.—La compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest donne avis qu'elle a déposé au ministère des Travaux publics à Ottawa, un plan et une description de l'emplacement projeté d'un pont de chemin de fer qu'elle doit construire sur la rivière Chateauguay sur la ligne du dit chemin de fer dans le township de Saint-Joachim de Chateauguay, comté de Chateauguay, province de Québec, et qu'un double des dits plan et description a aussi été déposé au bureau du régistrateur des titres pour le comté de Chateauguay, à Sainte-Martine, et que la dite compagnie s'adressera, le ou après le 18e jour de janvier prochain à Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Conseil pour faire approuver les dits plan et emplacement projeté.

F. G. SMITH,
Secrétaire,
13 décembre 1895. 24–5

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JAN 24 1
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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 15th January, 1896.

The Honourable Alphonse Desjardins, Senator, for the District of De Lorimier, in the Province of Quebec : to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The Honourable Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, K.C.M.G., a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Secretary of State for Canada.

The Honourable George Eulas Foster, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Minister of Finance.

The Honourable John Graham Haggart, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Minister of Railways and Canals.

The Honourable William Bullock Ives, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Honourable Arthur Rupert Dickey, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be the Minister of Justice of Canada.

The Honourable Walter Humphries Montague, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Minister of Agriculture.

The Honourable Alphonse Desjardins, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Minister of Militia and Defence.

The Honourable John Fisher Wood, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be the Controller of Customs.

—

31st December, 1895.

W. J. Gerald, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner and Chief Inspector of Inland Revenue, and John Morrow, of the City of Toronto, in said Province of Ontario, Esquire, District Inspector of Inland Revenue and Chief Inspector of Bonded Manufactories : to be Commissioners under the provisions of chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

—

7th January, 1896.

James William Bain, of St. Polycarpe, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire, to be Post Office Inspector of the Montreal Postal Division, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* E. F. King, superannuated.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of British Columbia.

Electoral District of Victoria.

Honourable Edward G. Prior, merchant, of Victoria, B.C., *vice* Edward G. Prior, Esquire, who has accepted an office of emolument from the Crown.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[49]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with The Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act, 1894, 57-58 Vict., chapter 48, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Frank J. Hart, of Montreal, Esquire, to be a Member of the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, *vice* the Honourable Edward Murphy, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

29–4

[3781]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a report, dated 20th December 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that a certain Island in the Bow River, comprising parts of Sections 21 and 22, in Township 24, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian, of the Dominion Lands system of survey, is the property of the Calgary Water Power Company, and that that Company has made application through the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, for permission to close up that portion of the road allowance between Sections 21 and 22 which crosses the said Island and likewise the same road allowance lying to the south of the log drive, for a distance of sixty-six feet, as shown on the accompanying plan on which the road allowances proposed to be closed are coloured pink.

The Minister further states that the Calgary Water Power Company owns the land on both sides of the road allowance proposed to be closed, and a description of the same by James A. Macmillan, D.L.S., is hereto attached.

There appears to be no objection to the closing of this road allowance, and the Minister therefore recommends that the assent of Your Excellency be given to the closing of the road in question and its transfer to the Calgary Water Power Company (Limited) under the provisions of clause 21, of the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 17.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DESCRIPTION.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being that part of the road allowance between Sections twenty-one and twenty-two, Township twenty-four, Range one west of the 5th Meridian, lying south of the main channel of Bow River, and north of a line at right angles to the east boundary of said Section twenty-one, from a point on said boundary, seven chains sixty-six links north from the south-east angle of said Section twenty-one.

JAMES A. MACMILLAN,
D. L. Surveyor.

Calgary, 15th November, 1894.

29–4

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[78]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Weights and Measures Act, chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to Order that the Order in Council of the 2nd December, 1895, amending section 19 of the Regulations respecting Weights and Measures, established by the Order in Council of the 9th January, 1889, being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled inasmuch as an error of one point of decimal was made therein in the grain weights and that the following corrected Regulations be and the same are hereby established in lieu thereof :—

For every	gallon	10	lbs. av.
do	½ do	5	do
do	quart	2½	do
do	½ pint	4,375	grains Troy.
do	gill	2,187	do
do	½ do	1,093	do

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F. and with the Barometer at 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

28–4

[3646]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 3rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum dated 10th December 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that by the Order in Council of the 25th of July last, the licensees of timber berths situate in the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia were permitted to pay dues on the timber cut by them at the rate of fifty cents per thousand feet B.M. instead of a royalty of five per cent on the sales of lumber, and they were also entitled to receive a rebate of forty cents per thousand feet on manufactured lumber exported from the Province, except upon lumber shipped to Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

That representations have been made to the Minister of the Interior by the licensees, that this new regulation makes the dues on the lumber sold in the Province and shipped to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, higher than formerly when they paid a royalty of five per cent on the sales, instead of a fixed rate of fifty cents per thousand feet.

The Minister states that lumber at the present time is selling in the Province of British Columbia at from $7 to $9 per thousand feet. The royalty thereon at five per cent would therefore amount to from thirty-five to forty-five cents per thousand feet, being from five to ten cents per thousand feet less than the dues of fifty cents per thousand prescribed by the Order in Council of 25th July last, above referred to.

The Minister recommends, as it was the intention in passing the said Order to give relief to the licensees instead of burdening them with an additional tax on the lumber cut by them, that the dues on lumber sold in the Province and exported to Manitoba and the North-west Territories be five per cent royalty on the sales, and that the dues on lumber otherwise exported from the Province be at the same rate less a rebate of forty cents per thousand feet.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

28–4

[3584]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 6th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 18th day of May, 1892, Mr. D. Maloney, of St. Albert, a member of the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories, made a Military Homestead entry for the east half of Section 14, Township 52, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian. Mr. Maloney now represents that on account of the nature of his duties as a member of the North-west Assembly, he has been unable to complete the performance of the residence and cultivation prescribed by the law, and he asks that he be permitted to purchase the half-section mentioned for the sum of $480, being one-half of the regulation price of $3 per acre.

The Minister is of opinion that Mr. Maloney's request is a reasonable one, and he recommends that he be authorized to sell the land to any person who may be named for that purpose by Mr. Maloney at the price mentioned, namely $480.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

[3614]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 7th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that Mr. W. B. Scarth, then agent of Lord Mount Stephen, made certain advances during the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, to Count Paul O. D'Esterhazy, amounting with interest to the 30th September last, to $653.83 under the plan sanctioned by the Minister of the Interior, for the purpose of assisting Count D'Esterhazy to settle on the south-east quarter of Section 7, Township 19, Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian. Attached hereto are a statutory declaration made by Mr. Scarth of the facts of the case and a statement of the indebtedness, the declaration setting forth that Count d'Esterhazy has never discharged the debt and has left the country.

The Minister further states that Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the Land Commissioner of the Canada North-west Land Company, has now made application to the Minister of the Interior, on behalf of Lord Mount Stephen, for the issue of a patent in the latter's name for the above mentioned land, stating that after receiving the advances shown in the statement of indebtedness above mentioned Count d'Esterhazy refused to execute the lien necessary under The Dominion Lands Act to create a charge against the land as a security for the advance.

The Minister, after a very careful consideration of the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act under which liens for advances to settlers may be recognized by the Minister of the Interior, and patents may be issued to the lien holders in the cases of delinquent settlers, is of the opinion that the application for the issue of a patent to Lord Mount Stephen for the south-east quarter of Section 7, Township 19, Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian, cannot be granted; for, although there is sufficient evidence to establish an advance by Lord Mount Stephen to Count d'Esterhazy, notwithstanding statements to the contrary made by the latter, two of the most important conditions precedent to the recognition by the Minister of the Interior of the advances have not been complied with, Count d'Esterhazy never having made a homestead entry for the land for which the issue of a patent is now asked, and never having executed the lien in the form required by The Dominion Lands Act, or in any other form.

The Minister desires to point out in connection with the statement of account that the amount of the advance is in excess of the $600 limited by The Dominion Lands Act, and also contains items which do not fall within the class of items mentioned in the Act, or in the Schedule to the form of acknowledgement.

The Minister, while he does not consider that a patent under the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, relating to advances to settlers could be issued to Lord Mount Stephen in this case, is nevertheless of opinion that the circumstances above set forth would amply justify the sale of the quarter-section at the minimum rate of Dominion lands, as set forth in clause 29 of The Dominion Lands Act.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to sell to Lord Mount Stephen the south-east quarter of Section 7, Township 19, Range 1 west of the 2nd Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre, and issue a patent therefor, upon the completion of the purchase.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted as above recommended.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

[3567]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by sec. 5, ch. 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a Shipping Office shall be and the same is hereby established at the Port of Barclay Sound, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

[3570]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers vested in him by sec. 5, ch. 74, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a Shipping Office shall be and the same is hereby established at the Port of Hesquiat, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

[3571]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 6th section of The Seamen's Act, chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. A. J. Brabant to be Shipping Master at the Port of Hesquiat, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

26-4

[3733]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 23rd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Harbour Masters Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Lemuel Sims, of French River, to be Harbour Master for the Port of New London, Queen's County, P.E.I., *vice* George MacKenzie.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
28–4

[3884]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 31st day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of "The Inland Revenue Act," chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Granby, in the Province of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby made a port of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
28–4

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[8]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 27th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 10th January, 1885, the Honourable Sir David Macpherson, acting for the Minister of the Interior, authorized the reopening to general settlement of the lands comprised in the Regina Reserve. The withdrawal of these lands from homesteading was originally made by Departmental order, but was subsequently confirmed by the Order in Council of the 29th November, 1883, which defined the terms and conditions on which the even-numbered sections therein might be sold. In view of the provisions of that Order in Council it would seem that the reopening of this Reserve to general settlement, authorized by the Acting Minister of the Interior as above mentioned, should have been sanctioned by Order in Council.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the action taken on the 10th January, 1885, in throwing open the lands known as the Regina Reserve to general settlement upon the ordinary terms then in force, be confirmed.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
28–4

[3621]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 17th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, advise that the Order in Council of the 25th of July, 1895, granting to the Municipality of the Town of Macleod, in the District of Alberta, certain lands in the vicinity thereof for park purposes, be amended by substituting in the description of the said lands the word "South" for the word "North" used in error, and so that the said description of the lands so granted shall read to include "a portion of the South half of Section 14, "Township 9, Range 26 west of the 4th Meridian," instead of "a portion of the North half of Section "14, Township 9, Range 26 west of the 4th Meridian."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
26–4

[3568]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 6th section of "The Seamen's Act," chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. M. Swartout to be Shipping Master at the Port of Barclay Sound, Vancouver Island, B.C.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
26–4

[3331]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 18th day of November, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 11th November, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that by an Order in Council of 10th January, 1895, authority was granted for the sale to Mrs. Margaret Gunn, of the north-west quarter of Section 16, Township 10, Range 18 west of the 1st Meridian, at one dollar an acre. Mrs. Gunn now represents that she is not in a position to avail herself of this privilege, and asks that, instead thereof, the whole half-section be sold to a person named by her, the price to be $1.25 an acre.

The Minister submits a report upon the case by the Deputy Minister of the Interior wherein the facts are recited, and the application recommended, and he, the Minister, is of opinion that this case is one which comes within the class of those which it has been customary, in the past, to dispose of in the manner suggested.

The Minister recommends that, under section 41 of The Dominion Lands Act, he be authorized to cancel Mrs. Gunn's homestead and pre-emption entries for the west half of Section 16, Township 10, Range 18 west of the 1st Meridian, and to sell the half-section to her nominee at $1.25 an acre.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
26–4

[3517]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 2nd December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that the Windsor School District No. 265, of the North-west Territories, have applied for one acre of land in the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 31, Township 26, Range 6 west of the 2nd Meridian, being a parcel of land five chains due south by two chains due west, for the purpose of a school site upon which to erect a school-house.

The Minister states that the land forms a portion of the grant to the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, which company has relinquished its right to the one acre in question, and he therefore recommends that he be authorized to issue to the said School District letters patent for the acre of land applied for, under the terms and conditions imposed by clause 31 of The Dominion Lands Act.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
26-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 15th January, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8314. "The Combined Dominion Pocket Diary and Memorandum, 1896." The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 9th January, 1896.

8315. "Heartsease Hymns and other Verses." By William P. McKenzie, Toronto, Ont., 9th January, 1896.

8316. "The Golfers." (Morceau de Danse.) Par R. Humphreys. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Ltd.), London, England, 10th January, 1896.

8317. "Ritual of the Canadian Order Woodmen of the World." The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, London, Ont., 10th January, 1896.

8318. "Under The Standard." (Song.) Words by Clifton Bingham. Music by Chas. A. E. Harriss. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 13th January, 1896.

8319. "Supplementum ad Graduale." (Livre.) C. O. Beauchemin et fils, Montréal, Qué., 14 janvier 1896.

8320. "Supplementum ad Antiphonarium." (Livre.) C. O. Beauchemin et fils, Montréal, Qué., 14 janvier, 1896.

8321. "Nora." Words and Music by L. J. Doyle. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 15th January, 1896.

8322. "The Tenderloin Two-Step." By Chas. Harvey. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 15th January, 1896.

8323. "Nobody Wants to Play With Me." (Pathetic Song and Chorus.) By Thos. M. Bowers. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 15th January, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
29-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1896, incorporating Thomas Pringle, mechanical engineer; William McLea Walbank, civil engineer; George Bull Burland, merchant; Jeffry Hale Burland, merchant; Samuel Carsley, merchant; Edward Kirk Greene, merchant; William Shanks Evans, gentleman; Peter Lyall, contractor; James Shearer, manufacturer; Hugh Graham, publisher; Alexander Pringle, mechanical engineer; John Buchanan Hutcheson, accountant; Georgina N. Macphail (wife separated as to property of John Andrew Macphail, M.D.); Joseph Misael Fortier, manufacturer; Henry Herbert Lyman, merchant; Sir William Hales Hingston, Knight; and Robert Davidson McGibbon, advocate and Queen's counsel, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Michael Patrick Davis, contractor, Alexander Fraser, lumber merchant, Robert M. Cox, merchant, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; James Armstrong, real estate dealer, John J. Cook, real estate dealer, both of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; Frederick Hellyer, importer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America; William Henry Davis, contractor, of the Town of Cornwall, in the Province of Ontario, and George Herrick Duggan, civil engineer, of the Village of Dorval, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, that is to say:—(*a*) To construct water, gas, and electric plants for the purpose of manufacturing light, heat and power, and to operate, transmit, use, lease, sell and dispose of same to all persons or corporations, to purchase, buy, own, maintain, build, erect or construct dams, flumes, head and tail races, and other accessories, and for such purpose to acquire water powers and develop, use, sell or lease the same, and to buy real estate contiguous to such water powers and to develop, improve, lease and sell the same; (*b*) To build and own, buy and sell machinery for use in development of the said business, and to construct works at Lachine Rapids, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 3rd of August, 1895, for the generation power required for the purposes of the business; (*c*) To acquire patent rights for the purposes of the company, hereinafter mentioned, and to alienate or lease the same at pleasure, and generally to carry on all business and operations connected with the manufacture, application, transmission and use of electricity, gas or other illuminants, and the construction, operation and use of water works, and water power and any other business connected therewith throughout the Dominion; (*d*) To acquire the property, charter, franchise and rights of the Citizens Light and Power Company (Limited), or to amalgamate with the said company on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon,—by the name of "The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, (Limited), with a total capital stock of one million dollars divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
29-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1896, incorporating Nicholas Knight Connolly, contractor, of the City of Quebec; John Baker Murphy, merchant, and James Swift, forwarder, both of the City of Kingston; Michael Connolly, contractor; Edward Andrew D. Morgan, advocate, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) The construction, acquiring, chartering, selling of steam and other vessels for the purpose of carrying passengers, mail, express and other freight and towing vessels and rafts on all the navigable waters of Canada and elsewhere, owning and leasing wharves and warehouses, carrying on the business of express messengers and warehousemen, and to make contracts or agreements with any government, corporation or firm for any purposes connected therewith; (*b.*) Borrow money upon the credit of the company and issue bonds, debentures or other securities for any sums borrowed, at such prices as are deemed necessary or expedient; but no such debenture shall be for a less sum than one hundred dollars; (*c.*) Hypothecate or pledge the real or personal property of the company to secure any sums borrowed by the company, but the amount borrowed shall not at any time be greater than seventy-five per cent of the actual paid up stock of the company, but the limitation made by this clause shall not apply to commercial paper discounted by the company,—by the name of "The North American Transportation Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
29-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1896, incorporating Robert Hughes Conroy, trader, David Bankier Gardner, book-keeper, trustee for Maria Jane Conroy, widow of the late John C. Conroy, and for her son Maurice Nelson, both of the Town of Aylmer, in the Province of Quebec; William Jackson Conroy, trader, and Ernest R. Bisson, agent, both of the place known as Deschenes Mills, in the Province of Quebec; John Stoughton Dennis, civil servant, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—To build, construct and operate works to manufacture and produce electricity for lighting, heating and power, and to distribute and sell the same in the Town of Aylmer, Township of Hull, and other places in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, and in the Township of Nepean and City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario,—by the name of "The Deschenes Electric Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28-3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1896, incorporating Edward L. Goold, of the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; William J. Knowles, of the same place, manufacturer; William H. Shapley, of the same place, manufacturer; Helen J. Reville, of the same place, married woman; Lizzie H. Goold, of the same place, spinster, for the following purposes, viz:– To deal in all kinds of bicycle, tricycle, carriage or other supplies, by the name of "The Brantford Bicycle Supply Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28-3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1895, incorporating John William Coy, manufacturer, Harry Ellis, mechanical superintendent, Henry Flummerfelt, tanner, Florence Adelaide Coy, married woman, all of the City of St. Catharines, in the Province of Ontario; Lorenzo Clarke Raymond, of the Town of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—To manufacture rope and belting, tan leather, and to sell the same, by the name of "The Power Rope and Belting Company" (limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of December, 1895, incorporating John Cameron McLauchlin, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, manufacturer; Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, manufacturer, and Charles Coperthwait Gray, manufacturer, both of the City and District of Montreal; Fred Howard Gray, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and Farquhar Stuart Maclennan, advocate, of the City of Montreal, aforesaid, for the following purposes, viz:—(*a.*) To purchase and acquire the business heretofore carried on by John Cameron McLauchlin, Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, Charles Cowperthwait Gray, and Fred Howard Gray, in the City of Montreal, in partnership under the name of the Canadian Fibre Chamois Company, as manufacturers, including all the plant, machinery and stock in trade, and rights, good-will and assets generally of the said business; (*b.*) To manufacture and sell dry goods, fabrics, and interlinings, to convert wood fibre into a soft and pliable state, resembling dressed chamois skin or buckskin; (*c.*) To manufacture and sell clothing, blankets and other coverings and other merchantable wares and products; (*d.*) To purchase and acquire patents, trade marks and trade names as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes of the company's business mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*), and to grant licenses for the use of the same or either of them; (*e.*) To carry on when required the said business mentioned in clause (*a*) and to extend the same to any and all of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, by the name of "The Canadian Fibre Chamois Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, incorporating John A. Bain, David Lowrey, Ezra A. Brown, James A. Wallace and John D. Patterson, all of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant and Province of Ontario, manufacturers; Lyman M. Jones and Walter E. H. Massey, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturers, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) The manufacturing, purchasing, selling, trading and dealing in wagons, carriages, sleighs, omnibusses, street-cars and parts thereof; (*b.*) With power to take and hold mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security for the price of goods, wares and merchandise manufactured and sold by the company and to alienate the same at pleasure, by the name of "The Bain Wagon Company" (Limited), with a capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 3rd day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 28th day of December 1895, incorporating John Connor, manufacturer, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick; Nicholas K. Connolly, contractor, of the City of Quebec; Michael Connolly, contractor, Edward A'D. Moran, advocate; John Ogilvy, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.—To manufacture, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of rope, binder twine, cordage, oakum and other products of hemp, jute, sisal, flax, manilla, cotton and other fibres, and to purchase, sell, deal in and produce the said materials and fibres, to purchase, make, manufacture, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery plant and fixtures required in said business, by the name of "The Continental Twine and Cordage Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of December, 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1896, whereby the total capital stock of "The Chanteloup Manufacturing Company" (Limited), is increased from ten thousand ($10,000) dollars to two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
Acting Secretary of State.

28-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, whereby the total capital stock of "The Canadian Cone Coupler Carriage Company" (Limited) is increased from twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars to fifty thousand (50,000) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
Acting Secretary of State.

28-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 68 of 1895.

I. IMPROVEMENT OF WESTHAVER ISLAND LIGHT.

The light on Westhaver Island, at the entrance to Mahone Harbour, Mahone Bay, Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia, is being improved by the substitution for the mast light now maintained, of a more powerful light in an enclosed tower.

Lat. N. 44° 26' 15"
Long. W. 64° 20' 2"

The new tower is erected on the summit of the island, near its south-east end, on a site about 30 feet above high water mark. It is a square wooden building painted white, surmounted by a hexagonal iron lantern painted red, and attached to its north-west side is a small white wooden dwelling. The height of the tower from its base to the vane on the lantern is 27 feet.

The light will be a fixed white light elevated 54 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 12 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric of the seventh order. The change from the mast to the tower will be made on the 15th January next, and the mast will then be removed.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 343, 730, 2666 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 179.

II. CHANGE IN ILLUMINANT OF REEDS POINT LIGHTS.

The illuminant in the three lights shown from a lamp post on Reeds Point, in the City of St. John, New Brunswick, has been changed from gas to electricity. A 64-candle power incandescent lamp has been placed in each of the three street lanterns heretofore used. In case of any accident happening to the electric supply, illumination by gas will be temporarily resumed.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 41.

III. PALMER'S LANDING LIGHT BUILDING BURNT DOWN.

The mast and shed, from which a light was shown, on the outer end of the old wharf at Palmer's Landing, River St. John, New Brunswick, were burnt down on the 19th October last.

From that time till the close of navigation a temporary light, from a lantern on a pole, was maintained.

It is proposed to replace this light next season by a light in an enclosed tower, established near the outer end of a new wharf built by Government about 1,000 feet farther up the river than that on which the light has heretofore been maintained.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights No. 53.

NOTE.—This will be the last notice issued in 1895.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 30th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 29-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 62 of 1895.

NOTE ON CURRENTS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE.

The attention of mariners is directed to the following results obtained in the Survey of the Tides and Currents in Canadian waters, conducted by Mr. W. Bell Dawson, C. E., for the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada :—

Current in the Strait of Belle Isle.

This Strait lies east and west (magnetic) ; and the Strait proper extends for a length of 50 miles, with a width of 10 to 15 miles. The current in this Strait has the following characteristics in the summer season, as shown by observations throughout the months of July and September, 1894 :—

The current is fondamentally tidal in its nature ; and under normal conditions it turns regularly with the tide, and runs east and west through the Strait with velocities which are nearly equal. The conditions are normal in moderate weather, and during the prevalence of moderate westerly winds. At such times the current attains a velocity of about two knots per hour in each direction.

During heavy winds, especially when easterly or westerly in direction, the current which runs with the wind becomes stronger than the current against it ; and eventually the current may come to be continuous in the same direction as the wind. It may thus run in the one direction for two or three days at a time. The greatest velocities of the current which were observed during heavy winds were as follows : From the east 3·15 knots ; and from the west 2·50 knots per hour.

There is little appreciable difference in the current at the opposite sides of the Strait ; except that towards the north side the current may be a little stronger, or more persistent, in the one direction.

While normal conditions prevail, the difference of flow in the two directions is in favour of a greater inward flow from the east. Also, the actual flow throughout the year, when the influence of the wind is included, appears to be greater in the inward direction from the east than outward from the west.

The presence of icebergs in the Strait and the temperature of the water have also a relation to the predominant direction of the current ; but they cannot be relied upon as affording an indication of its actual direction at the time.

From the above characteristics of the current in this Strait, it is clearly possible for a vessel to over-run its reckoning in either direction through the Strait. Also, vessels entering through the Strait must not assume that the current is necessarily in their favour in making the run westward to round the eastern end of Anticosti ; as the observations show that it is possible for the set in the Strait itself and also in the north-eastern end of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to be against them on that course.

Currents between the Gaspé Coast and Anticosti.

On the Admiralty chart entitled "Entrance to the River St. Lawrence," No. 1621, a current is shown to run constantly along the Gaspé coast from a northwesterly direction at about three miles off shore. Another line of constant current is also shown as lying along a line from Cape Magdalen to the Southwest Point of Anticosti, which thus traverses the middle of the passage between the Gaspé coast and Anticosti. It is this central line of current which is alone represented on the General chart of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, No. 2516. It is explained, however, in the Sailing Directions, that the current does not follow both these lines at the same time. (See "St. Lawrence Pilot," Vol. I., p. 20, edition of 1894.)

These lines therefore are properly to be regarded as alternative routes which the current may take. The first of these lines represents fairly the usual direction of the current along the Gaspé coast. The greatest velocity of this current during the months of July and September, 1895, was 2·80 knots per hour, as observed five miles off Fame Point.

When the current follows the other route along the middle of the passage, the direction of the current along the Gaspé coast may even be reversed. This occurred on July 27th and 30th, 1895. The current in the offing of Fame Point was then found to run inwards from the south-east with a velocity of nearly 1½ knots, or contrary to its usual direction.

It is probable that this change in the position of the current may prove to be due to the influence of the wind; but the relation between the current and the wind has not yet been definitely ascertained.

The velocity of the current is subject to a fluctuation which appears to correspond with the tide. There are times also at which it veers in direction in such a way as to run directly on or off shore for a period of 2 to 4 hours. This was observed both on the Gaspé side of the passage, south-east of Fame Point; and on the Anticosti side, between South-west Point and West Point, at distances of 4 to 7 miles from shore. The current at such times had a velocity which ranged from half a knot to nearly 1½ knots per hour, with a direction which was either on or off shore.

This notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 232*b* and 282 of the Strait of Belle Isle; and Nos. 1621 and 2516 of the St. Lawrence. Also "St. Lawrence Pilot," 6th edition, 1894, Vol. I. Currents, pp. 17 and 20.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 20th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 28–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 66 of 1895.

I. IMPROVEMENT IN LES ÉBOULEMENTS WHARF LIGHT.

In June, 1894, the light on Les Eboulements wharf, on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence below Quebec, was improved.

The mast light theretofore used was abandoned and the mast removed, and the light was shown from a square wooden lantern built on the roof of the shed which covers the slip at the outer end of the wharf.

The light remains, as before, fixed white. It is elevated 23 feet above high water mark and should be visible 5 miles from all points of approach by water. The illuminating apparatus consists of a pressed glass lens.

The shed and waiting room near by, as well as the new lantern, are painted brown with white trimmings. The height from the deck of the pier to the vane of the lantern is 20 feet.

This Notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 314 and 2516, and Canadian List of Lights No. 622.

II. CHANGE IN FRONT RANGE LIGHT TOWER, GEORGETOWN, P.E.I.

The front tower of the Georgetown, P.E.I., range lights, destroyed by fire on the 18th October, 1894, was replaced in February last by a new building differing in design from the old one.

Lat. N. 46° 9' 57"
Long. W. 62° 31' 30"

The light remains, as before, fixed white in the harbour and red seaward, is elevated 50 feet above high water mark and should be visible for a distance of 8 miles.

The building is of wood, square in plan, painted white, with a galvanized iron lantern painted red rising from the middle of the roof. It is 34 feet in height from base to vane.

This Notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1651, 2029 and 2034, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 354.

III. BEACONS IN ATLANTIC COVE, ST. PAUL ISLAND.

A tidal gauge house, painted white, erected about 40 feet above high water mark in the bight of Atlantic Cove, St. Paul Island, in the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, now forms a conspicuous landmark on the coast of the island.

Lat. N. 47° 12' 7"
Long. W. 60° 9' 0"

A circular white beacon has been placed on the side of the hill above the gauge; these two objects in line, bearing N. W. ¼ N. (N. 69° 56' W. true) lead clear to the southward of "Big Dick," a dangerous detached rock on which the sea breaks very heavily, off the north-east horn of the cove.

The above alignment affords a good guide to vessels anchoring off the cove in 15 fathoms.

This Notice affects Admiralty chart No. 2727.

IV. ERRATUM IN NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 31 OF 1895.

Notice to Mariners No. 31 of 1895, headed "Darnley Point," should be "Darnley Basin" Range Light.

This light is distant 400 feet S. by E. ½ E. from the present main light on Fish Island or Bill Hook Island and not from either of the lights of the Darnley Point Range, which are 2½ miles distant.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 28–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 67 of 1895.

I.—FOG SIGNAL, GAP ROCK, HONG KONG.

The Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong gives notice that, on and after the 1st January, 1896, a twelve-pounder gun will be fired every ten minutes at the Gap Rock Station, Hong Kong, in lieu of the fog signal now in use.

II.—HIMESAKI LIGHTHOUSE, JAPAN.

The Government of Japan announce the establishment of a fixed white light at the Southern head of the entrance to Yebisu Bay, Sado Island, West coast of Japan.

The light will illuminate an arc of 230° 30', between the bearings of N. 79° 30' E. true, and N. 50° W. true, except that over a small arc the light will not be seen for 1 or 1½ miles from the lighthouse, being obscured by the point Torikakehana, South of the Lighthouse. The elevation of the light above the sea will be 136 feet, and in clear weather it will be seen from a distance of 10 miles.

The lighthouse is built of iron, hexagonal in shape, and is painted white. It is 40 feet high from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The position of the lighthouse, according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 248, is :—

Latitude	38° 5' 15" North.
Longitude	138 33 35 East of Greenwich.

III.—OGISHIMA LIGHTHOUSE, JAPAN.

Also, that a 6th order light, flashing every 15 seconds, has been established at the northern extremity of Ogishima, Inland Sea.

The arc of illumination will be 229° 10' between the bearings of N. 52° 25' E. true, and N. 78° 25' W. true. The light will show a green sector covering Atsusa rock and Nakase, and a red sector covering Ozonose. The remainder of the arc is white.

The elevation of the light above the sea will be 48 feet, and in clear weather it will be seen from a distance of 12 nautical miles.

The lighthouse is built of granite, circular in shape and is 41 feet high from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The position of the lighthouse, according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 50, is :—

Latitude	30° 26' 10" North.
Longitude	134 3 30 East of Greenwich.

IV.—BUOY AT FUNAKAWA ANCHORAGE, JAPAN.

Also, that a buoy has been placed in 4 fathoms to mark the position of the sunken rock which lies to E.S.E. of Funakawa Lighthouse.

The cross-bearings taken from the buoy are as follows :—

Funakawa Lighthouse....	N. 76° 50' W. true.
Chausu-yama	N. 13 15 E. true.
Oyehana-saki.........	N. 36 0 E. true.

The buoy is a pyramidal wooden framework painted white and is surmounted by a triangular top-mark standing 14 feet above the sea.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested, are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 28-3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st December, 1894 and 1895.

Public Debt.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do do Temporary Loans	2,433,333 33	.....
do in Canada	7,350,539 06	7,529,894 22
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,823,090 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,284,103 12	22,876,650 62
Savings Banks	42,619,333 10	44,832,628 90
Trust Funds	8,258,271 86	8,314,596 92
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,831,655 44	1,889,146 97
Total Gross Debt	320,232,876 28	321,898,871 90
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	32,756,323 87	34,757,108 34
Other Investments	6,077,977 35	5,263,137 95
Province Accounts	10,917,856 12	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	24,546,714 45	20,217,058 71
Total Assets	74,298,871 79	71,160,792 40
Total Net Debt	245,924,004 49	250,738,079 50
do 30th November	246,569,270 35	251,243,441 77
Decrease of Debt	635,265 86	505,362 27

Revenue and Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of December, 1894.	Total to 31st December, 1894.	Month of December, 1895.	Total to 31st December, 1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue:				
Customs	1,348,061 65	8,508,773 84	1,382,283 74	9,672,725 22
Excise	756,740 31	4,061,098 80	758,313 42	4,108,592 45
Post Office	235,000 00	1,355,000 00	235,000 00	1,405,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	359,444 45	1,994,912 18	202,823 83	1,950,047 93
Miscellaneous	95,184 86	479,701 26	89,301 08	485,498 74
Total	2,794,431 27	16,399,486 08	2,667,722 07	17,621,864 34
Expenditure	2,079,379 69	14,129,418 29	1,916,530 69	13,535,031 43

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	120,091 27	1,437,766 27	340,889 33	1,563,696 58
Dominion Lands	13,883 94	44,438 23	7,243 00	34,993 65
Railway Subsidies	61,000 00	603,005 00	16,000 00	549,482 00
Total	194,975 21	2,085,209 50	364,132 33	2,148,172 23

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. Dickieson, Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 9th January, 1896.

28-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
ractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4................	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62
	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals.....						
$1 & $2..........						
$4................						
$5, $10 & $20....						
$50 & $100.......						
$500 & $1000.....						
Total.......						

Fractional Notes....	$221,855 25
Provincial Notes....	29,537 87
Dominion Ones and Twos............	7,199,905 50
Dominion Fours....	354,664 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	8,720,150 00
Toronto "	3,472,350 00
Halifax "	661,000 00
St. John "	1,195,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,500 00
Charlottetown "	130,500 00
Victoria "	249,500 00
Total.........	$22,413,462 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st December, 1895		$10,650,701 88
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000..........................		1,946,666 67
		$12,597,368 55
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $20,000,000...	$5,000,000 00	
Specie held in excess of $20,000,000.................	2,414,000 00	
		7,414,000 00
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures..................		$5,183,368 55
Unguaranteed Debentures..		$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $20,000,000.		15,000,000 00
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures..............		$2,250,000 00

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures............	$5,183,368 55
" Unguaranteed Debentures............................	2,250,000 00
Total excess	$7,433,368 55

Fred. Toller,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 9th January, 1896.

28-tf

Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of December, 1895.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits..........	459,595 39	
Malt..........	73,120 72	
Malt Liquor..........	....	
Tobacco..........	172,193 96	
Cigars..........	51,637 73	
Inspection of Petroleum..........	4,218 88	
Manufactures in Bond..........	2,669 38	
Seizures..........	762 80	
Other Receipts..........	3,101 70	
Total Excise Revenue..........	....	767,300 56
Culling Timber..........	....	844 87
Hydraulic and other Rents..........	....	375 00
Minor Public Works..........	....	153 32
Inspection of Weights and Measures..........	....	2,599 43
Gas Inspection..........	....	1,280 00
Law Stamps..........	....	686 85
Other Revenues..........	....	364 35
Electric Light Inspection..........	....	363 25
Grand Total Revenue..........	....	773,967 63

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 11th January, 1896.

29-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st December, 1895.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 11,080 00	4,185 11
Animals	12,642 00	2,658 00
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	89,837 00	23,505 64
Brass and manufactures of	24,029 00	6,907 80
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	94,438 00	21,197 95
Flour	9,384 00	2,540 35
Meal, Corn and Oat	28,600 00	6,208 48
Rice	7,775 00	6,122 61
Other Breadstuffs	22,902 00	4,962 78
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	13,678 00	4,103 40
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	35,407 00	10,622 20
Coal, Bituminous	328,959 00	94,037 23
Copper, manufactures of	2,079 00	569 70
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	30,634 00	7,406 94
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	261,958 00	78,252 46
Cottons, Clothing,	15,733 00	5,475 22
“ Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	22,630 00	3,181 82
“ Thread on Spools	35,136 00	8,784 00
“ All other Manufactures of Cotton	40,188 00	11,553 96
Drugs and Medicines	88,436 00	21,762 11
Earthenware, Stone and China-ware	39,974 00	11,985 52
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	37,261 00	11,003 52
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	27,801 00	8,284 45
All other Fancy Goods	23,128 00	7,711 28
Fish and products of	49,441 00	6,741 47
Fruits and Nuts dried	156,624 00	54,114 44
“ Green, Oranges and Lemons	89,624 00	10,773 99
“ All other	25,997 00	7,797 20
Furs, Manufactures of	21,615 00	3,665 44
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
“ Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	36,171 00	10,869 39
“ Window Glass	3,337 00	693 60
“ Plate-Glass	9,169 00	1,782 98
“ All other Manufactures of.	11,956 00	2,709 66
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	8,668 00	2,147 12
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	20,641 00	6,073 12
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	13,988 00	4,197 05
“ All other	18,377 00	5,503 10
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
“ Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	41,975 00	4,392 88
“ Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,924 00	3,054 00
“ Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	81,512 00	24,095 50
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$113,380 00	31,882 84
“ Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	27,748 00	9,874 09
“ Stoves and Castings	8,485 00	2,275 88
“ Tubing	40,957 00	8,119 84
“ All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	155,280 00	42,508 45
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	57,025 00	15,252 64
Lead and manufactures of	18,409 00	3,633 39
Leather, all kinds	58,952 00	9,995 03
“ Boots and Shoes	19,685 00	4,921 23
“ All other manufactures of Leather	8,659 00	2,241 35
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	13,679 00	3,123 44
Metals and manufactures of	23,628 00	6,320 99
Musical Instruments	22,822 00	6,394 69
Oil, Mineral and Products of	81,842 00	52,566 41
“ Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	4,354 00	870 80
“ All other	29,576 00	6,637 05
Paints and Colours	15,785 00	2,775 14
Paper, Envelopes, &c.	81,775 00	25,061 83
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	5,019 00	1,756 83
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	52,166 00	18,340 26
“ Butter, Cheese	3,469 00	597 24
Seeds and Roots	20,831 00	2,108 90
Silk, manufactures of	140,502 00	42,769 86
Soap, all kinds	17,013 00	5,034 52
Spices, ground and unground	8,664 00	1,572 01
Spirits, all kinds	86,652 00	201,202 35
Wines, Sparkling	16,239 00	4,703 67
“ other than Sparkling	30,111 00	18,594 00
Sugar	258,611 00	64,655 56
Molasses & Syrups	55,173 00	4,703 79
Tobacco and Cigars	26,494 00	25,964 41
Vegetables.	6,521 00	1,852 02
Wood, manufactures of	41,810 00	9,827 21
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	29,912 00	9,010 90
“ Clothing	24,189 00	8,280 33
“ Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	178,473 00	57,780 89
“ Dress Goods	138,078 00	41,211 08
“ Knitted Goods	19,753 00	7,568 77
“ Shawls	2,081 00	520 25
“ Yarns	8,475 00	2,541 70
“ All other Manufactures of Woollens.	33,850 00	10,784 79
All other Dutiable Goods	704,060 00	181,405 41
Total Dutiable Goods	4,595,895 00	1,468,875 31
“ Free	3,490,870 00	
Coin and Bullion	127,997 00	
Grand Total	8,214,762 00	1,468,875 31

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st December 1895.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 16,653
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	9,837
Asphaltum or Asphalt	267
Broom Corn	20,514
Coal, Anthracite	428,583
Coffee	57,880
Cotton Waste	91,688
“ Raw	678,421
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	112,802
Fish and products of	65,024
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	18,459
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	6,747
Fur, skins not dressed	24,512
Grease for soap making, &c	22,887
Hides and skins	272,127
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	137,508
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	33,290
Metals, Brass and Copper	32,169
“ Steel Rails for Railways	45,727
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	70,321
“ Tin and Zinc	80,141
“ Other	10,838
Oils, Vegetable	5,127
Salt	8,807
Settlers' Effects	119,604
Silk, raw	19,859
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	55,944
Tea	319,593
Tobacco Leaf	67,118
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	79,777
Wool	77,067
All other Free Goods	501,579
Total	3,490,870
Coin and Bullion	127,997
Total Free Goods	3,618,867

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th January, 1896.

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F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of December, 1895.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	467,518	10,566	478,084
do Fisheries	607,947	21,670	629,617
do Forest	1,132,499	....	1,132,499
Animals and their produce	3,205,491	13,076	3,218,567
Agricultural Products	2,556,844	97,606	2,654,450
Manufactures	721,001	76,932	797,933
Miscellaneous Articles	15,718	6,066	21,784
Totals	8,707,018	225,916	8,932,934
Bullion	14,821	....	14,821
Coin	....	87,793	87,793
Grand Total	8,721,839	313,709	9,035,548

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1896.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of November, 1895.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.		$ cts.	CR.	$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st October, 1895		27,262,988 57	WITHDRAWALS during month	577,037 87
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month		723,779 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—				
PRINCIPAL	354,475 98			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer	4,050 14	358,526 12		
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month		3,079 33	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th November, 1895	27,771,335 15
		28,348,373 02		28,348,373 02

WM. WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th December, 1895.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st December, 1895. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 30th Nov., 1895.	Deposits for December, 1895.	Total.	Withdrawn, December, 1895.	Balance, 31st December, 1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	553,816 68	12,835 01	566,651 69	7,219 06	559,432 63
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	726,096 76	25,064 00	751,160 76	18,470 66	732,690 10
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	811,227 40	24,795 00	836,022 40	19,114 68	816,907 72
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,399 33	10 00	42,409 33	2,800 00	39,609 33
Amherst	270,270 54	9,867 00	280,137 54	5,458 33	274,679 21
Annapolis	232,108 67	3,925 00	236,033 67	2,149 03	233,884 64
Arichat	193,408 28	2,052 00	195,460 28	1,992 86	193,467 42
Barrington	177,146 07	2,189 00	179,335 07	3,828 85	175,506 22
Bridgewater	130,685 68	2,650 00	133,335 68	1,991 71	131,343 97
Guysboro'	108,318 27	2,041 00	110,359 27	2,335 47	108,023 80
Halifax	2,590,031 46	40,812 00	2,630,843 46	42,725 95	2,588,117 51
Kentville	303,854 31	4,856 00	308,710 31	4,719 13	303,991 18
Liverpool	260,012 59	3,438 00	263,450 59	5,497 43	257,953 16
Lunenburg	281,432 70	3,293 00	284,725 70	7,228 91	277,496 79
Maitland	60,199 52	1,422 00	61,621 52	576 87	61,044 65
New Glasgow	377,119 84	5,547 00	382,666 84	4,806 11	377,860 73
Parrsboro'	113,843 18	3,195 00	117,038 18	1,723 01	115,315 17
Pictou	297,051 11	2,724 00	299,775 11	5,199 16	294,575 95
Port Hood	118,391 68	1,567 00	119,958 68	917 00	119,041 68
Shelburne	117,357 99	1,269 00	118,626 99	2,142 17	116,484 82
Sherbrooke	68,647 10	321 00	68,968 10	408 30	68,559 80
Wallace	70,786 84	582 00	71,368 84	561 00	70,807 84
Weymouth	102,065 94	790 00	102,855 94	560 02	102,295 92
Yarmouth	641,068 86	8,152 00	649,220 86	26,087 49	623,133 37
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	269,231 26	3,023 00	272,254 26	2,765 67	269,488 59
Dalhousie	383,884 39	3,449 00	387,333 39	3,127 42	384,205 97
Fredericton	650,179 56	8,858 00	659,037 56	7,269 28	651,768 28
Newcastle	236,926 03	1,546 00	238,472 03	3,112 69	235,359 34
St. Andrews	292,386 68	2,038 26	294,424 94	4.581 44	289,843 50
St. John	4,087,424 26	48,506 00	4,135,930 26	48,597 89	4,087,332 37
Woodstock	497,056 87	6,972 00	504,028 87	8,264 48	495,764 39
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,832,978 73	29,244 00	1,862,222 73	35,439 52	1,826,783 21
Summerside	313,116 53	4,977 00	318,093 53	4,937 26	313,156 27
Total	17,210,525 11	272,009 27	17,482,534 38	286,608 85	17,195,925 53

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th January, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,360,783 73	180,000 00	17,599 39	9,651,724 98
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,888,293 91	83,000 00	160,202 73	5,131,496 64
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,249,077 64	263,000 00	177,802 12	14,783,221 62

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,530,000 00	2,353,357 96	....	1,965,817 92	3,222,273 60	1,123,239 14	180,000 00	....	* 473,060 92	10,847,749 54
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.............	....	2,385,079 89	82,500 00	306,710 59	1,540,509 93	944,939 02	83,000 00	73,239 00	101,767 13	5,517,745 56
Total..................	1,530,000 00	4,738,437 85	82,500 00	2,272,528 51	4,762,783 53	2,068,178 16	263,000 00	73,239 00	574,828 05	16,365,495 10

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 10th January, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,584,111 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,641,837 Accepted value, $3,359,534 being $100,000 (A), and $3,259,534(B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.: Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company	Thomas Christie, Chief Agent, Toronto	$30,000 Canada Bonds and $70,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Insur'g wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against excess losses by reason of bad debts.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,680. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,509, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,509 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	R. M. Gifford, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $62,313; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $14,600; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,953,381 Municipal Debs., $56,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,018,881. (Accepted at $2,705,591, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,506,030 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $383,041; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $510,041, being $100,000 (A) and $410,041 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£32,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	24 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $64,373.64 Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America has ceased transacting business. Notice has been given of application for the release of deposit.
The Eastern Assurance Company has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Union Assurance Society. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th November, 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Auvergne	Perthuis	Portneuf Q.	François X. Demers.
Boulevard St. Denis		Laval Q.	L. N. Morin.
Epworth		New Westminster B.C.	John Booyer.
Folden's Corners	West Oxford	Oxford, S.R. O.	Cicero E. Gamsby.
Halfway	Cameron	Nipissing O.	John Kennedy.
New Dominion	Lot 65	Queen's P.E.I.	George McDougall.
Rabbit Point	Sec. 3, Tp. 20, R. 6 W. 1st M.	Lisgar M.	Magloire Morin.
Savanne	Unsurveyed	Algoma O.	John H. Campbell.
South River	Pockmouche	Gloucester. N.B.	Francis F. Barry.
Stand Off	Sec. 21, Tp. 6, R. 25, W. 4th M	Alta.	Frederic Pace.
Tambling's Corners	Westminster	Middlesex, S.R. O.	W. J. Braithwaite.
(a) Tring Junction	Broughton	Beauce Q.	Alphonse Doyon.
Wolford Centre	Wolford	Grenville, N.R. O.	W. H. Gardiner.
Yellow Grass	Sec. 8, Tp. 10, R. 16, W. 2nd M.	Assa. West.	John Scott.

(a) Opened 16th December.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Cook's Mills	District of Algoma, O.	to Spragge.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Bersimis	County of Saguenay, Q., 2nd December.
St. Frederic Station	do Beauce, Q., 14th November.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Special Order of the House of Commons.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Substance of Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE Montreal Park and Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an amending Act, to enlarge its bonding powers and exercise them in sections, to confirm municipal and other contracts, to authorize preference shares, to carry on enterprises for developing traffic, to authorize a contract with a construction company for the completion and equipment of its lines, with necessary powers to the latter company, also respecting the capacity of the directors, and for other business.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for applicant.

Montreal, 15th January, 1896. 29–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point at or near the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, extending through or near the towns of Rossland and Midway, to a point on the Okanagan Lake at or near the town of Penticton, in the Districts of West Kootenay and Osoyoos, British Columbia ; with powers to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines therefrom to all mines lying in the vicinity thereof ; and also to construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines ; and to build wharves and docks in connection therewith ; together with the powers of acquiring lands, privileges, bonuses or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies ; and for all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

F. E. WARD,
Agent for applicant.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1895. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company ; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company of the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company ; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, or from lines contiguous thereto, of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands ; and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, and to change the name of the said company ; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and to amend section three of the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 62, by adding thereto the words "and may purchase and acquire timber or timber lands for the purposes of the company," and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Co.

Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive its power to extend its railway to Pembroke, and to build over the Ottawa River the bridges necessary therefor; also to revive its powers or to extend its time to construct its railway to Sault Ste. Marie and to Mattawa; also to authorize it to amalgamate or make running arrangements with any other railway company; to sell or lease its franchises, railway and other works to any other railway company, or to purchase or lease the franchises, railway and other works of any other railway companies; also to extend the time for the construction by the company of a bridge over said river at the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secretary, Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry. Co.
Dated 4th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada," for the purpose of doing a general life insurance business.

F. H. CHRYSLER,
For applicants.
Ottawa, 11th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Wolseley and Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the company's railway, to reduce the capital stock, to increase the bonding powers of the company, and to reduce the number of charter members to six, and for other purposes.

LEVI THOMSON,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated at Wolseley, N.W.T., 23rd November, 1895. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Manitoba and North-west Millers Association; the object of such association being the promoting, extending and improving of the manufacture of flour and meal, and the business of flour milling generally in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the shipping and sale of grain, flour and meal, and the arbitrating of controversies between persons engaged in said trades.

MACDONALD & MACDONALD,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Brandon, this 8th day of November, A.D. 1895. 21–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Dominion Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate the Calgary and Lethbridge Railway and Irrigation Company, with power to construct a line of railway from the City of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, to the Town of Lethbridge in said District, and thence to the international boundary, and also to build a branch of the said proposed railway to connect with the Calgary and Edmonton Railway;

Also with power to construct and operate a telegraphic line in connection therewith;

And also with power to lease or sell the said railway or telegraphic line to any other railway company;

And also with power to construct, erect, maintain and operate all necessary works under the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act and The Irrigation District Ordinance of the North-west Territories, and in connection therewith to obtain, acquire, hold, lease and sell such lands or water-rights as provided in said Irrigation Act, and in other respects to have all the powers granted by the said Irrigation Act.

McCARTHY & BANGS,
21–9 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made by the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, for an Act authorizing the said company to construct, equip, work and maintain a telegraph line and telephone lines along the whole length of its railway and branches, and to establish offices for the transmission of messages for the public and collect tolls for so doing, and generally do a commercial business as a telegraph or telephone company, and for the purposes of erecting and working such telegraph and telephone lines the company may enter into a contract with any other company or may lease any of the company's lines or any portions thereof.

BODWELL & IRVING, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitors for applicants.
Victoria, B.C., 18th November, 1895. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act incorporating The Lake Ontario Transfer Company, with power to build, lease or own lake and river vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, to own or lease real estate, warehouses, wharves and harbours, with power to navigate Canadian waters, also to navigate the great lakes and River St. Lawrence, and to carry on the business of forwarding, warehousing, towing and all other things pertaining to navigation companies, and to do business in Canada and elsewhere, and for other purposes.

J. C. BROWNE,
For applicants.
Dated this 19th day of November, 1895. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given by the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said Board of Trade, and the several Acts amending the same in so far as relates to their Gratuity Fund and the administration thereof, and for enabling the Board of Trade to make such changes in the manner of working the Gratuity Fund as they see fit, and for other purposes.

W. H. BEATTY,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Toronto, 28th November, 1895. 22–9

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to continue the Act of said Parliament, being chapter 58, 54-55 Victoria, and the amending Act thereto, chapter 91, 57-58 Victoria, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway, and for power to extend the said line of railway from the City of Calgary to or near the Town of Lethbridge, and thence to the International boundary, and to build a branch from or near the Town of Lethbridge to a point on the C. and E. Railway, at or near the Town of MacLeod, together with all the usual powers, rights and privileges.

LOUGHEED & McCARTER,
Advocates for company.
Dated at Calgary, 1st November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, by The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, for an Act consolidating, defining and declaring the liabilities, obligations and powers of the said company.

CRONYN & BETTS,
Solicitors for the applicants.
London, 4th December, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm the amalgamation of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company (incorporated by 51 Vic., chap. 64), with the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway Company; to authorize it to sell or lease its railway franchises and other property to, or to amalgamate with, or make working arrangements with, any other railway company; to acquire running powers over any other railway; to authorize the lease or purchase by it of the franchises, railway and other property of the South Western Railway Company and of any other railway company authorized to sell or lease the same to it; to authorize or confirm a lease to it of a portion of the Grand Trunk Railway: to sell its surplus lands; to extend the time for the completion of its railway; and for other purposes.

H. L. SPRAGUE,
Secretary.

Dated 30th November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Queenston Heights Bridge Company, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a bridge across the Niagara River, at or near Queenston Heights, in the County of Lincoln, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles, and for the passage of cars propelled by electrical or any power other than locomotive steam power, and to carry gas pipes, wires, cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity or other power, and with power to lay tracks upon the said bridge and the approaches thereto for the passage of the said cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual, corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same, and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway other than a railway operated by locomotive steam power, and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, or the Congress of the United States of America, for the same purposes. The height of the arches of such new bridge shall not be less than sixty feet, and the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels shall at least be equal to the present width of the river from low water line to low water line. It is not intended to erect a drawbridge. The rates of toll for the use of the new bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle drawn by two horses, including the driver thereof, twenty cents for a single horse carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT,
CHADWICK & RIDDELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 2nd day of December, A.D. 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament, for the incorporation of a company for the manufacture throughout Canada of aluminium, under the name of the Canada Aluminium, Power and Pulp Company, with head office at the City of Ottawa.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 28th November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Equitable Benefit Company of Canada, the object of said company being the issuing and redeeming of investment bonds, and for other purposes.

DRAYTON & DUNBAR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, the 6th December, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, on behalf of The Canadian Jockey Club (Limited), for an Act authorizing the club to change its name to "The Canadian Jockey Club," and to make and enforce rules and regulations and adopt other means for the good government of racing and of better preventing, detecting and punishing fraud on race tracks or at race meetings or in connection therewith or with the training of race horses in Canada, and to more fully and effectively carry out the objects of the club's organization and incorporation, and more particularly to assist and promote the enforcement of all existing laws relating to horse racing, and to establish, maintain and enforce a high standard of fairness and honour in connection with turf affairs, and to secure uniformity of rules and regulations, and to amalgamate or form other close combinations and alliances with other jockey and hunt clubs, and to prepare, promulgate and enforce a uniform code of racing rules for general use throughout the Dominion, to issue licenses and to disqualify jockeys and trainers, and to revoke such licenses for good cause, to limit the number of race meetings and the duration thereof, and generally to do such acts as may be found necessary for the purpose of regulating and moderating turf sport, and for the better protection of the rights and interests of the public attending or taking part in the same.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 6th December, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the said railway, and for other purposes.

MOSSOM MARTIN BOYD,
For the provisional directors.

6th December, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 83, to define and enlarge its bonding powers, to reduce and adjust its capital stock, to change the number of its directors, to ratify and confirm a deed of agreement between it and the Chateauguay and Northern Railway Company, to extend the delays for the construction of the road, to acquire lands and construct and use works for the generating, transmission and distribution of electric power or energy, to ratify and confirm or modify all contracts and agreements made with the divers municipalities of the Island of Montreal and other places respecting its line of railway, under and in virtue of said Act and of Act 56 Victoria, chapter 70 of the Statutes of Quebec, and for other purposes.

AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,
Attorneys for applicant.

Montreal, 26th November, 1895. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Oil Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the present session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate the Restigouche and Bonaventure Bridge and Railway Company, with power to build and maintain a railway and highway bridge across the River Restigouche at a point at or near the Town of Campbellton, in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick, to a point at or near Mission Point (so called) in the County of Bonaventure and Province of Quebec; with further power to build, equip and operate a line of railway from the New Brunswick end of the said bridge to a point on the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway, with all powers necessary for constructing, maintaining and operating the said bridge and railway.

H. F. McLATCHY,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated this 2nd day of January, A.D. 1896. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called the Red River Improvement Company, with powers to effect and carry out the purposes following, namely:—(*a.*) To improve the navigation of the Red River and create water powers thereon; (*b.*) To build and construct locks, dams and other structures to effect that object; (*c.*) To build and construct a canal to connect the waters of Lake Manitoba with the Assiboine River, and to expropriate lands for these purposes; (*d.*) To own, control and operate steamboats and other vessels upon the said waters; (*e.*) To construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said improvements; (*f.*) To utilize the said water power and transmit the said power for electric or other purposes; (*g.*) To impose tolls and dues upon steamboats and other vessels, and the cargoes thereof, passing through the said locks and improvements, and to collect the same; (*h.*) To do such other acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the said company.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 24th day of December, 1895.
26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Thousand Islands Railway Company; and further to extend the main line and branches easterly and westerly from a point at or near the Town of Gananoque to a point at or near the Village of Rockport, lying east of Gananoque, and to a point at or near Pitt's Ferry, lying west of Gananoque; and to permit of the use of electricity or other motive power in operating said lines and branches, and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered into by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Thousand Islands Railway Company.
Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act authorizing and empowering the said railway company to extend its line of railway from some point at or near the Town of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk, in the Province of Ontario, to some point at or near Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, in said Province of Ontario.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary,
L. E. and D. R. R. Co.
Dated at Walkerville, Ontario, this 12th day of November, 1895. 21-9

THE CANADA AND MICHIGAN BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that this company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act empowering the said company to build, at its option, a high level bridge across the Detroit River from Windsor to Detroit, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the applicants.
11th December, 189 . 24-9

NOTICE.—The Ontario Pacific Railway Company will apply at the next session of Parliament for power:—1. To change the name of the company. 2. To cancel their present Trust Deed, and to appoint a new Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the Trustees resigned. 3. To extend the period for the completion of their undertaking.

By order,
W. A. FLACK,
Secretary.
Cornwall, 12th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 52 Victoria, chapter 104, in the following particulars, viz.:—

1. To increase the amount of maximum mortuary benefit from three thousand to five thousand dollars.

2. To enable them to invest in United States bonds, or in similar securities in Great Britain, or in any other country in which they may desire to carry on their business, such amount of their surplus, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of such country with regard to the deposit of security by insurance companies doing business in such country; the total amount of such investments not however at any time to exceed one-fourth of their total available surplus or accumulated funds.

3. To increase the value of the real property, which they may hold, from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

4. To strike out of section 8 of their said Act the provision exempting their policies from Government inspection.

5. So as to further provide as follows:—

(*a.*) That a sworn statement shall be made annually to the Government of the assets and liabilities of the said Court and of their income and expenditure in respect of the mortuary benefit and of the sick and funeral benefit departments;

(*b.*) That the Superintendent of Insurance may from time to time examine the books and vouchers, so as to verify the said annual statement;

(*c.*) That a deposit of $250,000 shall be maintained with the Government, with power to increase the amount as may be deemed necessary;

(*d.*) That no member shall be liable for any assessments, dues or fines to the Order, or for any debt or liabilities of the Order, but all such payments shall be voluntary, but no member or his beneficiary, shall be entitled to any pecuniary benefit of the Order during the time that he is in default of any such payment.

ORONHYATEKHA,
Supreme Chief Ranger.
JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY,
Supreme Secretary.
Toronto, 12th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the works thereby authorized.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 23rd December, 1895. 26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the South-Western Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway; to authorize or confirm a lease or sale by it of its railway, properties and franchises to or an amalgamation with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company or any other railway company; to make running arrangements with any other railway company; to acquire by lease or purchase the railway, franchises and property of any other railway company authorized to sell or lease the same to it; to sell its surplus lands; and for other purposes.

F. G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 30th November, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate the Huron and Ontario Railway Company, with power to construct a railway to be operated by electricity from at or near Port Perry in the County of Ontario to at or near Kincardine in the County of Bruce, passing through the Counties of Ontario, York, Simcoe, Cardwell, Grey and Bruce, touching at or near Newmarket, Bradford, Beeton, Shelburne, Priceville, Durham and Walkerton, with a branch from at or near Priceville, through Meaford and Owen Sound, to Southampton in the County of Bruce, thence through Inverhuron and Kincardine to Goderich in the County of Huron, also a branch from between Walkerton and Kincardine to Teeswater and Goderich, with all the powers contained in The Railway Act.

ROAF, CURRY, GUNTHER & GREEN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, 5th November, 1895. 19-4 24-6

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway, and to otherwise amend its Act of incorporation.

HEARST & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Sault Ste. Marie, 17th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ontario Peat Fuel Company (Limited), will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to operate a switch siding or railway from the works of the company, in the Township of Wainfleet, in the County of Welland, passing north over the Welland Canal Feeder to the line of and crossing the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence to the line of the Canada Southern Railway, in all a distance of about three miles, all being within the said Township of Wainfleet. And to operate same by steam, electricity or other power, and to make running or working arrangements with either or both said railways or any connecting railway.

And also to enable the company to exercise all its present powers within the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

J. R. SILLIMAN,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, 19th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company of the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company or from lines contiguous thereto of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands, and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company, and to change the name of the company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Bay of Quinte Ry. and Navig. Co.

Dated this 17th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

THE HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the East branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of all rivers and water-ways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon, and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and erect and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with any of the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canal and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
23-9 Solicitor for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

Dated this 19th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

NOTICE is hereby given that John Harding, of the Township of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, and Province of Ontario, yeoman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Janet A. Harding, formerly of the same place, (now whereabouts unknown), on the ground of adultery and desertion.

MEREDITH & FISHER,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at London, Ontario, this 6th July, A.D. 1895.
3-27

NOTICE is hereby given that James Pearson, of the City of Toronto, barrister-at-law, will apply to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, for an Act of divorce from his wife Minnie Holcombe Pearson, now of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, on the grounds of adultery.

MCLEOD STEWART,
Agent for petitioner.

Dated this 1st August, A.D. 1895. 5–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Hector Morrison, of the Village of Vankleek Hill, in the County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, cattle dealer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from his wife Nellie Hayward Morrison, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

STUART HENDERSON,
Solicitor for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, Province of Ontario, this 29th day of July, A.D. 1895. 5–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries ; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries ; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf ; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish ; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon ; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels ; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant ; Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law ; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province, manager ; and Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province, merchant ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Standard Gas Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas, and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns, villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person ;

(*c.*) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power, and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns, and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carbureted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes ; and to operate and deal in the same ;

(*d.*) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters, and more particularly to acquire, use and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44,943, known as The Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process ;

(*e.*) To purchase, acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), at ten dollars ($10) each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, and Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; of whom Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross, and William P. O'Brien are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, all of whom are residents in Canada and subjects of Her Majesty.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 14th January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "Wm. Kennedy & Sons."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following :—The carrying on of a general foundry

business including the manufacture, purchase and sale of steel castings, brass castings, malleable and other iron castings and castings of other kinds and classes of metals;

To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery;

To obtain, hold and operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same;

To manufacture, supply, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of patterns and forms for machines and mechanical devices;

To make surveys, plans, descriptions and specifications for all kinds and descriptions of works and to sell and dispose of the same;

To engage in, superintend and operate all kinds of hydraulic and civil engineering;

To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same;

To acquire the necessary real and personal property, including the lands, buildings, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade and other assets of the business of William Kennedy and Sons, now carried on by them at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, under their own name;

And to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, transfer and assign real estate and to take and hold mortgages, liens or charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise and to do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all such other matters or things as are or become necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the foregoing purposes and to carry on its business in and throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars ($95,000).

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty (950), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Matthew Kennedy, foundryman, William Kennedy, civil and hydraulic engineer, Alexander Kennedy, foundryman, David John Kennedy, machinist, Matthew Kennedy the younger, machinist, and Isaac Markle Kennedy, machinist, all of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, and Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; of whom the said Matthew Kennedy, William Kennedy and Alexander Kennedy are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CREASOR & SMITH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Owen Sound, this 16th day of January, 1896. 29-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Smoke Preventer Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—To manufacture and deal in smoke preventers and other devices for abating the smoke nuisance, to acquire patent and other rights, and to manufacture and grant licenses to manufacture thereunder or otherwise dispose of the same, and generally to do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the said business, and to carry on the said business throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Macfarlane, of the Town of Westmount, manufacturer; Smeaton White, publisher, William John White, advocate, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, and Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal; of whom the said John Macfarlane, Smeaton White and William John White are to be the first or provisional directors of the said campany.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 7th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "Gault Brothers & Company" (Limited).

2. That the purpose for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and continue the mercantile and manufacturing business heretofore carried on at the City of Montreal and throughout the Dominion of Canada by the heretofore commercial firm of Gault Brothers & Company, now dissolved by the death of the late Robert Leslie Gault, one of the members thereof; for the manufacture, importation and sale of goods, wares and merchandise; and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants and traders throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. That the place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of said company is the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. That the names of the applicants, with address and calling of each are,—Andrew Frederick Gault, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Robert Walters MacDougall, of the same place, merchant; Leslie Hamilton Gault, of the same place merchant; James Rodger, of the same place, merchant; Charlotte L. Dorwin, widow of the late Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault, and James Rodger, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid, in their quality of executrix and executors of the estate of the late Robert Leslie Gault, in his lifetime of the said City of Montreal, merchant.

6. That the first or provisional directors of the said company are to be Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault, and James Rodger above named, all of whom are residents of Canada.

DAVIDSON & RITCHIE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 8th January, 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The International Dredging and Construction Company."

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general contractors, and as such to engage in the construction of public and other works, dredging, wrecking, towage and mining, with power to acquire and own steam and sailing vessels, and also to lease and acquire property of all kinds, including mines and quarries, and to work and operate the same, and to own, construct and operate railways, and generally to carry on any business conducive to the objects of the said company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—Nicholas K. Connolly, of the City of Quebec, contractor ; James Swift, of the City of Kingston, merchant ; John Connor, of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, merchant ; Michael Connolly, of the City of Montreal, contractor ; and Felix Carbray, of the City of Quebec, merchant.

7. The said Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor and Michael Connolly are to be the first directors of the company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.
Quebec, 7th January, 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are :

(*a*.) The printing and publishing of a newspaper or newspapers, or journals, and the carrying on of a general newspaper, lithographing, printing, bookbinding and job printing business, at the City of Ottawa or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (*b*.) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise of any newspaper or journal and any printing, lithographing, publishing and book-binding or job printing business or plant, or the title or copyright thereof from any proprietor thereof.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the city of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the calling and address of the applicants are as follow : Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, broker ; Charles Henry Thorburn, stationer ; Thomas Payment, druggist ; John George Kilt, printer, and Patrick Redmond Quain, coal merchant ; all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MacCRACKEN, HENDERSON & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Ontario Graphite Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To explore for, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise any lands, mines, mining claims, and mining rights, and to work, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them ; to construct and maintain buildings and other erections and improvements on any of said lands or elsewhere for the purposes of the business of the company ; to mine, mill, smelt and otherwise treat any minerals and to convert them into commercial products by any process or power ; to buy, sell, or otherwise dispose of minerals and the products thereof ; to acquire by lease, license, or purchase, and again to dispose of, any patents of invention or rights thereunder covering any process that might be used in connection with the operations of the company ; and generally to do all such other things as may be necessary, useful or incidental in connection with any of said objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company to be at the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company to be two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares to be two thousand of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are : George Patrick Brophy, civil engineer, Sandford Hall Fleming, civil engineer, John William McRae, forwarder, John Byrne Brophy, civil engineer ; and Hector McRae, merchant ; all of the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said George Patrick Brophy, Sandford Hall Fleming, John William McRae, John Byrne Brophy, and Hector McRae, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Ottawa, 10th January, 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and hold real estate and buildings for the purposes of an iron foundry, and to carry on the business of iron founders.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Alexander Gartshore, of the City of Hamilton, iron founder ; James Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, iron founder ; James Graham Allan, of the City of Hamilton, book-keeper ; William Moir Gartshore, of the City of London, iron founder ; William James Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, book-keeper, all

of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Hamilton, 21st December, 1895. 26-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following :—

(*a.*) To manufacture blankets, woollens and jute and cotton cloths, clothing, garments and foot-wear, and any other textile fabrics, and to trade in the same ;

(*b.*) To build, acquire, lease and hold, mills and factories, and to acquire and hold by lease or purchase water power privileges for the developement of power and electricity, and to sell and lease such power ;

(*c.*) To build residences for the employees of the said company, and others connected with the business, and stores and other buildings necessary for the supply of the company's said employees ;

(*d.*) To build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate between the works of the said company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels ;

(*e.*) To construct, acquire and lease such steamboats and other vessels as may be necessary for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company ;

(*f.*) To construct a system of water works for the supply of the employees of the said company and others connected with the said business ;

(*g.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of said company, and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand (3,000), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin and Edmund Arthur Robert, all merchants of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, and are residents of Canada and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 13th December, 1895. 25-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the manufacture and sale throughout the Dominion of Canada and abroad of hammocks and other woven fabrics.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Paris, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is six thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one hundred and twenty, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of fifty dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Henry Croft, of the City of Toronto, traveller ; David Brown, of the Town of Paris, manufacturer ; William Albert Wilkes, of Toronto aforesaid, traveller ; John Allan, of Paris aforesaid, manufacturer ; Annie Louisa Wilkes, of Toronto aforesaid, wife of said William Albert Wilkes ; and James Camelford, of Paris aforesaid, manufacturer, all of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

PERRY & PERRY,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Toronto, this 12th day of December, 1895.
25-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the members of this company will be held at their offices 476 Richmond Street, in the City of London, on Wednesday, 5th February, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., where a statement of the affairs of the company will be submitted, and directors elected in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

By order,
D. C. MACDONALD,
Manager and Secretary.
London, Ont., January 15, 1896. 29-1

NOTICE is given that the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company has executed a deed of trust and mortgage conveying its property to the Honourable J. S. C. Wurtele and Samuel Finley, both of Montreal, trustees, to secure the bonds issued by the said railway company in conformity with its charter ; and that such deed of trust and mortgage has been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, in compliance with article 94, section 3, of The Railway Act.

H. L. MALTBY,
Sec.-treasurer.
Montreal, 8th January, 1896. 29-1

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of Canada,
58-59 *Victoria, Chapter* 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the above named company will be held at the head office of the company, situate at 6 Great Winchester Street, London, England, on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon, to consider, and, if thought fit, to pass resolutions—

(1) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent first debenture stock for five hundred thousand pounds, to be secured by a trust deed framed so that, at any time after the 1st of October, 1924, the company, on giving 6 months' notice, may redeem such stock at not less than one hundred and ten pounds per cent, and may pay off at par the whole or any unredeemed part of such stock on the 1st of October, 1944, or otherwise, in accordance with

the terms and conditions of the said trust deed, and to exchange the same, or so much thereof as may be required, for a like amount of the five hundred thousand pounds four pounds per cent terminable debenture stock of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company (Limited), with all necessary ancillary powers, and to dispose of any balance of such stock as the directors may think fit.

(2) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent second debenture stock for one hundred thousand pounds, repayable at par on the 1st July, 1956, or redeemable on or after the 1st July, 1916, by the company on six months' previous notice, such stock being secured (subject to the five hundred thousand pounds first debenture stock) by a trust deed which shall provide for the issue of additional like stock, in all respects entitled to rank equally with the said one hundred thousand pounds second debenture stock, and entitled *pari passu* with it to the benefit of the said trust deed, but so that the total amount of second debenture stock shall not exceed in all four hundred and forty thousand pounds, and that no additional issue thereof beyond the said one hundred thousand pounds shall be created without the sanction of the shareholders, under The Railway Act, with power to the directors to dispose of the said one hundred thousand pounds of the said stock as they may determine; which said resolutions, if passed, will not need confirmation at any subsequent meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager and Secretary,
No. 6, Great Winchester Street,
London, England.

Dated 17th January, A. D. 1896. 29–1

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the company's office, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 12th February, at 12.30 p.m.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st February till after the meeting.

By order,

H. R. DRUMMOND,
Secretary.

28–5

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company will be held in the general offices of the company, in Deseronto, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1896, at 8.30 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.

Dated 8th January, 1896. 28–3

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Thousand Islands Railway Company will be held in the general offices of the company, in Deseronto, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1896, at eight o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.

Dated 8th January, 1896. 28–3

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the general offices of the company, in Deseronto, on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1896, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.

Dated 8th January, 1896. 28–3

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of The North-west Irrigation Act, as amended, that the application of The Calgary Irrigation Company for the right to divert sufficient water from the Elbow River, on the S. E. ¼ of Section 4, Township 24, Range 4, W. of 5th Meridian, and on the N. E. ¼ of Section 10, Township 24, Range 1, W. of 5th Meridian, to irrigate some 45,000 acres of land as shown upon the plans filed by the company and to construct the necessary works to enable the water so diverted to be used for irrigation and power purposes, has received the approval of the Governor in Council, and that the company have been granted ten years from the 23rd July, 1894, within which to complete the construction of their works, and further, that the Governor in Council has not seen fit to order any changes or variations in the works as proposed by the company.

The memorial of the company was filed with the Minister of the Interior on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1894, and with the Agent on the fifth day of September, 1894, and an amended memorial was filed with the Minister of the Interior on the 26th day of October, 1895, and with the Agent on the 22nd day of October, 1895.

The particulars as to the company and its works are as follows:—

The company was incorporated by Act of Parliament, 56 Vic., chap. 71, which Act was amended by Act 57-58 Vic., chap. 106.

The authorized capital of the company is $100,000, of which $40,000 has been subscribed, 60 per cent of this amount having been paid up. As soon as 50 per cent of the capital stock has been paid up, it can be increased by by-law of the company to $200,000. The company are granted power to issue bonds to the extent of double the paid-up capital, or to the extent of the subscribed capital, whichever may be the smaller amount.

The stockholders of the company are as follows:—

Name.	Amount subscribed.
P. Turner Bone	$13,800
William Pearce	13,800
Margaret A. Pearce	6,900
Louisa W. Meyer	5,500
Total subscribed	$40,000

The directors of the company are William Pearce, P. Turner Bone, and Louisa W. Meyer, of whom William Pearce is president, L. W. Meyer, secretary, and P. Turner Bone, managing director.

The company is incorporated principally as an irrigation company, but has been granted the right to use water for power purposes, so long as its use for such purposes does not interfere with its use for irrigation. It has also been granted the right to purchase lands, and to improve these lands by irrigation, and to dispose of the same.

The probable number of consumers of the water to be diverted is stated in the company's memorial to be 300. The lands to be irrigated, in their present condition are stated to be probably worth from $1 to $3 per acre, and the soil of the district which it is proposed to irrigate is stated to be generally a good loam with clay and gravel subsoil.

The rates to be charged by the company for water supplied for irrigation purposes are not to exceed $1.50 per acre per annum. 24–6

THE GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Annual meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Guarantee Company of North America will be held at the office of the company, Dominion Square, corner Dorchester and Metcalfe Streets, Montreal, on Thursday, 23rd January, 1896, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, the election of directors, and general purposes of the company.

By order of the Board,

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
President and managing director.

9th January, 1896. 28–2

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held in the company's office, City Hall Station, Kingston, Ontario, at noon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors, and for other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary K. and P. Ry. Co.
Kingston, 9th January, 1896. 28–5

THE BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the company's office, south-west corner of Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, 5th February next, at noon.

By order of the directors,
R. H. TOMLINSON,
Manager.
28–4

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of seven per cent per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th January till the 1st February, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,
D. H. DUNCAN,
Cashier.
Halifax, N.S., 31st December, 1895. 27–3

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution for the quarter ending the 31st January next, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the banking-house, in this City, on and after Saturday, the first day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.
Toronto, 24th December, 1895. 26–5

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid-up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., at the rate of six per centum per annum for the present half-year has been declared and will be payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

By order of the directors,
T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.
Yarmouth, N.S., 23rd December, 1895. 26–5

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased to transact business in Canada, that all its risks in Canada have expired, and that the said company will on or after the 22nd day of February, 1896, apply to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities; on or before which date all persons opposing such release are to file with the said Minister of Finance their opposition to such release.

Canadian and European Export
Credit System Company.
EDWARD SCHICKHAUS,
Preesidnt.
19–14

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of January next, both days inclusive.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its office, in St. Hyacinthe, on Monday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.
St. Hyacinthe, 27th December, 1895. 27–5

HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 3½ per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after the 1st of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 31st January inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held in the banking-house, Halifax, on Thursday, the 20th February next, at 11 o'clock a.m.

By order of the Board,
H. N. WALLACE,
Cashier.
Halifax, N.S., 31st December, 1895. 27–3

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

Ottawa, 15 janvier 1896.

L'honorable Alphonse Desjardins, Sénateur pour la division De Lorimier, dans la province de Québec : membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

L'honorable Sir Charles Tupper, baronnet, G.C.M.G., membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : secrétaire d'Etat du Canada.

L'honorable George Eulas Foster, membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : ministre des Finances.

L'honorable John Graham Haggart, membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : ministre des Chemins de fer et Canaux.

L'honorable William Bullock Ives, membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : ministre du Commerce.

L'honorable Arthur Rupert Dickey, membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : ministre de la Justice du Canada.

L'Honorable Walter Humphries Montague, membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : ministre de l'Agriculture.

L'Honorable Alphonse Desjardins, membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : ministre de la Milice et de la Défense.

L'Honorable John Fisher Wood, membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : contrôleur des Douanes.

—

31 décembre 1895.

W. J. Gerald, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer, assistant-commissaire et inspecteur-en-chef du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et John Morrow, de la cité de Toronto, dans la dite province d'Ontario, écuyer, inspecteur de district du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et inspecteur-en-chef des fabriques en entrepôt : Commissaires suivant les dispositions du chapitre 115 des Statuts Revisés du Canada.

—

7 janvier 1896.

James William Bain, de St. Polycarpe, dans la province de Québec, écuyer : Inspecteur des bureaux de poste de la division postale de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, *vice* E. F. King, mis à la retraite.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

Province de la Colombie-Anglaise.

District électoral de Victoria.

L'Honorable Edward G. Prior, marchand, de Victoria, C.-B., *vice* Edward G. Prior, écuyer, qui a accepté une charge salariée sous la Couronne.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[49]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 8e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, conformément à "l'Acte des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal," 57-58 Vict., chap. 48, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer Frank J. Hart, de Montréal, écuyer, membre de la Corporation des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal, *vice* l'Honorable Edward Murphy, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

29-4

[78]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 7e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 de décembre 1895, modifiant l'article 19 des règlements concernant les poids et mesures établis par arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 42 des Arrêtés en Conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent annulé en tant qu'une erreur d'un point décimal y a été commise dans les poids en grains, et que les règlements corrigés ci-dessous soient et ils sont par le présent établis en leur lieu et place :—

	liv. av.
Pour chaque gallon	10
Pour chaque ½ gallon	5
Pour chaque pinte	2½
	grains troy.
Pour chaque ½ chopine	4375
Pour chaque roquille	2187
Pour chaque ½ roquille	1093

pesé à l'air contre des poids en cuivre à une température de 62° F., et avec le baromètre à 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

28-4

[3884]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 13e jour de décembre 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'article 307 de "l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur," chapitre 34 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que Granby, dans la province de Québec, soit et il est par le présent constitué un port d'entrée auquel pourra être importé le tabac brut en feuilles.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

28-4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

Avis est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 8e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Thomas Pringle, ingénieur mécanicien ; William McLea Walbank, ingénieur civil ; George Bull Burland, marchand ; Jeffry Hale Burland, marchand ; Samuel Carsley, marchand ; Edward Kirk Greene, marchand ; William Shanks Evans, gentilhomme ; Peter Lyall, entrepreneur ; James Shearer, manufacturier ; Hugh Graham, éditeur ; Alexander Pringle, ingénieur mécanicien ; John Buchanan Hutcheson, comptable ; Georgina N. Macphail (épouse séparée de biens de John Andrew Macphail, M.D.) ; Joseph Misael Fortier, manufacturier ; Henry Herbert Lyman, marchand ; Sir William Hales Hingston, chevalier ; Robert Davidson McGibbon, avocat et conseil de la Reine, tous de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; Michael Patrick Davis, entrepreneur, Alexander Fraser, marchand de bois ; Robert M. Cox, marchand, tous de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario ; James Armstrong, agent d'immeubles, John J. Cook, agent d'immeubles, tous deux de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario ; Frederick Hellyer, importateur, de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat de l'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique ; William Henry Davis, entrepreneur, de la ville de Cornwall, dans la province d'Ontario ; George Herrick Duggan, ingénieur civil, du village de Dorval, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a.*) Construire les châteaux d'eau, les usines à gaz et les outillages électriques pour produire la lumière, la chaleur et la force motrice, et les exploiter, transmettre, utiliser, louer et vendre et en disposer à toutes personnes ou corporations ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, entretenir, bâtir, ériger ou construire des barrages, conduites d'eau et déversoirs et autres accessoires, et à cette fin acquérir des chutes d'eau, et les développer, utiliser, vendre ou louer, et acheter des terrains contigus à ces chutes d'eau, et les développer, améliorer, louer et vendre ; (*b.*) Construire et posséder, acheter et vendre des machineries pour servir à développer la dite industrie, et construire des travaux aux rapides Lachine, dans la province de Québec, conformément aux termes de l'arrêté en conseil du 3 d'août, 1895, pour produire la puissance requise pour les fins de l'industrie ; (*c.*) Acquérir des droits brevetés pour les fins de la compagnie, ci-dessus mentionnées, et les céder ou louer à volonté, et généralement faire toutes les opérations se rattachant à la manufacture, application, transmission et emploi de l'électricité, du gaz ou autres pouvoirs éclairants, et la construction, exploitation et emploi des aqueducs et chutes d'eau, et toute autre opération s'y rattachant, par tout le Canada ; (*d.*) Acquérir la propriété, la charte, les privilèges, et les droits de la Citizens Light and Power Company (à resp. limitée), ou se fusionner avec la dite compagnie aux conditions mutuellement acceptées,—sous le nom de "The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company," (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de un million de piastres, divisé en dix mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 17e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
29-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 15e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Nicholas Knight Connolly, de la cité de Québec, entrepreneur ; John Baker Murphy, marchand, et James Swift, expéditeur, tous deux de la cité de Kingston ; Micheal Connolly, entrepreneur, et Edward Andrew D. Morgan, avocat, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes savoir :—(*a*) Construire, acquérir, noliser et vendre des navires à vapeur et autres pour le transport des passagers, de la malle, des messageries et autre fret, et de remorquer des vaisseaux et radeaux sur toutes les eaux navigables du Canada, et ailleurs ; posséder et louer des quais et entrepôts, faire des opérations de messageries et d'entreposage, et de faire des contrats ou des arrangements avec tout gouvernement, corporation ou personne pour toutes fins se rattachant à ces opérations ; (*b*) Emprunter des fonds sur le crédit de la compagnie et émettre des obligations, débentures ou autres garanties pour toutes telles sommes empruntées, aux prix qui seront jugés nécessaires ou convenables, mais aucune telle débentures sera pour un montant moindre que cent piastres ; (*c*) Hypothéquer ou engager les biens meubles et immeubles de la compagnie afin de garantir les sommes empruntées par la compagnie, mais le montant emprunté ne devra jamais excéder soixante-quinze pour cent du capital-actions réellement payé de la compagnie, mais la limitation créé par la présente clause, ne s'appliquera pas aux billets escomptés par la compgnie, sous le nom de "The North American Transportation Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 17e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
29-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Edward L. Goold, de la dite cité de Brantford, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier, William J. Knowles, du même lieu, manufacturier, William H. Shapley, du même lieu, manufacturier, Helen J. Reville, du même lieu, femme mariée, Lizzie H. Goold, du même lieu, fille majeure, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Commercer sur toutes sortes de fournitures de bicycles, tricycles, voitures ou autres, sous le nom de "The Brantford Bicycle Supply Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt-cinq mille piastres, divisé en deux cent cinquante actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET.
28-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Hughes Conroy, commerçant, et David Bankier Gardner, teneur de livres, fidéicommissaires de Maria Jane Conroy, veuve de feu John C. Conroy, et de son fils Maurice Nelson, tous deux de la ville d'Aylmer, dans la province de Québec ; William Jackson Conroy, commerçant, et Ernest R. Bisson, agent, tous deux de l'endroit connu comme "Deschênes Mills," dans la dite province de Québec ; et John Stoughton Dennis, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, employé au service civil, dans le but de fonder, construire et mettre en opération un établissement et des usines pour la manufacture et production de l'électricité pour chauffage, éclairage et pouvoir, et pour en faire la vente et distribution dans la ville d'Aylmer, canton de Hull, et d'autres places dans la province de Québec, ainsi que dans le canton de Nepean et la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario,—sous le nom de "The Deschênes Electric Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de soixante mille piastres, divisé en six cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 3e jour de janvier 1896, portant augmentation du capital-actions de la "Compagnie manufacturière Chanteloup" (à resp. limitée), de dix mille piastres ($10,000) à deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires, en date du 31e jour de décembre 1895, portant augmentatson du capital-actions de la "Canadian Cone Coupler Carriage Company" (à resp. limitée), de vingt-cinq mille (25,000) piastres à cinquante mille (50,000) piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 28e jour de décembre 1895 constituant en corporation John Cameron McLauchlin, de la cité de Brooklyn, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, manufacturier ; Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, manufacturier, et Charles Cowperthwait Gray, manufacturier, tous deux des cité et district de Montréal ; Fred Howard Gray, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier, et Farquhar Stuart Maclennan, de la cité de Montréal, avocat, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a.*) Acheter et acquérir le commerce ci-devant fait par John Cameron McLauchlin, Franklyn Morgan Cowperthwait, Charles Cowperthwait Gray, et Fred Howard Gray, en la cité de Montréal, en société sous le nom de "Canadian Fibre Chamois Co.," comme fabricants, y compris tout l'outillage, les machines, le fonds de commerce, et les droits, achalandage et actif généralement du dit commerce ; (*b.*) Manufacturer et vendre des articles de nouveautés, tissus et doublures, de convertir la fibre de bois en un état mou et flexible, ressemblant à une peau de chamois ou de daim repassée ; (*c.*) Manufacturer et vendre des articles, produits, habillements, couvertures de laine et autres ; (*d.*) Acheter et acquérir les patentes, marques de commerce, et noms de commerce, qui seront jugés nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins du commerce de la compagnie mentionnées aux clauses (*b*) et (*c*), et d'accorder des licences pour leur usage ou aucune d'elles ; (*e.*) Continuer le commerce mentionné dans la clause (*a*), et de l'étendre à toutes ou à aucune des provinces du Canada ou ailleurs,—sous le nom de "The Canadian Fibre Chamois Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Secrétaire d'État suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada. des lettres patentes en date du 31e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John A. Bain, David Lowrey, Ezra A. Brown, James A. Wallace et John A. Patterson, tous de la cité de Brantford, dans le comté de Brant et province d'Ontario, manufacturiers, et Lyman M. Jones et Walter E. H. Massey, tous deux de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturiers, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et faire le commerce des wagons, carrosses, traîneaux, omnibus, chars urbains et parties d'iceux ; (*b*) Avec pouvoir de prendre et posséder des hypothèques gages ou charges sur les propriétés mobilières ou immobilières comme garantie pour le prix des effets, articles et marchandises manufacturés et vendus par la compagnie, et les aliéner au besoin, sous le nom de "The Bain Wagon Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John William Coy, manufacturier, Harry Ellis, surintendant des machines, Henry Flummerfelt, tanneur, Florence Adelaide Coy, femme mariée, tous de la cité de Sainte-Catherine, dans la province d'Ontario ; et Lozenzo Clarke Raymond, de la ville de Welland, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer des cordages et des courroies, tanner le cuir, et les vendre, sous le nom de "The Power Rope and Belting Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt mille piastres, divisé en deux cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 28e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John Connor, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier, Nicholas K. Connolly, entrepreneur, de la cité de Québec, Michael Connolly, entrepreneur, Edward A'D. Moran, avocat, et John Ogilvy, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer, acheter et vendre toutes sortes de câbles, ficelle à lier, cordage, étoupe et autres produits du chanvre, jute, agavé, lin, manille, coton et autres fibres, et acheter, vendre et produire les dits matériaux et fibres ; acheter, faire, manufacturer, et vendre toutes sortes de machines, outillage et accessoires requis dans la dite industrie,—sous le nom de "Compagnie Continentale de cordage et ficelle" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 28e jour de décembre 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 66 de 1895.

AMÉLIORATION AU FEU SUR LE QUAI DES ÉBOULEMENTS.

En juin 1894, le feu sur le quai des Eboulements, sur la rive nord du fleuve Saint-Laurent en aval de Québec, a été amélioré.

Le feu de tête de mât jusque là en usage a été abandonné, et le mât enlevé, et le feu a été exhibé d'une lanterne carrée en bois construite sur le toit de l'appenti qui recouvre la descente à l'extrémité du quai.

Le feu reste blanc fixe comme auparavant. Il est à 23 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux, et devrait être visible à 5 milles de tous les points d'approche par eau. L'appareil d'éclairage consiste d'une lentille en verre pressé.

L'appenti et la chambre d'attente auprès, ainsi que la nouvelle lanterne sont peinturés en brun avec garnitures en blanc. La hauteur depuis le plancher du quai jusqu'à la girouette de la lanterne est de 20 pieds.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'amirauté Nos. 314 et 2516, et la Liste des phares canadiens No. 622.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24 décembre 1895.

☞Tous les relèvements, sauf avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada." 28-3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 65 de 1895.

NOTE SUR LES COURANTS DANS LE GOLFE SAINT-LAURENT ET LE DÉTROIT DE BELLE-ILE.

L'attention des marins est attirée sur les résultats suivants qu'a donnés le Relevé des marées et courants dans les eaux canadiennes, conduit par M. W. Bell Dawson, I. C., pour le ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries du Canada :—

Courant dans le détroit de Belle-Ile.

Le détroit proprement dit s'étend sur une longueur de 50 milles, avec une largeur de 10 à 15 milles, et va de l'est à l'ouest (magnétiquement). En été le courant dans ce détroit a les traits caractéristiques suivants, comme le font voir des observations faites dans dans les mois de juillet et septembre 1894 :—

Le courant est essentiellement de marée dans sa nature ; dans des conditions normales il tourne régulièrement avec la marée, et coule est et ouest dans le détroit avec des vitesses à peu près égales. Les conditions sont normales dans le temps modéré et durant les légers vents d'ouest. A ces époques-là le courant atteint une vitesse d'environ deux nœuds à l'heure dans chaque direction.

Durant ces gros vents, surtout ceux d'est et ouest, le courant qui suit le vent devient plus fort que celui qui va à l'encontre; et éventuellement le courant peut devenir continu dans la même direction que le vent. Il peut ainsi courir dans une même direction pendant deux ou trois jours de suite. Les plus grandes vitesses du courant qui ont été observées pendant les gros vents, sont comme suit: De l'est, 3·15 nœuds; et de l'ouest 2·50 nœuds à l'heure.

La différence dans le courant aux côtés opposés du détroit est à peine appréciable, sauf que vers le côté nord le courant serait un peu plus fort, ou plus persistant, dans une même direction.

Tant que des conditions normales prévalent, la différence du flux dans les deux directions est qu'il est plus considérable venant de l'est. Aussi, le flux réel dans toute l'année, en tenant compte de l'influence du vent, semble être plus grand en entrant de l'est qu'en sortant de l'ouest.

La présence de banquises dans le détroit et la température de l'eau ont aussi un rapport avec la direction prédominante du courant, mais ils n'offrent pas un indice sûr de la direction réelle du courant dans le moment.

D'après ces traits caractéristiques du courant dans ce détroit, il est clair qu'un navire peut dépasser son estime dans l'une ou l'autre direction dans le détroit. Encore, les vaisseaux entrant par le détroit ne doivent pas compter que le courant est nécessairement en leur faveur en courant vers l'ouest pour doubler l'extrémité est d'Anticosti, car les observations indiquent qu'il est possible pour le courant dans le détroit même et aussi à l'extrémité nord-est du golfe Saint-Laurent d'être contre eux dans cette direction.

Courants entre la côte de Gaspé et Anticosti.

Sur la carte de l'Amirauté intitulée: "Entrée au fleuve Saint-Laurent," No 1621, un courant est représenté comme coulant constamment du nord-ouest le long de la côte de Gaspé, à trois milles environ du rivage. Une autre ligne de courant constant est aussi tirée depuis le Cap Madeleine jusqu'à un point sud-ouest d'Anticosti, et se trouve à croiser le milieu du passage entre la côte de Gaspé et Anticosti. C'est cette ligne centrale de courant qui est seule représentée sur la carte générale du Golfe Saint-Laurent, No 2516. Toutefois, les "Sailing Directions" expliquent que le courant ne suit pas ces deux lignes en même temps. (*Voir* St. Lawrence Pilot" vol. I, p. 20, édition de 1894.)

Ainsi donc, l'on peut considérer ces lignes comme routes alternatives que le courant peut prendre. La première de ces lignes représente assez bien la direction ordinaire du courant sur la côte de Gaspé. La plus grande vitesse de ce courant durant les mois de juillet et septembre 1895, a été de 2·80 nœuds à l'heure, d'après des observations prises à cinq milles de la Pointe Renommée.

Lorsque le courant suit l'autre route au milieu du passage, la direction du courant le long de la côte de Gaspé peut même être renversée. Ce fait est arrivé les 27 et 30 de juillet 1895. L'on constata alors que le courant à la hauteur de la Pointe Renommée venait du sud-est avec une vitesse de près de 1½ nœuds, ou contrairement à sa direction ordinaire.

Ce changement dans la direction du courant est probablement dû à l'influence du vent, mais le rapport entre le courant et le vent n'a pas encore été définitivement établi.

La vitesse du courant est sujette à une fluctuation qui semble correspondre à la marée. Il arrive aussi parfois qu'il change de direction de façon à courir directement à terre ou au large pendant 2 ou 4 heures. Ceci a été observé tant sur le côté de Gaspé au sud-est de la Pointe Renommée que sur le côté d'Anticosti entre les pointes sud-ouest et ouest, à des distances de 4 ou 7 milles du rivage; le courant avait alors une vitesse variant d'un demi-nœud à près de 1½ nœuds par heure, et se dirigeait soit à terre ou au large.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 232*b* et 282 du détroit de Belle-Ile; et les Nos. 1621 et 2516 du Saint-Laurent. Aussi, le "St. Lawrence Pilot," 6e édition, 1894, vol. I, Courants, pp. 17 et 20.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 20 décembre 1895.

☞Tous les relèvements, à moins d'avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides à la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada."

28–3

Compte de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de novembre 1895.

(*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes, 49 Vic., chap. 35, sec. 76.*)

Dt.		$ cts.	Av.	$ cts.
Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 octobre 1895............		27,262,988 57	Remboursements durant le mois.........	577,037 87
Dépôts à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................		723,779 00		
Transferts de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—				
Capital	354,475 98			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......	4,050 14			
		358,526 12		
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........		3,079 33	Balance au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 novembre 1895............	27,771,335 15
		28,348,373 02		28,348,373 02

Certifié.
D. Matheson,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.
Département des Postes,
Ottawa, 18 décembre 1895.

WM. WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

25-tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 décembre 1894 et 1895.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" " emprunts temporaires	2,433,333 33	....
" payables au Canada	7,350,539 06	7,529,894 22
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,823,090 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,284,103 12	22,876,650 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,619,333 10	44,832,628 90
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,258,271 86	8,314,596 92
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,831,655 44	1,889,146 97
Total de la dette brute	320,232,876 28	321,898,871 90
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	32,756,323 87	34,757,108 34
Autres placements	6,077,977 35	5,263,137 95
Comptes des provinces	10,917,856 12	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	24,546,714 45	20,217,058 71
Total de l'actif	74,298,871 79	71,160,792 40
Total de la dette nette	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
" au 30 novembre	246,569,270 35	251,243,441 77
Diminution de la dette	635,265 86	505,362 27

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de décembre 1894.	Total au 31 de décembre 1894.	Mois de décembre 1895.	Total au 31 de décembre 1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENU :				
Douanes	1,348,061 65	8,508,773 84	1,382,283 74	9,672,725 22
Excise	756,740 31	4,061,098 80	758,313 42	4,108,592 45
Département des Postes	235,000 00	1,355,000 00	235,000 00	1,405,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	359,444 45	1,994,912 18	202,823 83	1,950,047 93
Divers	95,184 86	479,701 26	89,301 08	485,498 74
Total	2,794,431 27	16,399,486 08	2,667,722 07	17,621,864 34
DÉPENSES	2,079,379 69	14,129,418 29	1,916,530 69	13,535,031 43

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	120,091 27	1,437,766 27	340,889 33	1,563,696 58
Terres fédérales	13,883 94	44,438 23	7,243 00	34,993 65
Subventions aux chemins de fer	61,000 00	603,005 00	16,000 00	549,482 00
Total	194,975 21	2,085,209 50	364,132 33	2,148,172 23

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, pour le comptable.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 janvier 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba: $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,584,111 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,641,837 Valeur acceptée, $3,359,534, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,259,534 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314.	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg.; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg.: débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compag. de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne.	Thomas Christie, agent en chef, Toronto	$30,000 obligations du Canada, et $70,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B.	Assure les commerçants de gros, courtiers intermédiaires et fabricants contre les pertes résultant de mauvaises dettes.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c.; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens; $73,000 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $9[illegible],766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,680. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,509, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,509 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	R. M. Gifford, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto.	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $62,313 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $14,600 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A. et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,953,381 débentures municipales, $56,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,018,881 (Acceptées à $2,705,581, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,506,030 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $383,041 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $510,041, soit $100,000 (A) et $410,041 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£32,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	25 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $64,373.64, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents de l'Amérique du Nord a cessé de faire des opérations. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.
La Compagnie d'assurance Eastern a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses risques dans la Société d'assurance Union. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 de novembre 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE.*

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Ordre spécial de la Chambre des Communes.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Substance des règles et formes de procéder du Sénat concernant les bills de divorce.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

La Compagnie de chemin de fer du Parc et de l'Ile de Montréal s'adressera au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte à l'effet d'étendre ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations et lui permettant de les exercer par sections, confirmant les contrats passés avec les municipalités et autres, autorisant des actions-priorité, lui permettant de s'engager dans des entreprises ayant pour but de développer le trafic, l'autorisant à conclure un contrat avec une compagnie de construction pour le parachèvement et équipement de ses lignes, avec les pouvoirs nécessaires à cette dernière compagnie, aussi concernant la compétence des directeurs, et pour d'autres fins.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solliciteur de la requérante.

Montréal, 15 janvier 1896. 29–9

AVIS est par le présent donné que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant la Compagnie de pont et de chemin de fer Restigouche et Bonaventure, avec pouvoir de construire et entretenir un pont de voie ferrée et de grand chemin sur la rivière Restigouche à un endroit à ou près de la ville de Campbellton, dans le comté de Restigouche, et province du Nouveau-Brunswick, jusqu'à un point à ou près de Mission Point (ainsi nommée) dans le comté de Bonaventure, et province de Québec ; avec pouvoir, en outre, d'équiper et exploiter une ligne de voie ferrée partant de l'extrémité du dit pont qui se trouve dans le Nouveau-Brunswick et allant jusqu'à un point sur le chemin de fer Atlantique et Lac Supérieur ; avec tous les pouvoirs nécessaires à la construction, entretien et exploitation des dits pont et chemin de fer.

H. F. McLATCHY,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté ce 2e jour de janvier 1896. 27–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant l'acte constitutif de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Kingston et Pontiac ; et aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter l'entreprise de la compagnie.

A. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté 23 décembre 1895. 26–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie d'améliorations de la Rivière-Rouge," autorisée à effectuer et compléter les travaux suivants, savoir :—(*a.*) Améliorer la navigation de la rivière Rouge, et y créer des pouvoirs hydrauliques ; (*b.*) Construire des écluses, digues et autres travaux a cet effet ; (*c.*) Construire un canal reliant les eaux du lac Manitoba avec la rivière Assiniboine, et exproprier des terrains dans ce but ; (*d.*) Posséder, contrôler et naviguer des vapeurs et autres vaisseaux sur les dites eaux ; (*e.*) Construire, posséder et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone en rapport avec les dites améliorations ; (*f.*) Utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique et transmettre le dit pouvoir pour des fins électriques ou autres ; (*g.*) Imposer des péages et droits sur les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, et leurs cargaisons, passant dans les dites écluses et améliorations, et les prélever ; (*h.*) Faire tous autres actes et choses nécessaires aux fins de la dite compagnie.

O'CONNOR ET HOGG,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1895. 26-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant son pouvoir de prolonger sa voie ferrée jusqu'à Pembroke et de construire sur la rivière Outaouais les ponts nécessaires à cet effet ; aussi, renouvelant ses pouvoirs ou prolongeant son délai pour construire sa voie ferrée jusqu'au Sault Ste. Marie et jusqu'à Mattawa ; aussi l'autorisant à se fusionner ou faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; vendre ou louer ses privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux à toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer, ou acheter ou louer les privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux de toutes autres compagnies de chemin de fer ; aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour la construction par la compagnie d'un pont sur la dite rivière à la cité d'Ottawa, et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secrétaire de la Compagnie de chemin de fer
Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique.
Daté le 4 décembre 1895. 24-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant l'Association des Meuniers du Manitoba et Nord-Ouest ; l'objet de cette association étant de développer, étendre et améliorer la manufacture de la fleur et de la farine, et la minoterie en général du Manitoba et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et l'expédition et la vente du grain, de la fleur et de la farine, et agir comme arbitres dans les différends entre les personnes engagées dans le dit commerce.

MACDONALD ET MACDONALD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Brandon, 8 novembre 1895. 21-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte prolongeant le délai fixé pour compléter sa voie ferrée ; autorisant ou confirmant le bail ou la vente de son chemin de fer, propriétés et privilèges à la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack, ou sa fusion avec cette dernière compagnie ou toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; à faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; à acquérir par bail ou achat le chemin de fer, privilèges et propriété de toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer autorisée à les lui vendre ou louer ; à vendre son surplus de terrains ; et pour d'autres fins.

F. G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.
Daté le 30 novembre 1895. 23-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte confirmant la fusion de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack (constituée par 51 V., c. 64), avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Malone et Saint-Laurent ; l'autorisant à vendre ou affermer ses privilèges et autre propriété comme chemin de fer et de se fusionner ou faire des arrangements d'exploitation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; et à acquérir des pouvoirs de circulation sur tout autre chemin de fer ; l'autorisant à louer ou acheter les privilèges de chemin de fer et autre propriété de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest et de toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer autorisée à les lui vendre ou louer ; autorisant ou confirmant son bail d'une partie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer ; à vendre son surplus de terrains ; à prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter sa voie ferrée ; et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. SPRAGUE,
Secrétaire.
Daté le 30 novembre 1895. 23-9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer de Ceinture de l'Ile de Montréal demandera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, l'adoption d'une loi pour amender la loi 57-58 Victoria, chapitre 83, pour définir et étendre ses pouvoirs quant à ses bons, réduire et fixer son capital-actions, changer le nombre de ses directeurs, ratifier et confirmer un acte d'accord entre elle et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Chateauguay et Nord, prolonger les délais pour construire son chemin, acquérir des terrains, faire les constructions et les travaux nécessaires à la production, la transmission et la distribution de tout pouvoir ou force électrique, ratifier, confirmer ou modifier tous contrats ou arrangements concernant son dit chemin, faits avec les diverses municipalités de l'Ile de Montréal et d'autres endroits en vertu de la dite loi et de la loi 56 Victoria, chapitre 70 des Statuts de Québec, ainsi que pour d'autres objets.

AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY ET LAMARRE,
Avocats de la requérante.
Montréal, 26 novembre 1895. 22-9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET DE NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON (à resp. limitée).

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie autorisée à construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et à améliorer la navigation de toutes rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à obtenir une navigation continue ; et à y percevoir des péages, et à construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et à construire et ériger et utiliser des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et à fournir le pouvoir moteur s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres fins, et généralement avoir et exercer tels des pouvoirs conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par l'*Acte des chemins de fer* qui peuvent être applicables à la navigation de canaux et de rivières.

N. F. HAGEL,
24-9 Solliciteurs des requérants.

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles

une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expéditier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; et Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Standard Gas Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont :—

(*a*.) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des outillages à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b*.) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz, et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour les entretenir et utiliser dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs au Canada ; et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c*.) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour augmenter la puissance éclairante et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz d'eau carburé pour usage dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la fabrication, l'éclairage et autres fins ; et les utiliser et en disposer ;

(*d*.) Acquérir, vendre et disposer de tous droits d'invention relatifs aux dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada No. 44,943, sous la désignation de "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process" ;

(*e*.) Acheter, acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour le chauffage, l'éclairage, la cuisine, la fabrication ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et se rattachant à ces choses.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), de la valeur de dix piastres ($10) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, et Patrick Francis Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et les dits Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross et William P. O'Brien seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et sujets de Sa Majesté.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 14 janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Smoke Preventer Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont les suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des appareils fumivores et autres inventions pour combattre l'incommodité de la fumée, acquérir des brevets d'invention et autres droits, et manufacturer et accorder des licences pour manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets, ou autrement en disposer ; et généralement faire toutes autres opérations nécessaires à la dite industrie ou s'y rattachant, par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de dix mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—John Macfarlane, de la ville de Westmount, manufacturier ; Smeaton White, éditeur, William John White, avocat, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, et Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal ; dont les dits John Macfarlane, Smeaton White et William John White seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 7 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Gault Frères et Cie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir et continuer les affaires mercantiles et manufacturières ci-devant faites en la cité de Montréal et par tout le Canada par la maison de commerce

Gault Frères et Cie., aujourd'hui dissoute par suite du décès de feu Robert Leslie Gault, un de ses membres ; pour la manufacture, l'importation et la vente d'articles, effets et marchandises, et généralement faire les opérations de manufacturiers, marchands et négociants par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie en Canada, sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de sept cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en sept mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont,—Andrew Frederick Gault, de la cité de Montréal, marchand ; Robert Walters MacDougall, du même lieu, marchand ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, du même lieu, marchand ; James Rodger, du même lieu, marchand ; Charlotte L. Dorwin, veuve de feu Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault et James Rodger, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite, en leur qualité d'exécutrice et d'exécuteurs testamentaires à la succession de feu Robert Leslie Gault, en son vivant de la dite cité de Montréal, marchand.

6. Les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie seront Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault et James Rodger sus-nommés, qui tous résident en Canada.

DAVIDSON ET RITCHIE,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 8 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Compagnie Internationale de dragage et de construction."

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de faire les opérations d'entrepreneurs en général, et comme tels entreprendre la construction de travaux publics et autres, dragage, sauvetage, touage et l'exploitation des mines, avec pouvoir d'acquérir et de posséder des vaisseaux à vapeur et à voiles, et aussi louer et acquérir des propriétés de toutes sortes, y compris les mines et carrières, et les faire valoir et les exploiter, et posséder, construire et faire fonctionner des chemins de fer, et généralement faire toutes autres opérations propres à atteindre le but que se propose la dite compagnie par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Nicholas K. Connolly, de la cité de Québec, entrepreneur ; James Swift, de la cité de Kingston, marchand ; John Connor, de la cité de Saint-Jean, Nouveau-Brunswick, marchand ; Michael Connolly, de la cité de Montréal, entrepreneur, et Félix Carbray, de la cité de Québec, marchand.

7. Les dits Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor, et Michael Connolly seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 7 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer des couvertures, des lainages et des tissus de jute et de coton, des hardes, vêtements et chaussures et autres fabriques textiles, et en faire le commerce ;

(*b.* Construire, acquérir, louer et posséder des moulins et fabriques, et acquérir et posséder par bail ou achat des privilèges de pouvoir hydraulique pour le développement de la force motrice et de l'électricité, et de vendre et louer cette force motrice ;

(*c.*) Construire des habitations pour les employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à l'industrie, et des magasins et autres bâtiments nécessaires au besoin des dits employés de la compagnie ;

(*d.*) Construire les tramways qui seront nécessaires pour communiquer entre les travaux de la dite compagnie et le bord de l'eau, et y construire tous les quais et autres travaux nécessaires pour faciliter le chargement et le déchargement des vaisseaux ;

(*e.*) Construire, acquérir et fréter les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux nécessaires au transport des matériaux et marchandises dont disposera la compagnie ;

(*f.*) Construire un système d'aqueducs pour l'approvisionnement des employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à la dite industrie ;

(*g.*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tout droit exclusif, lettres patentes d'invention, droits brevetés ou privilèges se rattachant aux affaires de la dite compagnie, et toutes licences de les employer, utiliser ou faire valoir.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de trois cent mille ($300,000) piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trois mille (3,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cent ($100) piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin et Edmund Arthur Robert, tous marchands de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et sont domiciliés au Canada et sujets de Sa Majesté la Reine.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 13 décembre 1895. 25-6

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS est donné que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Ottawa et Gatineau a exécuté un acte de fidéicommis et hypothèque, transportant toute sa propriété à l'Honorable J. S. C. Wurtele et Samuel Finley, tous deux de Montréal, fidéicommissaires, en garantie des obligations émises par la dite compagnie de chemin de fer conformément à sa charte ; et que cet acte de fidéicommis et hypothèque a été déposé au bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, en conformité de l'article 94, sous-section 3 de l'Acte des chemins de fer.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Montréal, 8 janvier 1896. 29-1

COMPAGNIE DE GARANTIE DE L'AMÉRIQUE DU NORD.

Assemblée annuelle.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, Dominion Square, encoignure des rues Dorchester et Metcalfe, Montréal, jeudi, le 23 de janvier 189, à 3 heures p.m., dans le but de recevoir le rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs, et pour les fins générales de la compagnie.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Président et directeur gérant.

9 janvier 1896. 28-2

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER ET DE HOUILLÈRES DE CUMBERLAND.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu aux bureaux de la compagnie, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi le 12 de février à 12.30 p.m.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés depuis le 1er de février jusqu'après l'assemblée.

Par ordre.

H. R. DRUMMOND,
Secrétaire.

28-5

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque en cette ville, le et après le 1er de février prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 janvier prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à St. Hyacinthe, lundi, le 17 février prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.

St. Hyacinthe, 27 décembre 1895. 27-5

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

Ottawa, 31st December, 1895.

Robert Smeaton White, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire : to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

His Excellency the Governor General has also been pleased to order the issue of a Commission under "The Revised Statutes of Canada," chap. 19, intituled "An Act respecting Public Officers," to the following public officer :—

Arthur Bourret, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire : a Clerk in Her Majesty's Customs, from 26th July, 1892.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBER returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of Ontario.

Electoral District of the West Riding of Huron.

Malcolm Colin Cameron, Esquire, of Goderich, Ont., Barrister, *vice* Honourable James C. Patterson, who has accepted the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

DESPATCHES.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 21st day of November, 1895.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 29th day of February, 1868, made by Her Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the ships of Denmark the certificates of Danish nationality and registry of which were dated on and after the 1st October, 1867, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the said certificates of Danish nationality and registry ;

And whereas by another Order in Council dated the 30th day of December, 1878, Her Majesty was pleased to direct as regards Danish steamships that if the owner or master of any merchant ship belonging to the Kingdom of Denmark and measured after the 1st day of October, 1878, which is propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room, should desire the allowance for engine-room in his ship to be estimated under the rules for engine-room measurement and allowance applicable to British ships instead of under the Danish rule, the engine-room should be measured and the allowance calculated according to the British rules ;

And whereas by another Order in Council dated the 20th day of April, 1883, Her Majesty was further pleased to direct that in the event of the net registered tonnage of merchant ships belonging to the said Kingdom of Denmark, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room estimated under the British rules, being denoted in the said certificates of Danish nationality and registry issued on or after the 1st day of September, 1882, such ships should be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted in the said certificates ;

And whereas by section 84 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in Her Majesty's Dominions be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship ;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the tonnage regulations of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark, and that such regulations are now in force in that country, having come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1895;

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the King of Denmark to which the hereinbefore recited Orders of the 29th February, 1868, the 30th December, 1878, and the 20th April, 1883, may respectively apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Orders remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so respectively apply;

And whereas the provisions of section one of The Rules of Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty (in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned) is hereby pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to decree that the merchant ships of the Kingdom of Denmark the measurement whereof shall on or after the 1st day of April, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the certificates of registry or other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

30-3 C. L. PEEL.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[152]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 17th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, in view of the reported presence of Asiatic Cholera in epidemic form in certain districts of Japan from which the importation of bulbs and plants was excluded from vessels bound directly to the United States, and which were subsequently to be sent forward by one of the steamship lines, to a Canadian port, it is advisable that such bulbs and plants, not susceptible of being disinfected, should be prevented from passing through the Canadian Quarantines:—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68, Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the importation into Canada of bulbs and growing plants in earth, from the infected cholera districts of Japan, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

His Excellency, is further pleased to order that the present order shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a Quarantine regulation.

JOHN J. McGEE,
30-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3844]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 26th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that, by an Order in Council of date the 10th of November, 1863, the Indians of "The Gambler's" Band, resident on their Reserve at Silver Creek, on the east side of the Assiniboine River, about nine miles north of Fort Ellice, made a surrender to the Crown of a portion of that Reserve in consideration of receiving a corresponding area of land on Valley River, lying south of Duck Mountain, in the northern part of Manitoba. At the time when the Reserve for the Indians of "The Gambler's" Band was laid out at Silver Creek, a portion of the Band was residing on this Valley River, and objected to removing to Silver Creek.

The Minister further states that the Department of Indian Affairs has caused a survey to be made of the lands occupied by the Indians at Valley River, and has filed in the Department of the Interior a plan of the same, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The Minister recommends that the area of land bordered with "pink" on the annexed tracing be set apart and reserved for the purposes of "The Gambler's" Band of Indians.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
30-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[49]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with The Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act, 1894, 57-58 Vict., chapter 48, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Frank J. Hart, of Montreal, Esquire, to be a Member of the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, *vice* the Honourable Edward Murphy, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
29-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[8]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 27th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 10th January, 1885, the Honourable Sir David Macpherson, acting for the Minister of the Interior, authorized the reopening to general settlement of the lands comprised in the Regina Reserve. The withdrawal of these lands from homesteading was originally made by Departmental order, but was subsequently confirmed by the Order in Council of the 29th November, 1883, which defined the terms and conditions on which the even-numbered sections therein might be sold. In view of the provisions of that Order in Council it would seem that the reopening of this Reserve to general settlement, authorized by the Acting Minister of the Interior as above mentioned, should have been sanctioned by Order in Council.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the action taken on the 10th January, 1885, in throwing open the lands known as the Regina Reserve to general settlement upon the ordinary terms then in force, be confirmed.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3781]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a report, dated 20th December 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that a certain Island in the Bow River, comprising parts of Sections 21 and

22, in Township 24, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian, of the Dominion Lands system of survey, is the property of the Calgary Water Power Company, and that that Company has made application through the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, for permission to close up that portion of the road allowance between Sections 21 and 22 which crosses the said Island. and likewise the same road allowance lying to the south of the log drive, for a distance of sixty-six feet, as shown on the accompanying plan on which the road allowances proposed to be closed are coloured pink.

The Minister further states that the Calgary Water Power Company owns the land on both sides of the road allowance proposed to be closed, and a description of the same by James A. Macmillan, D.L.S., is hereto attached.

There appears to be no objection to the closing of this road allowance, and the Minister therefore recommends that the assent of Your Excellency be given to the closing of the road in question and its transfer to the Calgary Water Power Company (Limited) under the provisions of clause 21, of the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 17.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DESCRIPTION.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being that part of the road allowance between Sections twenty-one and twenty-two, Township twenty-four, Range one west of the 5th Meridian, lying south of the main channel of Bow River, and north of a line at right angles to the east boundary of said Section twenty-one, from a point on said boundary, seven chains sixty-six links north from the south-east angle of said Section twenty-one.

JAMES A. MACMILLAN,
D. L. Surveyor.
Calgary, 15th November, 1894. 29–4

[3733]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 23rd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Harbour Masters Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Lemuel Sims, of French River, to be Harbour Master for the Port of New London, Queen's County, P.E.I., *vice* George MacKenzie.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3884]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 31st day of December, 1895.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of "The Inland Revenue Act," chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Granby, in the Province of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby made a port of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[78]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Weights and Measures Act, chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to Order that the Order in Council of the 2nd December, 1895, amending section 19 of the Regulations respecting Weights and Measures, established by the Order in Council of the 9th January, 1889, being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled inasmuch as an error of one point of decimal was made therein in the grain weights and that the following corrected Regulations be and the same are hereby established in lieu thereof :—

For every	gallon	10	lbs. av.
do	½ do	5	do
do	quart	2½	do
do	½ pint	4,375	grains Troy.
do	gill	2,187	do
do	½ do	1,093	do

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F. and with the Barometer at 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3646]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 3rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum dated 10th December 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that by the Order in Council of the 25th of July last, the licensees of timber berths situate in the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia were permitted to pay dues on the timber cut by them at the rate of fifty cents per thousand feet B.M. instead of a royalty of five per cent on the sales of lumber, and they were also entitled to receive a rebate of forty cents per thousand feet on manufactured lumber exported from the Province, except upon lumber shipped to Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

That representations have been made to the Minister of the Interior by the licensees, that this new regulation makes the dues on the lumber sold in the Province and shipped to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, higher than formerly when they paid a royalty of five per cent on the sales, instead of a fixed rate of fifty cents per thousand feet.

The Minister states that lumber at the present time is selling in the Province of British Columbia at from $7 to $9 per thousand feet. The royalty thereon at five per cent would therefore amount to from thirty-five to forty-five cents per thousand feet, being from five to ten cents per thousand feet less than the dues of fifty cents per thousand prescribed by the Order in Council of 25th July last, above referred to.

The Minister recommends, as it was the intention in passing the said Order to give relief to the licensees instead of burdening them with an additional tax on the lumber cut by them, that the dues on lumber sold in the Province and exported to Manitoba and the North-west Territories be five per cent royalty on the sales, and that the dues on lumber otherwise exported from the Province be at the same rate less a rebate of forty cents per thousand feet.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,
17th January, 1896.

G. O. 2.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

1. General Order 33 of 1892 is hereby amended by eliminating the words "or Assistant Surgeons" in the second line.

2. Corps of Active Militia which had been authorized previous to the 19th August, 1892, to carry an Assistant Surgeon on their Establishment will, for the future, be permitted to do so.

3. When, however, any corps of Active Militia is ordered into a Camp of Instruction, for Annual Training, only one Medical Officer will accompany such Corps. The Medical Officer for this duty will be detailed by his Regimental Commanding Officer.

4. Pay may be drawn by one Medical Officer only, under this order, for Annual Drill in any one year; and the rate of such pay will be determined by the rank of the Medical Officer detailed for the duty. (A.G.O. 58786).

G. O. 3.

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY.—FIELD BATTERIES, 1895.

Battery.	No.	Comd'g Officer.	Clothing and accoutrements.	Guns, carriages and equipm.	Horses.	Harness and harnessing.	Marching past.	Gun drill.	Sword drill.	Field manœuvres.	Discipline and camping.	Questions. Officers.	Questions. N. C. Officers.	Fire discipline.	Armories.	Fuze-boring.	Gun-laying.	Absentees.	Officers absent.	Total.	Inspecting Officers.
		Full marks	24	32	24	32	15	56	16	32	36	80	128	50	20	25 25%	38·4 10%				
1. Ottawa......	2nd	Major Bliss	22	30	16	28	14	56	12	25	32	68	115	34	18	19	29·	..	..	518·	Major Drury.
2. Hamilton. ..	4th	Lt.-Col. Van Wagner..	20	28	20	30	15	48	12	30	34	70	107	39	20	22	17·7	..	..	512·7	Lt. Col. Cotton
3. Winnipeg ..	13th	Major Coutlee	21	30	20	28	13	40	8	28	30	77	105	45	20	22·75	19·4	..	..	507·15	Lt..Col, Holmes.
4. Quebec	1st	Major Boulanger......	22	30	22	25	12	45	12	20	30	55	102	40	18	22·	36·8	..	..	491·8	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
5. Newcastle ..	12th	Lt.-Col. Call	18	19	22	24	11	50	12	26	32	76	102	26	13	22·25	36·75	..	..	489·65	Capt. Hudon.
6. Woodstock..	10th	Lt.-Col. Dibblee	20	19	24	26	9	46	12	22	26	48	121	19	16	23¾	33·	..	1	463·75	" "
7. Sydney.	17th	Major McLeod.	18	24	14	26	8	44	10	24	26	35	52	40	10	22·5	31·8	..	2	385·3	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
8. Durham	14th	Lt..Col. McLean.	12	25	16	25	7	30	8	20	27	41	94	24½	12	15·75	22·4	3	..	376·65	Major Drury.
9. Shefford. ...	15th	Lt.-Col. T. Amyrauld.	14	16	18	20	5	46	10	20	15	52	77	35	10	13·	26·7	5	..	372·7	Lt.-Col. Montizambert.
10. Gananoque..	8th	Lt.-Col. McKenzie....	18	28	22	30	15	40	14	28	28	59	11	23	20	18·25	16.4	9	1	361·65	Lt-Col. Cotton
11. Kingston ...	5th	Major Drennan.......	24	30	20	32	15	46	12	28	34	53	18	15	18	14·25	16 2	20	..	355·45	" "
12. London.....	6th	Lt.-Col. Peters..... .	12	18	18	20	12	30	8	16	10	32	28	8	10	0	9·8	26	3	205·8	" "
Toronto.....	9th	Not yet drilled.																			
Guelph ...	11 & 16																				
Montreal ...	3rd																				
Well'd Canal	7th																				

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY—GARRISON ARTILLERY—1895.

Battalion and Company New Organization.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Manual and Firing.	Company Drill.	Gun Drill.	Discipline and Interior Economy.	QUESTIONS. Officers.	QUESTIONS. N. C. Officers.	Absentees.	Total.	Officers Absent.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer.
	Full Marks......	10	20	20	80	10	40	48		228			
Montreal.													
No. 1...............	Major McEwan.......	10	17	15	72	9	29	46	3	195	1	......	Lieut. - Colonel Montizambert, Inspector of Artillery.
No. 2...............	do Ogilvy	10	16	14	67	9	28	33	6	171	1		
No. 3...............	do Reid..........	10	18	16	71	9	31	42	6	191	1	185⅔	
Halifax.													
No. 1...............	Major Garrison.......	9	16	14	70	9	30	44	15	177	......	......	Lieut. - Colonel Montizambert, Inspector of Artillery.
No. 2...............	do Hesslein.......	9	17	17	75	9	35	39	23	178			
No. 3...............	do Maxwell.......	9	15	17	65	9	34	44	19	174			
No. 4...............	do Stewart..	9	17	16	75	9	32	41	27	172		175·25	
Quebec Co.	Major Hudon	7	16	15	68	7	24	32	5	164	2		Captain Fages, R.C.A.

COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY—GARRISON ARTILLERY—1895—*Continued.*

Battalion and Company New Organization.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Manual and Firing.	Company Drill.	Gun Drill.	Discipline and Interior Economy.	Questions.		Absentees.	Total.	Officers Absent.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer.
							Officers.	N. C. Officers.					
	Full Marks......	10	20	20	80	10	40	48		228			
British Columbia Batt.													
No. 1...............	Major Sargison.......	8	18	17	26	8	30	33	37	103	1	.....	Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert, Inspector of Artillery.
No. 2...............	do Williams.......	7·5	16	16	33	8	24	39	50	93·5	2		
No. 3...............	do Gregory	9	20	19	51	9	16	47	33	138	3		
No. 4...............	Lieutenant Clinton....	10	13	13	....	7	22	48	24	89	2		
No. 5	Major Townley........	8·5	19	18	....	8	39	45	22	115·5			
											—	107·8	
Old organization........	....	....	....	....	....	..	48	72	....	260			
New Brunswick Batt.													
No. 1...............	Captain Crawford.....	9	17	18	75	9	47	71		246	....	....	Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert, Inspector of Artillery.
No. 2...............	do Baxter..	9	17	16	73	9	45	68		237			
No. 3...............	do Gordon......	9	16	17	60	9	27	69	8	199	1		
No. 4...............	do Armstrong....	9	17	17	70	9	42	69	2	231			
No. 5.............	do White.......	8	14	18	30	8	31	27	12	124	1		
											—	207·2	
Prince Edward Island Battalion.													
No. 1...............	Captain Davidson.....	10	18	17	75	10	46	72	....	248	...	......	Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert, Inspector of Artillery.
No. 2...............	do Moore........	10	19	17	71	10	48	64	....	239			
No. 3...............	do Owen	9	15	10	75	10	31	72	2	220	1		
No. 4...............	do Brennan......	7	12	8	60	8	44	59	3	195			
No. 5.............	Lieutenant Fraser.....	9	12	8	40	8	31	63	....	171	1		
											—	214·6	
Mahone Bay Company.	Captain Ernst	8	13	12	36	10	32	35	8	138	1		Lt.-Col. Montizambert, Insp. of Artillery.
Digby do ..	Major Daly...........	7	12	12	37	8	13	47	12	124			
Yarmouth do ..	do Jolly	9	15	15	38	10	40	61	4	184			
No. 1 Lévis do ..	Captain Martineau....	8	18	17	75	9	....	....	....	..	1	.....	Capt. Fages, R.C.A.
No. 2 Lévis do ..	Major Vien.....	6	16	15	65	7	48	65	....	222			
Cobourg do ..	Captain MacNachtan..	8	18	20	80	10	32	70	....	238	....	......	Lt.-Col. Cotton, Insp. Artillery.
Pictou, N.S. do ..	Captain Craig.........	Not drilled.											

By command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ottawa, 18th January, 1896.

G. O. 4.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CAVALRY.

1ST HUSSARS.—"D" Troop.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : George Clarence King, Gentleman, *vice* Bennet, promoted.

8TH "PRINCESS LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS." —"H" Troop.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Edwin Ketchum Parks to complete establishment.

"G" Troop.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Guy Stanhope Kinnear, to complete establishment.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Agar Stewart Allan-Masterton Adamson, *vice* Ferrier, retired.

6TH BATTALION "FUSILIERS."—Quartermaster and Honorary Captain William D. McLaren is granted the honorary rank of Major from the 9th January, 1895, after 10 years service as Quartermaster.

7TH BATTALION "FUSILIERS."—To be Captain : Lieutenant Edward Otto Graves, *vice* Moore, transferred.

8TH BATTALION "ROYAL RIFLES."—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Scott Ives is permitted to retire.

To be Captain : Lieutenant Henry John Lamb, *vice* Burstall, retired.

10TH BATTALION "ROYAL GRENADIERS."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Charles Stewart Wilkie, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

12TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "YORK RANGERS."—No. 2 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant : Stephen Yarwood Baldwin, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

13TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Lieutenant Harry B. Witton is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Lieutenant on retirement.

To be Major : Captain and Brevet Major John Stoneman, *vice* Moore, promoted.

To be Captain : Lieutenant John Henry Herring *vice* Stoneman, promoted.

To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant William Alexander Logie, *vice* Herring, promoted.

17TH "LÉVIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Captain Isaïe Emile Demers is granted the Brevet rank of Major from the 8th January, 1896, after 10 years service as Captain.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Light Infantry.—No. 4 Company.—Provincial Captain Henry Dreaney is permitted to retire.

To be Captain: Captain Thomas E. Robson, from No. 8 Company, *vice* Dreaney, retired.

No. 8 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Bartholomew Robson, *vice* Thomas E. Robson, transferred.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Wellington Johnston Knox, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

No. 8 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Robert McFarlane having failed to qualify his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Sproule Watson, Gentleman, *vice* McFarlane, retired.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.—No. 6 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Matthew Head, Gentleman, *vice* Loree, retired.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 4 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Daniel Crerar Petrie, *vice* Nelson, promoted.

38th Battalion "Dufferin Rifles of Canada."—Captain Herbert D. Curtis is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.—No. 4 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Levi Mayer is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Daniel Anderson, Gentleman, *vice* Mayer, retired.

46th "East Durham" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant John Franklin Clark, to complete establishment.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Frank Clement, to complete establishment.

63rd "Halifax" Battalion Rifles.—Captain John Tremaine Twining is granted the Brevet rank of Major from the 8th January, 1896, after 10 years service as Captain.

66th Battalion "Princess Louise Fusiliers."—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Arthur C. Thompson having left the limits his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

2nd Lieutenant Harry E. Sawyer is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Charles J. T. Stewart, *vice* Henderson, transferred.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Frederick William Darwall, Gentleman, *vice* Thompson retired; Frank Salter, gentleman, *vice* Stewart, promoted, and Robert Billopp, *vice* Sawyer, retired.

71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 7 Company.—To be Lieutenant, provisionally: Harry Fulton McLeod, Gentleman, *vice* Fisher promoted.

81st "Portneuf" Battalion of Infantry.—Paymaster and Honorary Major George D. B. Watters is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the Honorary rank of Major on retirement.

85th Battalion of Infantry.—No. 3 Company.—Provisional Lieutenant J. R. Emile Ducharme having failed to qualify his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Joseph Théophile Lanoix, Gentleman, *vice* Ducharme, retired.

No. 6 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Frederic E. Villeneuve is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Michel F. Larochelle, Gentleman, *vice* Villeneuve, retired.

87th "Quebec" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 1 Company.—2nd Lieutenant Joseph E. Villeneuve is permitted to resign his commission.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Joseph Arthur LaRue, Gentleman, *vice* Villeneuve, retired.

88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 1 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Edgar Morin having failed to qualify his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Georges Samuel La Broquerie de La Brière, Gentleman, *vice* Morin, retired.

89th "Témiscouata and Rimouski" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 2 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant A. B. Gagnon, to complete establishment.

94th "Victoria" Battalion of Infantry, "Argyle Highlanders."—No. 6 Company.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant William R. McKenzie, to complete establishment.

Gore Bay Rifle Company.—This Company, having become non-effective, is removed from the List of Corps of the Active Militia.

Lieutenant David Beatty is permitted to retire retaining the rank of Lieutenant.

The names of the undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers are removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia:—

Provisional Captain James M. Fraser.
Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Peter J. Anderson.

Thessalon Rifle Company.—This Company, having become non-effective, is removed from the List of Corps of the Active Militia.

The names of the undermentioned provisionally appointed officers are removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

Provisional Captain William A. Kutch.
Provisional Lieutenant Thomas A. Strain.
Provisional 2nd Lieutenant John Glanville.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Aggregate Percentage.
Cavalry.						
2nd Lieut. H. C. Bickford, G.G.B.G.	1	S	A	79	81	80
Artillery.						
Corp. Albert Bouchard, No. 1 F.B., C.A.	1	S	B	70	70	70
Trumpeter William Jackson, No. 16 F. B., C.A.	2	Trumpeter certificate.				
do Hebert G. Proctor, "A" F.B., R.C.A.	2		do		do	
do Charles Wm. Maddock, "A" F.B., R.C.A.	2		do		do	
do Frederick Williams, No. 8 F.B., C. A.	2		do		do	
Infantry.						
2nd Lt. Frederick O. Burgess, 22nd Bn.	2	S	A	70	58½	64
do George William Campbell, 25th Bn.	2	S	A	58	45½	51½
do Daniel Crerar Petrie, 32nd Bn.	2	S	A	72	64	68
do Frederick Wolfraim, 40th Bn.	2	S	A	68	69	68½
Col. Sergt. G. B. Frend, 77th Bn.	1	L	B	70	70⅔	70½
Sergt. R. A. Edington, 22nd Bn.	2	S	B	61½	62	62
do John H. Elmes, 22nd Bn.	2	S	B	56½	58	57
do Arthur R. Cuthbert, 22nd Bn.	2	S	B	78	54	65½
do Duffern F. Hanna, 27th Bn.	2	S	B	76	64	69½
do Myles C. Smith, 32nd Bn.	2	S	B	68	56½	62
do James Miller, 32nd Bn.	2	S	B	71½	51½	61
do Cyrus Peck, 43rd Bn.	1	L	B	71	70½	71
Corp. Frank Clarkson, 22nd Bn.	2	S	B	49	54½	52
do George E. Doion, 27th Bn.	2	S	B	64½	54½	59½
do Charles Johnston, 28th Bn.	2	S	B	69	56½	62½

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Average Percentage.
Corp. William S. Smith, 28th Bn.	2	S	B	56	56	56
do James McDonald, 29th Bn.	2	S	B	55	54	54½
do James Wells, 30th Bn.	2	S	B	50	56½	53½
Private Malcolm Matheson 32nd Bn.	2	S	B	60½	61½	61
do Jeremiah Francis Murphy, 66th Bn.	2	S	B	50^{25}	50	50^{14}
do James Snider C. Wetmore, 67th Bn.	2	S	B	64^{75}	38^{35}	53^{42}
do William Joseph White, 73rd Bn.	1	S	B	73^{50}	76^{50}	74^{86}
do James Albert Ross, do	2	S	B	63^{50}	52^{35}	58^{71}
do James Duncan McLeod, 78th Bn.	2	S	B	72^{25}	60^{65}	67^{28}
do Chas. McKenzie Walker, 78th Bn.	2	S	B	66	63^{33}	64^{87}
do Thomas Ferris, 93rd Bn.	1	S	B	68	84	85
do Benjamin Chase, 93rd Bn.	2	S	B	76^{50}	60^{65}	66^{85}
Corp. Daniel McPherson, 94th Bn.	2	S	B	72	52	63
do Harold Edgar Atwater, 94th Bn.	2	S	B	66	61	64
do Archibald B. McDougall, 94th Bn.	2	S	B	76^{50}	58	68^{57}
do Hugh Patrick McKinnon, 94th Bn.	1	S	B	77	68^{66}	73^{85}
do Chester Trenholm, 74th Bn.	1	S	B	69	77^{66}	72^{71}
Sergt. Charles James Campbell, 94th Bn.	2	S	B	55^{75}	50	53^{28}
do Henry Walter McNeil, 72nd Bn.	2	S	B	65^{50}	54^{66}	60^{85}

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Certificates of Military Qualifications have been granted to the undermentioned gentlemen :—

Corporal William Moore.
Gentleman Cadet James Alexander Cantlie.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers having qualified themselves for their appointments are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names :—

2nd Lieutenant Frederick O. Burgess, 22nd Battalion ; from the 1st December, 1895.

2nd Lieutenant George William Campbell, 25th Battalion ; from the 14th June, 1895.

2nd Lieutenant Daniel Crerar Petrie, 32nd Battalion ; from the 1st December, 1895.

2nd Lieutenant Frederick Wolfraim, 40th Battalion ; from the 2nd November, 1895.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

1. The undermentioned officer has passed an examination at London, England, in subjects (*c*) and (*d*) under paragraph 16, Section IX and Appendix VII, Queen's Regulations ;—

Captain and Brevet Major J. C. MacDougall, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry.

2. The undermentioned officer has been granted a certificate of proficiency for Field Officers from the School for Yeomanry Cavalry, dated at Aldershot, 15th October, 1895 :—

Major F. L. Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT—CANTERBURY.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of Royal Canadian Dragoons have been granted certificates of qualification dated Canterbury, 5th October, 1895 :—

Sergeant Instructor J. Young.
do J. C. Page.

RESERVE MILITIA.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CHARLOTTE, N.B.

No. 13 Company Division—To be Captain : Lachlan Cameron, Gentleman, *vice* Spears, deceased.

By command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 22nd January, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8324. "Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited), Hamilton and Dundas Exchanges, Subscribers' Directory, Ontario Department, January, 1896." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Limited), Montreal, Que., 16th January, 1896.

8325. "The Circuit Guide—Spring Assizes, 1896." By George Allan Kingston, Toronto, Ont., 18th January, 1896.

8326. "We Stand To Guard." (Poem.) By William Thomas James, Toronto, Ont., 18th January, 1896.

8327. "Mère Marie-Rose." (Fondatrice de la Congrégation des SS. Noms de Jésus et de Marie au Canada.) Par Fidelis. Les Sœurs de la Congrégation des SS. Noms de Jésus et de Marie, Hochelaga, Qué., 20 janvier 1896.

8328. "Fashions." (An Illustrated Monthly Journal for Canadian Women. Volume 1, Number 3, Toronto, January, 1896.) David Irvine Barnett, Toronto, Ont., 20th January, 1896.

8329. "Teachers' Manual of Nature Lessons for the Common Schools." By John Brittain. J. and A. McMillan, St. John, N.B., 20th January, 1896.

8330. "The Musician ; A Legend of the Hartz Mountains." Poem which is now being preliminarily published in separate articles in "Walsh's Magazine," Toronto, Ont. (Temporary Copyright.) Frank Waters, Cornwall, Ont., 21st January, 1896.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

485. "Jarvis' Nautical Chart for Calculating Distances." Frederick Arnold Jarvis, Ottawa, Ont., 22nd January, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
30-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

NOTICE.—Under the provisions of the one hundred and first clause of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 54, the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors will meet at the office of the Surveyor General, in the City of Ottawa, on Monday, the tenth day of February next, at 9.30 a.m.

By order,

P. B. SYMES,
30-2 Secretary to the Board.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1896, incorporating Robert Stevenson, of the Town of Chilliwack, in the District of New Westminster, and Province of British Columbia, Esquire ; William Lovitt Hogg, inspector of the Western Loan and Trust Company (Limited), William Barclay Stephens, manager of the Western Loan and Trust Company (Limited), Clarence Richard Gillard, physician, and James Naismith Greenshields, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; Andrew Walker Fleck, Esquire, and William Dale Harris, civil engineer, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—

(*a.*) To purchase, take over, or otherwise acquire in whole or in part, and at one time or from time to time, as may seem best, all and every the mineral lands, mines, estate, both real and personal, properties, credits, business good-will and assets of "The Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company" (Limited liability), and to assume, undertake and pay all liens, charges and incumbrances affecting the same or any one or more of them or any part thereof respectively, and also to assume, undertake and pay all the liabilities of the said The Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company (Limited liability) in respect thereof;

(*b.*) To acquire by purchase, location or otherwise, a tract or tracts of mineral lands in the Province of British Columbia and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, and to work and develop the resources of the same;

(*c.*) To carry on the business of exploring for, mining and gathering gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron and other metals, mineral and ores in such form as the same may be found throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere;

(*d.*) To dig for, mine, crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores, and forward, ship or sell the same either in crude or other form throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and for such purposes to establish works, factories and warehouses, and operate the same;

(*e.*) To purchase or acquire from any individual in whole or in part any business of a nature or character similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on, as also the good-will and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to any such business, in whole or in part;

(*f.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam and other vessels so far as may be necessary or expedient for the conveyance of the products of the company's mines, or other like purposes of the company;

(*g.*) To aid by way of bonus, gift of money or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of steam tugs, steamboats, barges and other boats running from or to or connecting with the lands and properties of the company;

(*h.*) To build, construct and maintain all necessary wharves and warehouses, and to make, build, provide and carry on, use and work tramways to be operated by steam, electric or other power, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, dams, water power, roads, streets and other works which may be found necessary or convenient for the objects of the company;

(*i.*) To purchase and sell gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron and other metals, minerals and ores anywhere found in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere;

(*j.*) To carry on the business of hydraulic mining;

(*k.*) To acquire for the purposes aforesaid or any one or more of them by purchase, location or otherwise water leases, water privileges and water rights, and to dig ditches and canals, and to build and construct flumes, ditches, aqueducts, works and any other system of waterways, and to convey water from one place to another by any means the company may deem expedient;

(*l.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire shares, debentures and securities of other similar companies as the consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business;

(*m.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patents for any invention for or relating to any of the purposes aforesaid which the company may see fit, and to sell any patent or patents acquired by them, or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building bridges, piers, or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone upon the line of any railway, without the consent of the company or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals or the discovery or prosecution of crime and Government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of Justice or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada, by the name of "The Granite Creek Mining Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into fifteen thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

30-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of January, 1896, incorporating Henry Aldin Sherwin, manufacturer, Edward Porter Williams, manufacturer, both of the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America; John Fairfield Weare, manufacturer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America; Walter Horace Cottingham, merchant, and Archibald William Stevenson, accountant, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacturing, selling and dealing in all kinds of paint, colors, lead, oils, glass, varnishes and painters' supplies,—by the name of "Walter H. Cottingham and Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

30-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1896, incorporating William Wallace Wotherspoon, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, gentleman; Francis Arthur Cowan Bickerdike, student, William Smith, trader, John Ogilvie, agent, Saumarez Carmichael, advocate, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—To manufacture, construct, buy, sell, deal in and erect all kinds of machinery and machines for type-setting, line-casting and printing, and all machinery for use in connection with the said business, and to acquire and dispose of patents and patent rights in connection with the same, —by the name of "The Canadian Composing Company," (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-one thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and ten shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

30-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1896, incorporating Nicholas Knight Connolly, contractor, of the City of Quebec; John Baker Murphy, merchant, and James Swift, forwarder, both of the City of Kingston; Michael Connolly, contractor; Edward Andrew D. Morgan, advocate, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(*a.*) The construction, acquiring, chartering, selling of steam and other vessels for the purpose of carrying passengers, mail, express and other freight and towing vessels and rafts on all the navigable waters of Canada and elsewhere, owning and leasing wharves and warehouses, carrying on the business of express messengers and warehousemen, and to make contracts or agreements with any government, corporation or firm for any purposes connected therewith ; (*b.*) Borrow money upon the credit of the company and issue bonds, debentures or other securities for any sums borrowed, at such prices as are deemed necessary or expedient ; but no such debenture shall be for a less sum than one hundred dollars ; (*c.*) Hypothecate or pledge the real or personal property of the company to secure any sums borrowed by the company, but the amount borrowed shall not at any time be greater than seventy-five per cent of the actual paid up stock of the company, but the limitation made by this clause shall not apply to commercial paper discounted by the company,—by the name of "The North American Transportation Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
29–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1896, incorporating Robert Hughes Conroy, trader, David Bankier Gardner, book-keeper, trustee for Maria Jane Conroy, widow of the late John C. Conroy, and for her son Maurice Nelson, both of the Town of Aylmer, in the Province of Quebec ; William Jackson Conroy, trader, and Ernest R. Bisson, agent, both of the place known as Deschenes Mills, in the Province of Quebec ; John Stoughton Dennis, civil servant, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz. :—To build, construct and operate works to manufacture and produce electricity for lighting, heating and power, and to distribute and sell the same in the Town of Aylmer, Township of Hull, and other places in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, and in the Township of Nepean and City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario,—by the name of "The Deschenes Electric Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of January, 1896.

28–3 J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1896, incorporating Thomas Pringle, mechanical engineer ; William McLea Walbank, civil engineer ; George Bull Burland, merchant ; Jeffry Hale Burland, merchant ; Samuel Carsley, merchant ; Edward Kirk Greene, merchant ; William Shanks Evans, gentleman ; Peter Lyall, contractor ; James Shearer, manufacturer ; Hugh Graham, publisher ; Alexander Pringle, mechanical engineer ; John Buchanan Hutcheson, accountant ; Georgina N. Macphail (wife separated as to property of John Andrew Macphail, M.D.) ; Joseph Misael Fortier, manufacturer ; Henry Herbert Lyman, merchant ; Sir William Hales Hingston, Knight ; and Robert Davidson McGibbon, advocate and Queen's counsel, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; Michael Patrick Davis, contractor, Alexander Fraser, lumber merchant, Robert M. Cox, merchant, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario ; James Armstrong, real estate dealer, John J. Cook, real estate dealer, both of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario ; Frederick Hellyer, importer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America ; William Henry Davis, contractor, of the Town of Cornwall, in the Province of Ontario, and George Herrick Duggan, civil engineer, of the Village of Dorval, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, that is to say :—(*a*) To construct water, gas, and electric plants for the purpose of manufacturing light, heat and power, and to operate, transmit, use, lease, sell and dispose of same to all persons or corporations, to purchase, buy, own, maintain, build, erect or construct dams, flumes, head and tail races, and other accessories, and for such purpose to acquire water powers and develop, use, sell or lease the same, and to buy real estate contiguous to such water powers and to develop, improve, lease and sell the same ; (*b*) To build and own, buy and sell machinery for use in development of the said business, and to construct works at Lachine Rapids, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 3rd of August, 1895, for the generation power required for the purposes of the business ; (*c*) To acquire patent rights for the purposes of the company, hereinafter mentioned, and to alienate or lease the same at pleasure, and generally to carry on all business and operations connected with the manufacture, application, transmission and use of electricity, gas or other illuminants, and the construction, operation and use of water works, and water power and any other business connected therewith throughout the Dominion ; (*d*) To acquire the property, charter, franchise and rights of the Citizens Light and Power Company (Limited), or to amalgamate with the said company on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon,—by the name of "The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, (Limited), with a total capital stock of one million dollars divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
29–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1896, incorporating Edward L. Goold, of the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; William J. Knowles, of the same place, manufacturer ; William H. Shapley, of the same place, manufacturer ; Helen J. Reville, of the same place, married woman ; Lizzie H. Goold, of the same place, spinster, for the following purposes, viz :– To deal in all kinds of bicycle, tricycle, carriage or other supplies, by the name of "The Brantford Bicycle Supply Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars divided into two hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28–3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of January, 1896, whereby the total capital stock of "The Chanteloup Manufacturing Company" (Limited), is increased from ten thousand ($10,000) dollars to two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 9th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28–3 Acting Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1895, whereby the total capital stock of "The Canadian Cone Coupler Carriage Company" (Limited) is increased from twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars to fifty thousand (50,000) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of January, 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28–3 Acting Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of 1896.

TIDE TABLES FOR HALIFAX AND QUEBEC.

These tide tables are prepared by the Tidal Survey Office of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and supplied to the leading Almanacs for publication. They are based upon direct observations of the tides at the above harbours, and this is the first time that tables derived from direct observation of the tides have been available for any Canadian ports.

Up to the present time, such tide tables as were published have been based upon fixed differences from distant ports, usually on the other side of the Atlantic; and the time of high water has consequently been seriously in error during the course of the lunar month, more especially at the quadratures. Also the time of high water only has been given, and not the height of the tide.

The records on which the present tables are based, have been obtained from self-registering tide-gauges, which are especially provided with heating to prevent freezing in winter, in order to obtain a continuous record day and night throughout the year. Seven of these gauges have been established by this Department, since 1893. They are situated as follows:—

Quebec Harbour, at the Lévis Dry Dock.
Father Point, near the Lighthouse.
South West Point, Anticosti.
Forteau Bay, Strait of Belle Isle.
St. Paul Island, off Cape Breton.
Halifax, at the Marine and Fisheries wharf.
St. John, N.B., at Reed's wharf.

The records from these gauges, after careful tabulation and reduction to low water datum, are forwarded to the Nautical Almanac Office, London. The tidal constants are there determined from them by the latest methods of analysis, and the tidal predictions for the ensuing year are made by means of a tidal computing machine of special design.

The time used in these tide tables is Standard Time in all cases, which differs from Greenwich Mean Time by an even number of hours. The height of the tide at both high and low water is now given for the first time in these tables; which is valuable with reference to the depth of water available in the tidal portion of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, and also for vessels entering the dry docks at Halifax and Quebec.

Halifax Tides for 1896. These are based upon records of the tide during the two years 1860 and 1861; and before the calculations are made for 1897 the record of two other years, 1851 and 1852 will be added, to extend the basis from which the predictions are made. These are the only existing records which are known; but when a sufficient record is obtained from the new tide-gauge erected at Halifax this season, a further improvement in closer accuracy will be possible.

The tidal differences from Halifax, which are given for the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, are the differences of the Establishments taken from the Admiralty list. They will be correct at full and change of the moon, and should be closely approximate also throughout the course of the month, as the differences themselves are small.

At St. Paul Island, where the tides enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they have an unusual amount of diurnal inequality. The two tides of the same day are out of time with respect to each other by more than an hour, early or late, when the moon's declination is at its maximum. This diurnal inequality is also noticeable in the tides at Pictou. It is probably for this reason that tidal differences from Halifax or New York are so unsatisfactory when applied to the Gulf coasts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Tidal differences for these coasts are not therefore given at present with the tables of this Department, until better determinations can be obtained.

Quebec Tides for 1896. These are based upon the record obtained since November, 1893; and their accuracy will be approved as the record becomes longer. As they stand they are far in advance of any tables yet published. The height of the tide is referred to the original low water datum of the Admiralty chart of Quebec harbour.

The tidal differences for the Lower St. Lawrence are derived from the Admiralty list of Establishments; and they have since been compared with the record obtained throughout the year 1895, from the tide gauges at Father Point and Anticosti. From these it appears that the tidal differences from Quebec are remarkably constant throughout the course of the month. Hence the caution that they are correct at full and change only is unnecessary. It is to be noted however that both the time and height of the tide in the Lower St. Lawrence are subject to irregularity during severe storms.

The records from the tide gauges in the Strait of Belle Isle and at St. John, N.B. have not yet been reduced; and no data for the Bay of Fundy have yet been issued by this Department.

The tide tables for Halifax and Quebec have heen supplied to the following Almanacs:—

The Canadian Almanac, published by the Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto.

The Star Almanac, published at the Montreal Star Office, Montreal.

Greenwood's Almanac, published by W. N. Greenwood, Lancaster, England.

Cogswell's Almanac, published by R. H. Cogswell, Halifax; containing the Halifax tables only.

The tide tables for Quebec will also be embodied in the "Tide Tables and other information connected with the Ship Channel between Montreal and Quebec," issued by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

The tide tables were also offered to Belcher's Almanac for 1896, but were not published; and the tables for Halifax in that Almanac are at times in error by as much as 40 minutes, early or late, as compared with the tide tables supplied by this Department.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 8th January, 1896. 30–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 68 of 1895.

I. IMPROVEMENT OF WESTHAVER ISLAND LIGHT.

The light on Westhaver Island, at the entrance to Mahone Harbour, Mahone Bay, Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia, is being improved by the substitution for the mast light now maintained, of a more powerful light in an enclosed tower.

Lat. N. 44° 26' 15"
Long. W. 64° 20' 2"

The new tower is erected on the summit of the island, near its south-east end, on a site about 30 feet above high water mark. It is a square wooden building painted white, surmounted by a hexagonal iron lantern painted red, and attached to its north-west side is a small white wooden dwelling. The height of the tower from its base to the vane on the lantern is 27 feet.

The light will be a fixed white light elevated 54 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 12 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric of the seventh order. The change from the mast to the tower will be made on the 15th January next, and the mast will then be removed.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 343, 730, 2666 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 179.

II. CHANGE IN ILLUMINANT OF REEDS POINT LIGHTS.

The illuminant in the three lights shown from a lamp post on Reeds Point, in the City of St. John, New Brunswick, has been changed from gas to electricity. A 64-candle power incandescent lamp has been placed in each of the three street lanterns heretofore used. In case of any accident happening to the electric supply, illumination by gas will be temporarily resumed.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 41.

III. PALMER'S LANDING LIGHT BUILDING BURNT DOWN.

The mast and shed, from which a light was shown, on the outer end of the old wharf at Palmer's Landing, River St. John, New Brunswick, were burnt down on the 19th October last.

From that time till the close of navigation a temporary light, from a lantern on a pole, was maintained.

It is proposed to replace this light next season by a light in an enclosed tower, established near the outer end of a new wharf built by Government about 1,000 feet farther up the river than that on which the light has heretofore been maintained.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights No. 53.

NOTE.—This will be the last notice issued in 1895.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 30th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 29–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 62 of 1895.

NOTE ON CURRENTS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND STRAIT OF BELLE ISLE.

The attention of mariners is directed to the following results obtained in the Survey of the Tides and Currents in Canadian waters, conducted by Mr. W. Bell Dawson, C. E., for the Department of Marine and Fisheries of the Dominion of Canada :—

Current in the Strait of Belle Isle.

This Strait lies east and west (magnetic) ; and the Strait proper extends for a length of 50 miles, with a width of 10 to 15 miles. The current in this Strait has the following characteristics in the summer season, as shown by observations throughout the months of July and September, 1894 :—

The current is fondamentally tidal in its nature ; and under normal conditions it turns regularly with the tide, and runs east and west through the Strait with velocities which are nearly equal. The conditions are normal in moderate weather, and during the prevalence of moderate westerly winds. At such times the current attains a velocity of about two knots per hour in each direction.

During heavy winds, especially when easterly or westerly in direction, the current which runs with the wind becomes stronger than the current against it ; and eventually the current may come to be continuous in the same direction as the wind. It may thus run in the one direction for two or three days at a time. The greatest velocities of the current which were observed during heavy winds were as follows : From the east 3·15 knots ; and from the west 2·50 knots per hour.

There is little appreciable difference in the current at the opposite sides of the Strait ; except that towards the north side the current may be a little stronger, or more persistent, in the one direction.

While normal conditions prevail, the difference of flow in the two directions is in favour of a greater inward flow from the east. Also, the actual flow throughout the year, when the influence of the wind is included, appears to be greater in the inward direction from the east than outward from the west.

The presence of icebergs in the Strait and the temperature of the water have also a relation to the predominant direction of the current ; but they cannot be relied upon as affording an indication of its actual direction at the time.

From the above characteristics of the current in this Strait, it is clearly possible for a vessel to over-run its reckoning in either direction through the Strait. Also, vessels entering through the Strait must not assume that the current is necessarily in their favour in making the run westward to round the eastern end of Anticosti ; as the observations show that it is possible for the set in the Strait itself and also in the north-eastern end of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to be against them on that course.

Currents between the Gaspé Coast and Anticosti.

On the Admiralty chart entitled "Entrance to the River St. Lawrence," No. 1621, a current is shown to run constantly along the Gaspé coast from a north-westerly direction at about three miles off shore. Another line of constant current is also shown as lying along a line from Cape Magdalen to the South-west Point of Anticosti, which thus traverses the middle of the passage between the Gaspé coast and Anticosti. It is this central line of current which is alone represented on the General chart of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, No. 2516. It is explained, however, in the Sailing Directions, that the current does not follow both these lines at the same time. (See "St. Lawrence Pilot," Vol. I., p. 20, edition of 1894.)

These lines therefore are properly to be regarded as alternative routes which the current may take. The first of these lines represents fairly the usual direction of the current along the Gaspé coast. The greatest velocity of this current during the months of July and September, 1895, was 2·80 knots per hour, as observed five miles off Fame Point.

When the current follows the other route along the middle of the passage, the direction of the current along the Gaspé coast may even be reversed. This occurred on July 27th and 30th, 1895. The current in the offing of Fame Point was then found to run inwards from the south-east with a velocity of nearly 1½ knots, or contrary to its usual direction.

It is probable that this change in the position of the current may prove to be due to the influence of the wind ; but the relation between the current and the wind has not yet been definitely ascertained.

The velocity of the current is subject to a fluctuation which appears to correspond with the tide. There are times also at which it veers in direction in such a way as to run directly on or off shore for a period of 2 to 4 hours. This was observed both on the Gaspé side of the passage, south-east of Fame Point ; and on the Anticosti side, between South-west Point and West Point, at distances of 4 to 7 miles from shore. The current at such times had a velocity which ranged from half a knot to nearly 1½ knots per hour, with a direction which was either on or off shore.

This notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 232*b* and 282 of the Strait of Belle Isle ; and Nos. 1621 and 2516 of the St. Lawrence. Also "St. Lawrence Pilot," 6th edition, 1894, Vol. I. Currents, pp. 17 and 20.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 20th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 28–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 66 of 1895.

I. IMPROVEMENT IN LES EBOULEMENTS WHARF LIGHT.

In June, 1894, the light on Les Eboulements wharf, on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence below Quebec, was improved.

The mast light theretofore used was abandoned and the mast removed, and the light was shown from a square wooden lantern built on the roof of the shed which covers the slip at the outer end of the wharf.

The light remains, as before, fixed white. It is elevated 23 feet above high water mark and should be visible 5 miles from all points of approach by water. The illuminating apparatus consists of a pressed glass lens.

The shed and waiting room near by, as well as the new lantern, are painted brown with white trimmings. The height from the deck of the pier to the vane of the lantern is 20 feet.

This Notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 314 and 2516, and Canadian List of Lights No. 622.

II. CHANGE IN FRONT RANGE LIGHT TOWER, GEORGETOWN, P.E.I.

The front tower of the Georgetown, P.E.I., range lights, destroyed by fire on the 18th October, 1894, was replaced in February last by a new building differing in design from the old one.

Lat.	N.	46°	9'	57"
Long.	W.	62°	31'	30"

The light remains, as before, fixed white in the harbour and red seaward, is elevated 50 feet above high water mark and should be visible for a distance of 8 miles.

The building is of wood, square in plan, painted white, with a galvanized iron lantern painted red rising from the middle of the roof. It is 34 feet in height from base to vane.

This Notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1651, 2029 and 2034, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 354.

III. BEACONS IN ATLANTIC COVE, ST. PAUL ISLAND.

A tidal gauge house, painted white, erected about 40 feet above high water mark in the bight of Atlantic Cove, St. Paul Island, in the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, now forms a conspicuous landmark on the coast of the island.

Lat.	N.	47°	12'	7"
Long.	W.	60°	9'	0"

A circular white beacon has been placed on the side of the hill above the gauge; these two objects in line, bearing N. W. ¼ N. (N. 69° 56' W. true) lead clear to the southward of "Big Dick," a dangerous detached rock on which the sea breaks very heavily, off the north-east horn of the cove.

The above alignment affords a good guide to vessels anchoring off the cove in 15 fathoms.

This Notice affects Admiralty chart No. 2727.

IV. ERRATUM IN NOTICE TO MARINERS No. 31 OF 1895.

Notice to Mariners No. 31 of 1895, headed "Darnley Point," should be "Darnley Basin" Range Light.

This light is distant 400 feet S. by E. ½ E. from the present main light on Fish Island or Bill Hook Island and not from either of the lights of the Darnley Point Range, which are 2½ miles distant.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th December, 1895. 28-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 67 of 1895.

I.—FOG SIGNAL, GAP ROCK, HONG KONG.

The Colonial Secretary of Hong Kong gives notice that, on and after the 1st January, 1896, a twelve-pounder gun will be fired every ten minutes at the Gap Rock Station, Hong Kong, in lieu of the fog signal now in use.

II.—HIMESAKI LIGHTHOUSE, JAPAN.

The Government of Japan announce the establishment of a fixed white light at the Southern head of the entrance to Yebisu Bay, Sado Island, West coast of Japan.

The light will illuminate an arc of 230° 30', between the bearings of N. 79° 30' E. true, and N. 50° W. true, except that over a small arc the light will not be seen for 1 or 1½ miles from the lighthouse, being obscured by the point Torikakehana, South of the Lighthouse. The elevation of the light above the sea will be 136 feet, and in clear weather it will be seen from a distance of 10 miles.

The lighthouse is built of iron, hexagonal in shape, and is painted white. It is 40 feet high from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The position of the lighthouse, according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 248, is:—

Latitude	38°	5'	15"	North.
Longitude	138	33	35	East of Greenwich.

III.—OGISHIMA LIGHTHOUSE, JAPAN.

Also, that a 6th order light, flashing every 15 seconds, has been established at the northern extremity of Ogishima, Inland Sea.

The arc of illumination will be 229° 10' between the bearings of N. 52° 25' E. true, and N. 78° 25' W. true. The light will show a green sector covering Atsusa rock and Nakase, and a red sector covering Ozonose. The remainder of the arc is white.

The elevation of the light above the sea will be 48 feet, and in clear weather it will be seen from a distance of 12 nautical miles.

The lighthouse is built of granite, circular in shape and is 41 feet high from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The position of the lighthouse, according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 50, is:—

Latitude	30°	26'	10"	North.
Longitude	134	3	30	East of Greenwich.

IV.—BUOY AT FUNAKAWA ANCHORAGE, JAPAN.

Also, that a buoy has been placed in 4 fathoms to mark the position of the sunken rock which lies to E.S.E. of Funakawa Lighthouse.

The cross-bearings taken from the buoy are as follows:—

Funakawa Lighthouse....	N.	76°	50'	W.	true.
Chausu-yama..............	N.	13	15	E.	true.
Oyehana-saki..............	N.	36	0	E.	true.

The buoy is a pyramidal wooden framework painted white and is surmounted by a triangular top-mark standing 14 feet above the sea.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested, are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 28-3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st December, 1894 and 1895.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do do Temporary Loans	2,433,333 33	....
do in Canada	7,350,539 06	7,529,894 22
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,823,090 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,284,103 12	22,876,650 62
Savings Banks	42,619,333 10	44,832,628 90
Trust Funds	8,258,271 86	8,314,596 92
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,831,655 44	1,889,146 97
Total Gross Debt	320,232,876 28	321,898,871 90
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	32,756,323 87	34,757,108 34
Other Investments	6,077,977 35	5,263,137 95
Province Accounts	10,917,856 12	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	24,546,714 45	20,217,058 71
Total Assets	74,298,871 79	71,160,792 40
Total Net Debt	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
do 30th November	246,569,270 35	251,243,441 77
Decrease of Debt	635,265 86	505,362 27

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of December, 1894.	Total to 31st December, 1894.	Month of December, 1895.	Total to 31st December, 1895.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,348,061 65	8,508,773 84	1,382,283 74	9,672,725 22
Excise	756,740 31	4,061,098 80	758,313 42	4,108,592 45
Post Office	235,000 00	1,355,000 00	235,000 00	1,405,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	359,444 45	1,994,912 18	202,823 83	1,950,047 93
Miscellaneous	95,184 86	479,701 26	89,301 08	485,498 74
Total	2,794,431 27	16,399,486 08	2,667,722 07	17,621,864 34
EXPENDITURE	2,079,379 69	14,129,418 29	1,916,530 69	13,535,031 43

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	120,091 27	1,437,766 27	340,889 33	1,563,696 58
Dominion Lands	13,883 94	44,438 23	7,243 00	34,993 65
Railway Subsidies	61,000 00	603,005 00	16,000 00	549,482 00
Total	194,975 21	2,085,209 50	364,132 33	2,148,172 23

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th January, 1896.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
ractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	$221,855 25
Provincial Notes	29,537 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	7,199,905 50
Dominion Fours	354,664 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	8,720,150 00
Toronto "	3,472,350 00
Halifax "	661,000 00
St. John "	1,195,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,500 00
Charlottetown "	130,500 00
Victoria "	249,500 00
Total	$22,413,462 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st December, 1895		$10,650,701 88
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000		1,946,666 67
		$12,597,368 55
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $20,000,000	$5,000,000 00	
Specie held in excess of $20,000,000	2,414,000 00	
		7,414,000 00
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$5,183,368 55
Unguaranteed Debentures		$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $20,000,000		15,000,000 00
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$2,250,000 00

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures.	$5,183,368 55
" Unguaranteed Debentures	2,250,000 00
Total excess	$7,433,368 55

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th January, 1896.

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of December, 1895.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	459,595 39	
Malt	73,120 72	
Malt Liquor		
Tobacco	172,193 96	
Cigars	51,637 73	
Inspection of Petroleum	4,218 88	
Manufactures in Bond	2,669 38	
Seizures	762 80	
Other Receipts	3,101 70	
Total Excise Revenue		767,300 56
Culling Timber		844 87
Hydraulic and other Rents		375 00
Minor Public Works		153 32
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,599 43
Gas Inspection		1,280 00
Law Stamps		686 85
Other Revenues		364 35
Electric Light Inspection		363 25
Grand Total Revenue		773,967 63

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th January, 1896.

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Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st December, 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 11,080 00	4,185 11
Animals	12,642 00	2,658 00
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	89,837 00	23,505 64
Brass and manufactures of	24,029 00	6,907 80
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	94,438 00	21,197 95
Flour	9,384 00	2,540 35
Meal, Corn and Oat	28,600 00	6,208 48
Rice	7,775 00	6,122 61
Other Breadstuffs	22,902 00	4,962 78
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	13,678 00	4,103 40
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	35,407 00	10,622 20
Coal, Bituminous	328,959 00	94,037 23
Copper, manufactures of	2,079 00	569 70
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	30,634 00	7,406 94
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	261,958 00	78,252 46
Cottons, Clothing,	15,733 00	5,475 22
“ Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	22,630 00	3,181 82
“ Thread on Spools	35,136 00	8,784 00
“ All other Manufactures of Cotton	40,188 00	11,553 96
Drugs and Medicines	88,436 00	21,762 11
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	39,974 00	11,985 52
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	37,261 00	11,003 52
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	27,801 00	8,284 45
All other Fancy Goods	23,128 00	7,711 28
Fish and products of	49,441 00	6,741 47
Fruits and Nuts dried	156,624 00	54,114 44
“ Green, Oranges and Lemons	89,624 00	10,773 99
“ All other	25,997 00	7,797 20
Furs, Manufactures of	21,615 00	3,665 44
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
“ Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	36,171 00	10,869 39
“ Window Glass	3,337 00	693 60
“ Plate-Glass	9,169 00	1,782 98
“ All other Manufactures of.	11,956 00	2,709 66
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	8,668 00	2,147 12
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	20,641 00	6,073 12
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	13,988 00	4,197 05
“ All other	18,377 00	5,503 10
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
“ Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	41,975 00	4,392 88
“ Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,924 00	3,054 00
“ Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	81,512 00	24,095 50
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$113,380 00	31,882 84
“ Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	27,748 00	9,874 09
“ Stoves and Castings	8,485 00	2,275 88
“ Tubing.	40,957 00	8,119 84
“ All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	155,280 00	42,508 45
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	57,025 00	15,252 64
Lead and manufactures of	18,409 00	3,633 39
Leather, all kinds	58,952 00	9,995 03
“ Boots and Shoes	19,685 00	4,921 23
“ All other manufactures of Leather	8,659 00	2,241 35
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	13,679 00	3,123 44
Metals and manufactures of	23,628 00	6,320 99
Musical Instruments	22,822 00	6,394 69
Oil, Mineral and Products of	81,842 00	52,566 41
“ Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	4,354 00	870 80
“ All other	29,576 00	6,637 05
Paints and Colours	15,785 00	2,775 14
Paper, Envelopes, &c	81,775 00	25,061 83
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	5,019 00	1,756 83
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	52,166 00	18,340 26
“ Butter, Cheese	3,469 00	597 24
Seeds and Roots	20,831 00	2,108 90
Silk, manufactures of	140,502 00	42,769 86
Soap, all kinds	17,013 00	5,034 52
Spices, ground and unground	8,664 00	1,572 01
Spirits, all kinds	86,652 00	201,202 35
Wines, Sparkling	16,239 00	4,703 67
“ other than Sparkling	30,111 00	18,594 00
Sugar	258,611 00	64,655 56
Molasses & Syrups	55,173 00	4,703 79
Tobacco and Cigars	26,494 00	25,964 41
Vegetables.	6,521 00	1,852 02
Wood, manufactures of	41,810 00	9,827 21
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	29,912 00	9,010 90
“ Clothing	24,189 00	8,280 33
“ Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	178,473 00	57,780 89
“ Dress Goods	138,078 00	41,211 08
“ Knitted Goods	19,753 00	7,568 77
“ Shawls	2,081 00	520 25
“ Yarns	8,475 00	2,541 70
“ All other Manufactures of Woollens.	33,850 00	10,784 79
All other Dutiable Goods	704,060 00	181,405 41
Total Dutiable Goods	4,595,895 00	1,468,875 31
“ Free	3,490,870 00	
Coin and Bullion	127,997 00	
Grand Total	8,214,762 00	1,468,875 31

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st December 1895.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 16,653
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	9,837
Asphaltum or Asphalt	267
Broom Corn	20,514
Coal, Anthracite	428,583
Coffee	57,880
Cotton Waste	91,688
“ Raw	678,421
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	112,802
Fish and products of.	65,024
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	18,459
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	6,747
Fur, skins not dressed	24,512
Grease for soap making, &c	22,887
Hides and skins	272,127
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	137,508
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	33,290
Metals, Brass and Copper	32,169
“ . Steel Rails for Railways	45,727
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	70,321
“ Tin and Zinc	80,141
“ Other	10,838
Oils, Vegetable	5,127
Salt	8,807
Settlers' Effects	119,604
Silk, raw	19,859
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	55,944
Tea	319,593
Tobacco Leaf	67,118
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	79,777
Wool	77,067
All other Free Goods	501,579
Total	3,490,870
Coin and Bullion	127,997
Total Free Goods	3,618,867

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 17th January, 1896.

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F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Statement of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of December, 1895.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	467,518	10,566	478,084
do Fisheries	607,947	21,670	629,617
do Forest	1,132,499	....	1,132,499
Animals and their produce	3,205,491	13,076	3,218,567
Agricultural Products	2,556,844	97,606	2,654,450
Manufactures	721,001	76,932	797,933
Miscellaneous Articles	15,718	6,066	21,784
Totals	8,707,018	225,916	8,932,934
Bullion	14,821	....	14,821
Coin	....	87,793	87,793
Grand Total	8,721,839	313,709	9,035,548

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 16th January, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
29-tf

Post Office Savings Bank Account for the month of December, 1895.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

Dr. Cr.

	$ cts.		$
Balance in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th November, 1895	27,771,335 15	Withdrawals during month	646,270 87
Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	730,705 00		
Transfers from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
Principal			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
Interest allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,024 73	Balance at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th November, 1895	27,859,794 01
	28,506,064 88		28,506,064 88

Certified.
D. Matheson,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WM. WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,
Ottawa, 21st January, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st December, 1895. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 30th Nov., 1895.	Deposits for December, 1895.	Total.	Withdrawn, December, 1895.	Balance, 31st December, 1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	553,816 68	12,835 01	566,651 69	7,219 06	559,432 63
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	726,096 76	25,064 00	751,160 76	18,470 66	732,690 10
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	811,227 40	24,795 00	836,022 40	19,114 68	816,907 72
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,399 33	10 00	42,409 33	2,800 00	39,609 33
Amherst	270,270 54	9,867 00	280,137 54	5,458 33	274,679 21
Annapolis	232,108 67	3,925 00	236,033 67	2,149 03	233,884 64
Arichat	193,408 28	2,052 00	195,460 28	1,992 86	193,467 42
Barrington	177,146 07	2,189 00	179,335 07	3,828 85	175,506 22
Bridgewater	130,685 68	2,650 00	133,335 68	1,991 71	131,343 97
Guysboro'	108,318 27	2,041 00	110,359 27	2,335 47	108,023 80
Halifax	2,590,031 46	40,812 00	2,630,843 46	42,725 95	2,588,117 51
Kentville	303,854 31	4,856 00	308,710 31	4,719 13	303,991 18
Liverpool	260,012 59	3,438 00	263,450 59	5,497 43	257,953 16
Lunenburg	281,432 70	3,293 00	284,725 70	7,228 91	277,496 79
Maitland	60,199 52	1,422 00	61,621 52	576 87	61,044 65
New Glasgow	377,119 84	5,547 00	382,666 84	4,806 11	377,860 73
Parrsboro'	113,843 18	3 195 00	117,038 18	1,723 01	115,315 17
Pictou	297,051 11	2,724 00	299,775 11	5,199 16	294,575 95
Port Hood	118,391 68	1,567 00	119,958 68	917 00	119,041 68
Shelburne	117,357 99	1,269 00	118,626 99	2,142 17	116,484 82
Sherbrooke	68,647 10	321 00	68,968 10	408 30	68,559 80
Wallace	70,786 84	582 00	71,368 84	561 00	70,807 84
Weymouth	102,065 94	790 00	102,855 94	560 02	102,295 92
Yarmouth	641,068 86	8,152 00	649,220 86	26,087 49	623,133 37
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	269,231 26	3,023 00	272,254 26	2,765 67	269,488 59
Dalhousie	383,884 39	3,449 00	387,333 39	3,127 42	384,205 97
Fredericton	650,179 56	8,858 00	659,037 56	7,269 28	651,768 28
Newcastle	236,926 03	1,546 00	238,472 03	3,112 69	235,359 34
St. Andrews	292,386 68	2,038 26	294,424 94	4.581 44	289,843 50
St. John	4,087,424 26	48,506 00	4,135,930 26	48,597 89	4,087,332 37
Woodstock	497,056 87	6,972 00	504,028 87	8,264 48	495,764 39
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,832,978 73	29,244 00	1,862,222 73	35,439 52	1,826,783 21
Summerside	313,116 53	4,977 00	318,093 53	4,937 26	313,156 27
Total	17,210,525 11	272,009 27	17,482,534 38	286,608 85	17,195,925 53

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th January, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1895.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,360,783 73	180,000 00	17,599 39	9,651,724 98
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,888,293 91	83,000 00	160,202 73	5,131,496 64
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,249,077 64	263,000 00	177,802 12	14,783,221 62

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,530,000 00	2,353,357 96	....	1,965,817 92	3,222,273 60	1,123,239 14	180,000 00	....	* 473,060 92	10,847,749 54
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.............	....	2,385,079 89	82,500 00	306,710 59	1,540,509 93	944,939 02	83,000 00	73,239 00	101,767 13	5,517,745 56
Total..................	1,530,000 00	4,738,437 85	82,500 00	2,272,528 51	4,762,783 53	2,068,178 16	263,000 00	73,239 00	574,828 05	16,365,495 10

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 10th January, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds: $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,584,111 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,641,837 Accepted value, $3,359,534 being $100,000 (A), and $3,259,534 (B).	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company	Thomas Christie, Chief Agent, Toronto	$30,000 Canada Bonds and $70,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Insur'g wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against excess losses by reason of bad debts.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock: $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,680. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,509, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,509 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	R. M. Gifford, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Northern Assurance Company	**Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal**	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	**Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto**	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	**Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo**	**$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)**	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	**R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto**	**$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)**	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	**Edwin Jones, President, Quebec**	**Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)**	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	**H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal**	**$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)**	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $62,313; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $14,600; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	**J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal**	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	**$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General**	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	**Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal**	**$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)**	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	**W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal**	$2,953,381 Municipal Debs., $56,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,018,881. (Accepted at $2,705,591, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,506,030 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	**J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto**	**$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock**	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	**R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal**	**$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)**	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	**Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal**	**$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident).**	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $383,041; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $510,041, being $100,000 (A) and $410,041 (B).	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	**T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal**	**£32,000 Consolidated Stock**	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	**Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.**	**$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds**	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	**J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto**	**$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)**	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	24 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $64,373.64 Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America has ceased transacting business. Notice has been given of application for the release of deposit.
The Eastern Assurance Company has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Union Assurance Society. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th November, 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Auvergne	Perthuis	Portneuf Q.	François X. Demers.
Boulevard St. Denis		Laval Q.	L. N. Morin.
Epworth		New Westminster B.C.	John Pooyer.
Folden's Corners	West Oxford	Oxford, S.R. O.	Cicero E. Gamsby.
Halfway	Cameron	Nipissing O.	John Kennedy.
New Dominion	Lot 65	Queen's P.E.I.	George McDougall.
Rabbit Point	Sec. 3, Tp. 20, R. 6 W. 1st M.	Lisgar M.	Magloire Morin.
Savanne	Unsurveyed	Algoma O.	John H. Campbell.
South River	Pockmouche	Gloucester. N.B.	Francis F. Barry.
Stand Off	Sec. 21, Tp. 6, R. 25, W. 4th M	Alta.	Frederic Pace.
Tambling's Corners	Westminster	Middlesex, S.R. O.	W. J. Braithwaite.
(*a*) Tring Junction	Broughton	Beauce Q.	Alphonse Doyon.
Wolford Centre	Wolford	Grenville, N.R. O.	W. H. Gardiner.
Yellow Grass	Sec. 8, Tp. 10, R. 16, W. 2nd M.	Assa. West.	John Scott.

(*a*) Opened 16th December.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Cook's Mills.......... District of Algoma, O..... to Spragge.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Bersimis.............................. County of Saguenay, Q., 2nd December.
St. Frederic Station................ do Beauce, Q., 14th November.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette,* in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette,* and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule,* shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a.* All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b.* No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b*.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE Montreal Park and Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an amending Act, to enlarge its bonding powers and exercise them in sections, to confirm municipal and other contracts, to authorize preference shares, to carry on enterprises for developing traffic, to authorize a contract with a construction company for the completion and equipment of its lines, with necessary powers to the latter company, also respecting the capacity of the directors, and for other business.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for applicant.

Montreal, 15th January, 1896. 29-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point at or near the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, extending through or near the towns of Rossland and Midway, to a point on the Okanagan Lake at or near the town of Penticton, in the Districts of West Kootenay and Osoyoos, British Columbia ; with powers to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines therefrom to all mines lying in the vicinity thereof ; and also to construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines ; and to build wharves and docks in connection therewith ; together with the powers of acquiring lands, privileges, bonuses or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies ; and for all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

F. E. WARD,
Agent for applicant.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company ; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company of the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company ; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, or from lines contiguous thereto, of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands ; and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, and to change the name of the said company ; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and to amend section three of the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 62, by adding thereto the words "and may purchase and acquire timber or timber lands for the purposes of the company," and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Co.

Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm the amalgamation of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company (incorporated by 51 Vic., chap. 64), with the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway Company; to authorize it to sell or lease its railway franchises and other property to, or to amalgamate with, or make working arrangements with, any other railway company; to acquire running powers over any other railway; to authorize the lease or purchase by it of the franchises, railway and other property of the South Western Railway Company and of any other railway company authorized to sell or lease the same to it; to authorize or confirm a lease to it of a portion of the Grand Trunk Railway; to sell its surplus lands; to extend the time for the completion of its railway; and for other purposes.

H. L. SPRAGUE,
Secretary.

Dated 30th November, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Queenston Heights Bridge Company, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a bridge across the Niagara River, at or near Queenston Heights, in the County of Lincoln, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles, and for the passage of cars propelled by electrical or any power other than locomotive steam power, and to carry gas pipes, wires, cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity or other power, and with power to lay tracks upon the said bridge and the approaches thereto for the passage of the said cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual, corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same, and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway other than a railway operated by locomotive steam power, and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, or the Congress of the United States of America, for the same purposes. The height of the arches of such new bridge shall not be less than sixty feet, and the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels shall at least be equal to the present width of the river from low water line to low water line. It is not intended to erect a drawbridge. The rates of toll for the use of the new bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle drawn by two horses, including the driver thereof, twenty cents for a single horse carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT,
CHADWICK & RIDDELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 2nd day of December, A.D. 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament, for the incorporation of a company for the manufacture throughout Canada of aluminium, under the name of the Canada Aluminium, Power and Pulp Company, with head office at the City of Ottawa.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 28th November, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Equitable Benefit Company of Canada, the object of said company being the issuing and redeeming of investment bonds, and for other purposes.

DRAYTON & DUNBAR,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, the 6th December, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, on behalf of The Canadian Jockey Club (Limited), for an Act authorizing the club to change its name to "The Canadian Jockey Club," and to make and enforce rules and regulations and adopt other means for the good government of racing and of better preventing, detecting and punishing fraud on race tracks or at race meetings or in connection therewith or with the training of race horses in Canada, and to more fully and effectively carry out the objects of the club's organization and incorporation, and more particularly to assist and promote the enforcement of all existing laws relating to horse racing, and to establish, maintain and enforce a high standard of fairness and honour in connection with turf affairs, and to secure uniformity of rules and regulations, and to amalgamate or form other close combinations and alliances with other jockey and hunt clubs, and to prepare, promulgate and enforce a uniform code of racing rules for general use throughout the Dominion, to issue licenses and to disqualify jockeys and trainers, and to revoke such licenses for good cause, to limit the number of race meetings and the duration thereof, and generally to do such acts as may be found necessary for the purpose of regulating and moderating turf sport, and for the better protection of the rights and interests of the public attending or taking part in the same.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 6th December, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the said railway, and for other purposes.

MOSSOM MARTIN BOYD,
For the provisional directors.

6th December, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 83, to define and enlarge its bonding powers, to reduce and adjust its capital stock, to change the number of its directors, to ratify and confirm a deed of agreement between it and the Chateauguay and Northern Railway Company, to extend the delays for the construction of the road, to acquire lands and construct and use works for the generating, transmission and distribution of electric power or energy, to ratify and confirm or modify all contracts and agreements made with the divers municipalities of the Island of Montreal and other places respecting its line of railway, under and in virtue of said Act and of Act 56 Victoria, chapter 70 of the Statutes of Quebec, and for other purposes.

AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,
Attorneys for applicant.

Montreal, 26th November, 1895. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Wolseley and Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the company's railway, to reduce the capital stock, to increase the bonding powers of the company, and to reduce the number of charter members to six, and for other purposes.

LEVI THOMSON,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Wolseley, N.W.T., 23rd November, 1895.
22-9

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act authorizing and empowering the said railway company to extend its line of railway from some point at or near the Town of Simcoe, in the County of Norfolk, in the Province of Ontario, to some point at or near Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, in said Province of Ontario.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary,
L. E. and D. R. R. Co.

Dated at Walkerville, Ontario, this 12th day of November, 1895. 21-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called the Red River Improvement Company, with powers to effect and carry out the purposes following, namely:—(*a.*) To improve the navigation of the Red River and create water powers thereon; (*b.*) To build and construct locks, dams and other structures to effect that object; (*c.*) To build and construct a canal to connect the waters of Lake Manitoba with the Assiboine River, and to expropriate lands for these purposes; (*d.*) To own, control and operate steamboats and other vessels upon the said waters; (*e.*) To construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said improvements; (*f.*) To utilize the said water power and transmit the said power for electric or other purposes; (*g.*) To impose tolls and dues upon steamboats and other vessels, and the cargoes thereof, passing through the said locks and improvements, and to collect the same; (*h.*) To do such other acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the said company.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 24th day of December, 1895. 26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Thousand Islands Railway Company; and further to extend the main line and branches easterly and westerly from a point at or near the Town of Gananoque to a point at or near the Village of Rockport, lying east of Gananoque, and to a point at or near Pitt's Ferry, lying west of Gananoque; and to permit of the use of electricity or other motive power in operating said lines and branches, and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered into by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Thousand Islands Railway Company.

Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the South-Western Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway; to authorize or confirm a lease or sale by it of its railway, properties and franchises to or an amalgamation with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company or any other railway company; to make running arrangements with any other railway company; to acquire by lease or purchase the railway, franchises and property of any other railway company authorized to sell or lease the same to it; to sell its surplus lands; and for other purposes.

F. G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 30th November, 1895. 23-9

THE CANADA AND MICHIGAN BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that this company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act empowering the said company to build, at its option, a high level bridge across the Detroit River from Windsor to Detroit, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the applicants.

11th December, 189 . 24-9

NOTICE.—The Ontario Pacific Railway Company will apply at the next session of Parliament for power:—1. To change the name of the company. 2. To cancel their present Trust Deed, and to appoint a new Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the Trustees resigned. 3. To extend the period for the completion of their undertaking.

By order,

W. A. FLACK,
Secretary.

Cornwall, 12th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 52 Victoria, chapter 104, in the following particulars, viz.:—

1. To increase the amount of maximum mortuary benefit from three thousand to five thousand dollars.

2. To enable them to invest in United States bonds, or in similar securities in Great Britain, or in any other country in which they may desire to carry on their business, such amount of their surplus, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of such country with regard to the deposit of security by insurance companies doing business in such country; the total amount of such investments not however at any time to exceed one-fourth of their total available surplus or accumulated funds.

3. To increase the value of the real property, which they may hold, from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

4. To strike out of section 8 of their said Act the provision exempting their policies from Government inspection.

5. So as to further provide as follows:—

(*a.*) That a sworn statement shall be made annually to the Government of the assets and liabilities of the said Court and of their income and expenditure in respect of the mortuary benefit and of the sick and funeral benefit departments;

(*b.*) That the Superintendent of Insurance may from time to time examine the books and vouchers, so as to verify the said annual statement;

(*c.*) That a deposit of $250,000 shall be maintained with the Government, with power to increase the amount as may be deemed necessary;

(*d.*) That no member shall be liable for any assessments, dues or fines to the Order, or for any debt or liabilities of the Order, but all such payments shall be voluntary, but no member or his beneficiary, shall be entitled to any pecuniary benefit of the Order during the time that he is in default of any such payment.

ORONHYATEKHA,
Supreme Chief Ranger.
JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY,
Supreme Secretary.

Toronto, 12th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the works thereby authorized.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated 23rd December, 1895. 26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made by the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company, for an Act authorizing the said company to construct, equip, work and maintain a telegraph line and telephone lines along the whole length of its railway and branches, and to establish offices for the transmission of messages for the public and collect tolls for so doing, and generally do a commercial business as a telegraph or telephone company, and for the purposes of erecting and working such telegraph and telephone lines the company may enter into a contract with any other company or may lease any of the company's lines or any portions thereof.

BODWELL & IRVING, Victoria, B.C.,
Solicitors for applicants.
Victoria, B.C., 18th November, 1895. 22-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act incorporating The Lake Ontario Transfer Company, with power to build, lease or own lake and river vessels propelled by steam or otherwise, to own or lease real estate, warehouses, wharves and harbours, with power to navigate Canadian waters, also to navigate the great lakes and River St. Lawrence, and to carry on the business of forwarding, warehousing, towing and all other things pertaining to navigation companies, and to do business in Canada and elsewhere, and for other purposes.

J. C. BROWNE,
For applicants.
Dated this 19th day of November, 1895. 22–9

NOTICE is hereby given by the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto, that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said Board of Trade, and the several Acts amending the same in so far as relates to their Gratuity Fund and the administration thereof, and for enabling the Board of Trade to make such changes in the manner of working the Gratuity Fund as they see fit, and for other purposes.

W. H. BEATTY,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Toronto, 28th November, 1895. 22–9

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to continue the Act of said Parliament, being chapter 58, 54-55 Victoria, and the amending Act thereto, chapter 91, 57-58 Victoria, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway, and for power to extend the said line of railway from the City of Calgary to or near the Town of Lethbridge, and thence to the International boundary, and to build a branch from or near the Town of Lethbridge to a point on the C. and E. Railway, at or near the Town of MacLeod, together with all the usual powers, rights and privileges.

LOUGHEED & McCARTER,
Advocates for company.
Dated at Calgary, 1st November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, by The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, for an Act consolidating, defining and declaring the liabilities, obligations and powers of the said company.

CRONYN & BETTS,
Solicitors for the applicants.
London, 4th December, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company of the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company or from lines contiguous thereto of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands, and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company, and to change the name of the company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Bay of Quinte Ry. and Navig. Co.
Dated this 17th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25–9

THE HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the East branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of all rivers and water-ways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon, and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and erect and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with any of the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canal and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
23–9 Solicitor for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
Dated this 19th December, 1895. 25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive its power to extend its railway to Pembroke, and to build over the Ottawa River the bridges necessary therefor; also to revive its powers or to extend its time to construct its railway to Sault Ste. Marie and to Mattawa; also to authorize it to amalgamate or make running arrangements with any other railway company; to sell or lease its franchises, railway and other works to any other railway company, or to purchase or lease the franchises, railway and other works of any other railway companies; also to extend the time for the construction by the company of a bridge over said river at the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secretary, Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry. Co.
Dated 4th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada," for the purpose of doing a general life insurance business.

F. H. CHRYSLER,
For applicants.
Ottawa, 11th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ontario Peat Fuel Company (Limited), will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to operate a switch siding or railway from the works of the company, in the Township of Wainfleet, in the County of Welland, passing north over the Welland Canal Feeder to the line of and crossing the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence to the line of the Canada Southern Railway, in all a distance of about three miles, all being within the said Township of Wainfleet. And to operate same by steam, electricity or other power, and to make running or working arrangements with either or both said railways or any connecting railway.

And also to enable the company to exercise all its present powers within the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

J. R. SILLIMAN,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, 19th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway, and to otherwise amend its Act of incorporation.

HEARST & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Sault Ste. Marie, 17th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that James Pearson, of the City of Toronto, barrister-at-law, will apply to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, for an Act of divorce from his wife Minnie Holcombe Pearson, now of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, on the grounds of adultery.

McLEOD STEWART,
Agent for petitioner.
Dated this 1st August, A.D. 1895. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Hector Morrison, of the Village of Vankleek Hill, in the County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, cattle dealer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from his wife Nellie Hayward Morrison, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

STUART HENDERSON,
Solicitor for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, Province of Ontario, this 29th day of July, A.D. 1895. 5-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 17th January, 1896. 30-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the freezing, storing, cold

storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant; Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province, manager; and Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province, merchant; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 29-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Standard Gas Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a.*) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas, and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns, villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person;

(*c.*) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power, and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns, and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carbureted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes; and to operate and deal in the same;

(*d.*) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters, and more particularly to acquire, use and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44,943, known as The Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process;

(*e.*) To purchase, acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), at ten dollars ($10) each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, and Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross, and William P. O'Brien are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, all of whom are residents in Canada and subjects of Her Majesty.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 14th January, 1896. 29-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "Wm. Kennedy & Sons."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following:—The carrying on of a general foundry business including the manufacture, purchase and sale of steel castings, brass castings, malleable and other iron castings and castings of other kinds and classes of metals;

To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery;

To obtain, hold and operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same;

To manufacture, supply, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of patterns and forms for machines and mechanical devices;

To make surveys, plans, descriptions and specifications for all kinds and descriptions of works and to sell and dispose of the same;

To engage in, superintend and operate all kinds of hydraulic and civil engineering;

To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same;

To acquire the necessary real and personal property, including the lands, buildings, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade and other assets of the business of William Kennedy and Sons, now carried on by them at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, under their own name;

And to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, transfer and assign real estate and to take and hold mortgages, liens or charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise and to do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all such other matters or things as are or become necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the foregoing purposes and to carry on its business in and throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars ($95,000).

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty (950), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Matthew Kennedy, foundryman, William Kennedy, civil and

hydraulic engineer, Alexander Kennedy, foundryman, David John Kennedy, machinist, Matthew Kennedy the younger, machinist, and Isaac Markle Kennedy, machinist, all of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, and Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; of whom the said Matthew Kennedy, William Kennedy and Alexander Kennedy are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CREASOR & SMITH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Owen Sound, this 16th day of January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Smoke Preventer Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—To manufacture and deal in smoke preventers and other devices for abating the smoke nuisance, to acquire patent and other rights, and to manufacture and grant licenses to manufacture thereunder or otherwise dispose of the same, and generally to do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the said business, and to carry on the said business throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Macfarlane, of the Town of Westmount, manufacturer; Smeaton White, publisher, William John White, advocate, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, and Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal; of whom the said John Macfarlane, Smeaton White and William John White are to be the first or provisional directors of the said campany.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 7th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "Gault Brothers & Company" (Limited).

2. That the purpose for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and continue the mercantile and manufacturing business heretofore carried on at the City of Montreal and throughout the Dominion of Canada by the heretofore commercial firm of Gault Brothers & Company, now dissolved by the death of the late Robert Leslie Gault, one of the members thereof; for the manufacture, importation and sale of goods, wares and merchandise; and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants and traders throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. That the place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of said company is the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. That the names of the applicants, with address and calling of each are,—Andrew Frederick Gault, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Robert Walters MacDougall, of the same place, merchant; Leslie Hamilton Gault, of the same place merchant; James Rodger, of the same place, merchant; Charlotte L. Dorwin, widow of the late Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault, and James Rodger, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid, in their quality of executrix and executors of the estate of the late Robert Leslie Gault, in his lifetime of the said City of Montreal, merchant.

6. That the first or provisional directors of the said company are to be Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault, and James Rodger above named, all of whom are residents of Canada.

DAVIDSON & RITCHIE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 8th January, 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The International Dredging and Construction Company."

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general contractors, and as such to engage in the construction of public and other works, dredging, wrecking, towage and mining, with power to acquire and own steam and sailing vessels, and also to lease and acquire property of all kinds, including mines and quarries, and to work and operate the same, and to own, construct and operate railways, and generally to carry on any business conducive to the objects of the said company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—Nicholas K. Connolly, of the City of Quebec, contractor; James Swift, of the City of Kingston, merchant; John Connor, of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, merchant; Michael Connolly, of the City of Montreal, contractor; and Felix Carbray, of the City of Quebec, merchant.

7. The said Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor and Michael Connolly are to be the first directors of the company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.

Quebec, 7th January, 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are :

(*a.*) The printing and publishing of a newspaper or newspapers, or journals, and the carrying on of a general newspaper, lithographing, printing, bookbinding and job printing business, at the City of Ottawa or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (*b.*) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise of any newspaper or journal and any printing, lithographing, publishing and book-binding or job printing business or plant, or the title or copyright thereof from any proprietor thereof.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the city of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the calling and address of the applicants are as follow : Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, broker ; Charles Henry Thorburn, stationer ; Thomas Payment, druggist ; John George Kilt, printer, and Patrick Redmond Quain, coal merchant ; all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MacCRACKEN, HENDERSON & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Ontario Graphite Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To explore for, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise any lands, mines, mining claims, and mining rights, and to work, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them ; to construct and maintain buildings and other erections and improvements on any of said lands or elsewhere for the purposes of the business of the company ; to mine, mill, smelt and otherwise treat any minerals and to convert them into commercial products by any process or power ; to buy, sell, or otherwise dispose of minerals and the products thereof ; to acquire by lease, license, or purchase, and again to dispose of, any patents of invention or rights thereunder covering any process that might be used in connection with the operations of the company ; and generally to do all such other things as may be necessary, useful or incidental in connection with any of said objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company to be at the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company to be two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares to be two thousand of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are : George Patrick Brophy, civil engineer, Sandford Hall Fleming, civil engineer, John William McRae, forwarder, John Byrne Brophy, civil engineer ; and Hector McRae, merchant ; all of the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said George Patrick Brophy, Sandford Hall Fleming, John William McRae, John Byrne Brophy, and Hector McRae, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Ottawa, 10th January, 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and hold real estate and buildings for the purposes of an iron foundry, and to carry on the business of iron founders.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in fulll and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Alexander Gartshore, of the City of Hamilton, iron founder ; James Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, iron founder ; James Graham Allan, of the City of Hamilton, book-keeper ; William Moir Gartshore, of the City of London, iron founder ; William James Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, book-keeper, all of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Hamilton, 21st December, 1895. 26–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following :—

(*a.*) To manufacture blankets, woollens and jute and cotton cloths, clothing, garments and foot-wear, and any other textile fabrics, and to trade in the same ;

(*b.*) To build, acquire, lease and hold, mills and factories, and to acquire and hold by lease or purchase water power privileges for the developement of power and electricity, and to sell and lease such power ;

(*c.*) To build residences for the employees of the said company, and others connected with the business, and stores and other buildings necessary for the supply of the company's said employees ;

(*d.*) To build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate between the works of the said company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels ;

(*e.*) To construct, acquire and lease such steamboats and other vessels as may be necessary for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company ;

(*f.*) To construct a system of water works for the supply of the employees of the said company and others connected with the said business ;

(*g.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of said company, and any licenses to work, use or turn to account the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand (3,000), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin and Edmund Arthur Robert, all merchants of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, and are residents of Canada and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 13th December, 1895. 25 6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the manufacture and sale throughout the Dominion of Canada and abroad of hammocks and other woven fabrics.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Paris, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is six thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one hundred and twenty, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of fifty dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Henry Croft, of the City of Toronto, traveller; David Brown, of the Town of Paris, manufacturer; William Albert Wilkes, of Toronto aforesaid, traveller; John Allan, of Paris aforesaid, manufacturer; Annie Louisa Wilkes, of Toronto aforesaid, wife of said William Albert Wilkes; and James Camelford, of Paris aforesaid, manufacturer, all of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

PERRY & PERRY,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 12th day of December, 1895.
25-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY-LAW No. 1.

By-law to decrease the number of Directors of the "Canadian Office and School Furniture Company" (Limited) and to change the chief place of business of the said company.

WHEREAS the Board of Directors of "The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company" (Limited) as at present constituted consists of seven members, and it has been deemed expedient to decrease the number of directors to six.

And whereas the chief place of business of the said company is the City of Toronto, in the County of York in the Province of Ontario, and it has been deemed expedient that the same should be removed to the Village of Preston, in the County of Waterloo, in said Province, in which latter place the manufacturing establishment of the said company is situated.

Therefore the directors of the said "The Canadian Office and School Furniture Company" (Limited) enact as follows:—

1. That until otherwise ordered or provided, the number of directors of the said company be decreased to six.

2. That the chief place of business of the said company be and the same is hereby changed from the City of Toronto in the Province of Ontario, to the Village of Preston in the County of Waterloo, in said Province.

Passed the 14th day of December, A.D. 1895, and approved the 14th day of December, A.D. 1895.

JACOB E. KLOTZ,
President.
JAMES H. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

The above is a copy of a by-law passed by the directors of the company therein mentioned, and duly approved by the shareholders at a meeting duly called and held for that purpose.

JAMES H. HUTCHINSON,
Secretary.

30-1

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the People's Bank of Halifax will be held at the banking-house, on Tuesday, the 18th day of February next, at 11.30 a.m.

Business,—To receive statement of the condition of the Bank, election of directors for the ensuing year, etc.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN KNIGHT,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.B., 17th January, 1896. 30-4

THE RED RIVER AND ASSINIBOINE BRIDGE COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the office of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the City of Winnipeg, at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 17th February, 1896, and at such meeting directors will be elected, and other business transacted in accordance with the by-laws of the company.

C. C. CHIPMAN,
President.

Winnipeg, 14th January, 1896. 30-1

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held in the banking-house, Hollis Street, on Wednesday, the 19th February next, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, for the election of directors, and for other business.

By order of the Board,

THOS. FYSHE,
Cashier.

Halifax, 18th January, 1896. 30-4

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking-room, on and after Saturday, the 29th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 29th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 22nd January, 1896. 30-5

THE GUELPH JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company for the election of directors and other general purposes, will be held at the office of the undersigned, 7 Douglas Street, in the City of Guelph, on Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896, at 3 p.m.

A. H. MACDONALD,
Secretary.
30-3

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the company's office, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 12th February, at 12.30 p.m.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st February till after the meeting.

By order,
H. R. DRUMMOND,
Secretary.
28-5

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company will be held in the general offices of the company, in Deseronto, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1896, at 8.30 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.
Dated 8th January, 1896. 28-3

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Thousand Islands Railway Company will be held in the general offices of the company, in Deseronto, on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1896, at eight o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.
Dated 8th January, 1896. 28-3

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company will be held at the general offices of the company, in Deseronto, on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1896, at 8 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, and such other business as may be brought before the said meeting.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary.
Dated 8th January, 1896. 28-3

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held in the company's office, City Hall Station, Kingston, Ontario, at noon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors, and for other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary K. and P. Ry. Co.
Kingston, 9th January, 1896. 28-5

THE BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the company's office, south-west corner of Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, 5th February next, at noon.

By order of the directors,
R. H. TOMLINSON,
Manager.
28-4

THE DOMINION BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution for the quarter ending the 31st January next, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the banking-house, in this City, on and after Saturday, the first day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st to the 31st January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.
Toronto, 24th December, 1895. 26-5

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid-up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth, N.S., at the rate of six per centum per annum for the present half-year has been declared and will be payable on and after the 1st day of February next.

By order of the directors,
T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.
Yarmouth, N.S., 23rd December, 1895. 26-5

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased to transact business in Canada, that all its risks in Canada have expired, and that the said company will on or after the 22nd day of February, 1896, apply to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities; on or before which date all persons opposing such release are to file with the said Minister of Finance their opposition to such release.

Canadian and European Export
Credit System Company.
EDWARD SCHICKHAUS,
Preesidnt.
19-14

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of January next, both days inclusive.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its office, in St. Hyacinthe, on Monday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.
St. Hyacinthe, 27th December, 1895. 27-5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

Ottawa, 31 décembre 1895.

Robert Smeaton White, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, écuyer : Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

Il a aussi plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire émettre, en vertu des "Statuts revisés du Canada," chapitre 19, intitulé "Acte concernant les employés publics," une commission à l'officier public suivant :

Arthur Bourret, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, écuyer : Commis dans les douanes de Sa Majesté, à dater du 26 juillet 1892.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRE rapporté pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

Province d'Ontario.

District électoral de la Division Ouest de Huron.

Malcolm Colin Cameron, écuyer, de Goderich, Ont., *vice* l'Honorable James C. Patterson, qui a accepté la charge de Lieutenant-Gouverneur de la Province de Manitoba.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

DÉPÊCHES.

AU CHATEAU DE WINDSOR.

21 de novembre 1895.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine en conseil.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté daté le 29 de février 1868, rendu par Sa Majesté dans l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'*Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande*, 1862, il a plu à Sa Majesté d'ordonner que les navires du Danemark dont les certificats de nationalité danoise et d'enregistrement auront été datés dès et après le 1er d'octobre 1867, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans les dits certificats de nationalité et d'enregistrement danois ;

Et considérant que par un arrêté en conseil daté le 30e jour de décembre 1878, il a plu à Sa Majesté, au sujet des vapeurs danois, d'ordonner que si le propriétaire ou capitaine d'un navire marchand appartenant au royaume du Danemark, et mesuré après le 1er jour d'octobre 1878, qui est mû par la vapeur ou autre force motrice exigeant un espace pour les machines, désire que la déduction pour la chambre des machines dans son navire soit évaluée suivant les règlements concernant le mesurage de la chambre des machines et la déduction applicables aux navires britanniques, plutôt que d'après les règlements danois, la chambre des machines sera mesurée et la déduction sera calculée suivant les règlements britanniques ;

Et considérant que par un autre arrêté en conseil daté du 20e jour d'avril 1883, il a en outre plu à Sa Majesté d'ordonner que dans le cas où le tonnage de registre net de navires marchands appartenant au dit royaume du Danemark, qui sont mûs par la vapeur ou toute autre force motrice exigeant un espace pour les machines et dont le mesurage est suivant les règlements britanniques serait inscrit sur les dits certificats de nationalité et d'enregistrement danois délivrés le ou avant le 1er de septembre 1882, ces navires seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans les dits certificats ;

Et considérant que par l'article 84 de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, il est statué que lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil que les règlements de tonnage du dit acte ont été adoptés par un pays étranger, et y sont en force, Sa Majesté en conseil pourra ordonner que les navires du dit pays, seront, sans être remesurés dans les possessions de Sa Majesté, censés être du tonnage indiqué dans leurs certificats d'enregistrement ou autres papiers nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour les mêmes fins que le tonnage indiqué dans le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire ;

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté que les règlements de tonnage de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, ont été adoptés par le gouvernement de Sa Majesté le roi de Danemark, et que ces règlements y sont actuellement en vigueur, étant devenus exécutoires le 1er jour d'avril 1895 ;

Et considérant qu'il existe ou peut encore exister des navires appartenant au roi de Danemark auxquels les arrêtés précités du 29 de février 1868, du 30 de décembre 1878, et du 20 d'avril 1883, peuvent s'appliquer respectivement, et qu'il est à propos de ne pas révoquer ces arrêtés, mais de les laisser en vigueur aussi longtemps qu'il restera des navires auxquels ces arrêtés peuvent s'appliquer respectivement ;

Et considérant que les dispositions du premier article de l'*Acte concernant les règles de publication*, 1893, ont été remplies :

Sachez donc qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs ci-dessus mentionnés, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, de décréter que les navires marchands du royaume de Danemark, dont le mesurage le 1er jour d'avril 1895, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

30-3 C. L. PEEL.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[152]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 17e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

VU que le choléra asiatique est réputé exister sous forme épidémique dans certaines régions du Japon d'où l'importation de bulbes et de plantes a été exclue de vaisseaux en destination directe des Etats-Unis, et qui devaient être subséquemment expédiés par l'une des lignes de paquebots à un port canadien, il est prudent que ces bulbes et plantes, n'étant pas susceptibles d'être désinfectés, soient empêchés de franchir le cordon quarantenaire canadien,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du

Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, que l'importation en Canada de bulbes et plantes croissantes en terre, des régions du Japon infectées du choléra, soit, et elle est par le présent défendue.

Il plaît en outre à Son Excellence d'ordonner que le présent arrêté soit et il est par le présent déclaré un réglement quarantenaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
30-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

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[49]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 8e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, conformément à "l'Acte des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal," 57-58 Vict., chap. 48, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer Frank J. Hart, de Montréal, écuyer, membre de la Corporation des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal, *vice* l'Honorable Edward Murphy, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
29-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

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[78]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 7e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 de décembre 1895, modifiant l'article 19 des règlements concernant les poids et mesures établis par arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 42 des Arrêtés en Conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent annulé en tant qu'une erreur d'un point décimal y a été commise dans les poids en grains, et que les règlements corrigés ci-dessous soient et ils sont par le présent établis en leur lieu et place :—

	liv. av.
Pour chaque gallon	10
Pour chaque ½ gallon	5
Pour chaque pinte	2½
	grains troy.
Pour chaque ½ chopine	4375
Pour chaque roquille	2187
Pour chaque ½ roquille	1093

pesé à l'air contre des poids en cuivre à une température de 62° F., et avec le baromètre à 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[3884]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 13e jour de décembre 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'article 307 de " l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur," chapitre 34 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que Granby, dans la province de Québec, soit et il est par le présent constitué un port d'entrée auquel pourra être importé le tabac brut en feuilles.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS.—En vertu des dispositions de l'article cent un des Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 54, le bureau d'examinateurs des arpenteurs fédéraux se réunira au bureau de l'Arpenteur général, en la Cité d'Ottawa, lundi, le dixième jour de février prochain, à 9.30 a.m.

Par ordre,

P. B. SYMES,
30-2 Secrétaire du bureau.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies " il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 15e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Stevenson, de la ville de Chilliwack, dans le district de New Westminster, et province de la Colombie-Britannique, écuyer ; William Lovitt Hogg, inspecteur de la Western Loan and Trust Company (à resp. limitée), William Barclay Stephens, gérant de la Western Loan and Trust Company (à resp. limitée), Clarence Richard Gillard, médecin, et James Naismith Greenshields, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et Andrew Walker Fleck, écuyer, et William Dale Harris, ingénieur civil, tous deux de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario ; pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—

(*a*.) Acheter, prendre, ou autrement acquérir en tout ou en partie, et à une certaine époque ou de temps en temps, selon que la chose sera jugée la plus convenable, tout et chacun des terrains miniers, mines, biens mobiliers ou immobiliers, propriété, crédits, achalandage et actif de la "Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company " (à responsabilité limitée), et de se charger de, entreprendre et payer toutes les hypothèques et charges s'y rattachant, ou toute partie d'icelles respectivement, et aussi se charger de, entreprendre et payer toutes les obligations de la dite Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company (à resp. limitée) ;

(*b*.) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement une étendue ou des étendues de terrains miniers dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique et ailleurs en Canada, et les exploiter et en développer les ressources ;

(*c*.) Chercher, extraire, et recueillir de l'or, de l'argent, du cuivre, du nickel, du plomb, du fer et autres métaux, minéraux et minerais sous toutes les formes que ces choses pourront se trouver en Canada et ailleurs ;

(*d*.) Creuser, miner, broyer, fondre, affiner et manuturer ces métaux, minéraux et minerais, et les expédier ou vendre dans leur état naturel ou sous toute autre forme par tout le Canada et ailleurs, et à ces fins établir des ateliers, usines et entrepôts et les exploiter ;

(*e*.) Acheter ou acquérir de tout individu en tout ou en partie toute affaire d'une nature identique aux affaires que la présente compagnie est autorisée à faire, ainsi que l'achalandage, et tous terrains, propriété, privilèges, droits, contrats et obligations appartenant à ces affaires, en tout ou en partie ;

(*f*.) Construire, acquérir, posséder, noliser ou louer, naviguer et utiliser des navires à vapeur et autres, en tant qu'il sera nécessaire ou expédient pour le transport des produits des mines de la compagnie, ou autres fins semblables de la compagnie ;

(*g*.) Aider au moyen de boni, dons d'argent ou autrement à la construction et entretien d'une ligne ou de lignes de remorqueurs à vapeur, bateaux à vapeur, barges et autres bateaux naviguant entre les terrains et les propriétés de la compagnie ou s'y rattachant ;

(*h*.) Bâtir, construire et entretenir tous les quais et entrepôts nécessaires, et faire, construire, pourvoir et utiliser, employer, et exploiter des tramways mus par la vapeur, l'électricité ou autre pouvoir, des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphones, des réservoirs, aqueducs, canaux, digues, chutes d'eau, chemins, rues et autres travaux qui pourront être nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins de la compagnie ;

(*i*.) Acheter, et vendre de l'or, de l'argent, du cuivre, du nickel, du plomb, du fer et autres métaux, minéraux et minerais trouvés partout en Canada et ailleurs ;

(*j.*) Faire les opérations de mines hydrauliques ;

(*k.*) Acquérir pour les fins susdites, ou l'une ou plusieurs d'entr'elles, par achat, location ou autres, des baux de grèves, des privilèges d'eau, et droits riverains, et de creuser des fossés et des canaux, et bâtir et construire des conduites, fossés, aqueducs et tout autre système de conduite d'eau, et de transporter l'eau d'un endroit à un autre par tous moyens que la compagnie trouvera bons ;

(*l.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir des parts, débentures et valeurs d'autres compagnies semblables, en considération d'effets, articles ou marchandises vendus à telles semblables compagnies dans le cours ordinaire des affaires ;

(*m.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tout brevet ou brevets pour toute invention concernant les fins susdites que la compagnie pourra juger convenable, et vendre tout brevet ou brevets acquis par elle, ou tous droits de vendre, utiliser ou fabriquer en vertu de ces brevets respectivement.

Pourvu que rien de contenu aux présentes ne sera censé porter préjudice à aucuns droits individuels ou conférer à la dite compagnie le droit de construire des ponts, jetées ou travaux sur aucune rivière navigable en Canada sans le consentement du Gouverneur général en conseil ; ou de planter des poteaux ou de placer ses lignes de télégraphe ou de téléphone le long de la ligne d'aucun chemin de fer sans le consentement de la compagnie, ou des parties auxquelles ce chemin de fer appartient.

Pourvu de plus, que toute dépêche relative à l'administration de la justice, à l'arrestation des criminels, à la découverte ou poursuite des crimes, ainsi que les dépêches du gouvernement seront toujours transmises de préférence à toute autre dépêche, si quelque personne attachée à l'administration de la justice, ou quelque personne à ce autorisée par aucun ministre du Canada, l'exige,—sous le nom de “ Granite Creek Mining Company ” (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en quinze mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat Suppléant.

30-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de “ l'Acte des compagnies ” il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 18e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation William Wallace Wotherspoon, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, bourgeois, Francis Arthur Cowan Bickerdike, étudiant, William Smith, commerçant, John Ogilvie, agent, et Saumarez Carmichael, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Manufacturer, construire, acheter, vendre, disposer, et ériger toutes sortes de machineries et de machines pour composer, mouler et imprimer les caractères typographiques, et toute machinerie se rattachant aux dites opérations, et acquérir et disposer de brevets et droits brevetés s'y rattachant, et faire toutes autres choses qui seront nécessaires ou propres à atteindre les objets susdits ou aucun d'eux,—sous le nom de “ The Canadian Composing Company ” (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt et un mille piastres, divisé en deux cent dix actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

30-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de “ l'Acte des compagnies,” il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 17e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Henry Aldin Sherwin, manufacturier, Edward Porter Williams, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de Cleveland, dans l'Etat d'Ohio, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; John Fairfield Weare, manufacturier, de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; Walter Horace Cottingham, marchand, et Archibald William Stevenson, comptable, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer, vendre et disposer de toutes sortes de peintures, couleurs, plomb, huile, verre, vernis et fournitures de peintre,—sous le nom de “ Compagnie Walter H. Cottingham ” (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

30-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de “ l'Acte des compagnies ” il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 8e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Thomas Pringle, ingénieur mécanicien ; William McLea Walbank, ingénieur civil ; George Bull Burland, marchand ; Jeffry Hale Burland, marchand ; Samuel Carsley, marchand ; Edward Kirk Greene, marchand ; William Shanks Evans, gentilhomme ; Peter Lyall, entrepreneur ; James Shearer, manufacturier ; Hugh Graham, éditeur ; Alexander Pringle, ingénieur mécanicien ; John Buchanan Hutcheson, comptable ; Georgina N. Macphail (épouse séparée de biens de John Andrew Macphail, M.D.) ; Joseph Misael Fortier, manufacturier ; Henry Herbert Lyman, marchand ; Sir William Hales Hingston, chevalier ; Robert Davidson McGibbon, avocat et conseil de la Reine, tous de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; Michael Patrick Davis, entrepreneur, Alexander Fraser, marchand de bois ; Robert M. Cox, marchand, tous de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario ; James Armstrong, agent d'immeubles, John J. Cook, agent d'immeubles, tous deux de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario ; Frederick Hellyer, importateur, de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat de l'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique ; William Henry Davis, entrepreneur, de la ville de Cornwall, dans la province d'Ontario ; George Herrick Duggan, ingénieur civil, du village de Dorval, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a.*) Construire les châteaux d'eau, les usines à gaz et les outillages électriques pour produire la lumière, la chaleur et la force motrice, et les exploiter, transmettre, utiliser, louer et vendre et en disposer à toutes personnes ou corporations ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, entretenir, bâtir, ériger ou construire des barrages, conduites d'eau et déversoirs et autres accessoires, et à cette fin acquérir des chutes d'eau, et les développer, utiliser, vendre ou louer, et acheter des terrains contigus à ces chutes d'eau, et les développer, améliorer, louer et vendre ; (*b.*) Construire et posséder, acheter et vendre des machineries pour servir à développer la dite industrie, et construire des travaux aux rapides Lachine, dans la province de Québec, conformément aux termes de l'arrêté en conseil du 3 d'août, 1895, pour produire la puissance requise pour les fins de l'industrie ; (*c.*) Acquérir des droits brevetés pour les fins de la compagnie, ci-dessus mentionnées, et les céder ou louer à volonté, et généralement faire toutes les opérations se rattachant à la manufacture, application, transmission et emploi de l'électricité, du gaz ou autres pouvoirs éclairants, et la construction, exploitation et emploi des aqueducs et chutes d'eau, et toute autre opération s'y rattachant, par tout le Canada ; (*d.*) Acquérir la propriété, la charte, les privilèges, et les droits de la Citizens Light and Power Company (à resp. limitée), ou se fusionner avec la dite compagnie aux conditions mutuellement acceptées,—sous le nom de “ The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company,” (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de un million de piastres, divisé en dix mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 17e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

29-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 15e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Nicholas Knight Connolly, de la cité de Québec, entrepreneur; John Baker Murphy, marchand, et James Swift, expéditeur, tous deux de la cité de Kingston; Micheal Connolly, entrepreneur, et Edward Andrew D. Morgan, avocat, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes savoir:—(*a*) Construire, acquérir, noliser et vendre des navires à vapeur et autres pour le transport des passagers, de la malle, des messageries et autre fret, et de remorquer des vaisseaux et radeaux sur toutes les eaux navigables du Canada, et ailleurs; posséder et louer des quais et entrepôts, faire des opérations de messageries et d'entreposage, et de faire des contrats ou des arrangements avec tout gouvernement, corporation ou personne pour toutes fins se rattachant à ces opérations; (*b*) Emprunter des fonds sur le crédit de la compagnie et émettre des obligations, débentures ou autres garanties pour toutes telles sommes empruntées, aux prix qui seront jugés nécessaires ou convenables, mais aucune telle débentures sera pour un montant moindre que cent piastres; (*c*) Hypothéquer ou engager les biens meubles et immeubles de la compagnie afin de garantir les sommes empruntées par la compagnie, mais le montant emprunté ne devra jamais excéder soixante-quinze pour cent du capital-actions réellement payé de la compagnie, mais la limitation créé par la présente clause, ne s'appliquera pas aux billets escomptés par la compagnie, sous le nom de "The North American Transportation Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 17e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
29-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Edward L. Goold, de la dite cité de Brantford, dans la province d'Ontario, manufacturier, William J. Knowles, du même lieu, manufacturier, William H. Shapley, du même lieu, manufacturier, Helen J. Reville, du même lieu, femme mariée, Lizzie H. Goold, du même lieu, fille majeure, pour les fins suivantes, savoir:—Commercer sur toutes sortes de fournitures de bicycles, tricycles, voitures ou autres, sous le nom de "The Brantford Bicycle Supply Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt-cinq mille piastres, divisé en deux cent cinquante actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET.
28-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 3e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Hughes Conroy, commerçant, et David Bankier Gardner, teneur de livres, fidéicommissaires de Maria Jane Conroy, veuve de feu John C. Conroy, et de son fils Maurice Nelson, tous deux de la ville d'Aylmer, dans la province de Québec; William Jackson Conroy, commerçant, et Ernest R. Bisson, agent, tous deux de l'endroit connu comme "Deschênes Mills," dans la dite province de Québec; et John Stoughton Dennis, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, employé au service civil, dans le but de fonder, construire et mettre en opération un établissement et des usines pour la manufacture et production de l'électricité pour chauffage, éclairage et pouvoir, et pour en faire la vente et distribution dans la ville d'Aylmer, canton de Hull, et d'autres places dans la province de Québec, ainsi que dans le canton de Nepean et la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario,—sous le nom de "The Deschênes Electric Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de soixante mille piastres, divisé en six cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 3e jour de janvier 1896, portant augmentation du capital-actions de la "Compagnie manufacturière Chanteloup" (à resp. limitée), de dix mille piastres ($10,000) à deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 9e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires, en date du 31e jour de décembre 1895, portant augmentatson du capital-actions de la "Canadian Cone Coupler Carriage Company" (à resp. limitée), de vingt-cinq mille (25,000) piastres à cinquante mille (50,000) piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
28-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John William Coy, manufacturier, Harry Ellis, surintendant des machines, Henry Flummerfelt, tanneur, Florence Adelaide Coy, femme mariée, tous de la cité de Sainte-Catherine, dans la province d'Ontario; et Lozenzo Clarke Raymond, de la ville de Welland, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes:—Manufacturer des cordages et des courroies, tanner le cuir, et les vendre, sous le nom de "The Power Rope and Belting Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt mille piastres, divisé en deux cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 3e jour de janvier 1896.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 28e jour de décembre 1895, constituant en corporation John Connor, de la cité de Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, manufacturier, Nicholas K. Connolly, entrepreneur, de la cité de Québec, Michael Connolly, entrepreneur, Edward A'D. Moran, avocat, et John Ogilvy, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes:—Manufacturer, acheter et vendre toutes sortes de câbles, ficelle à lier, cordage, étoupe et autres produits du chanvre, jute, agavé, lin, manille, coton et autres fibres, et acheter, vendre et produire les dits matériaux et fibres; acheter, faire, manufacturer, et vendre toutes sortes de machines, outillage et accessoires requis dans la dite industrie,—sous le nom de "Compagnie Continentale de cordage et ficelle" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 28e jour de décembre 1895.

J. ALDRIC OUIMET,
27-3 Secrétaire d'Etat suppléant.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

N° 1 de 1896.

INDICATEURS DES MARÉES POUR HALIFAX ET QUÉBEC.

Ces indicateurs des marées sont préparés par la division hydrographique du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, et sont fournis aux principaux almanachs pour publicité. Ils sont basés sur des observations des marées prises directement aux susdits havres, et c'est la première fois que des indicateurs préparés d'après l'observation directe des marées sont publiés pour des ports canadiens.

Les indicateurs des marées publiés jusqu'ici étaient basés sur des différences fixes de ports éloignés, ordinairement de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique ; et par suite l'époque de l'eau haute a été gravement erronée dans le cours du mois lunaire, plus particulièrement aux quadratures. Aussi l'époque de l'eau haute seule a été donnée, et non la hauteur de la marée.

Les observations sur lesquelles sont basés les présents indicateurs ont été prises des colonnes indicatrices automatiques, spécialement munies d'appareils réchauffants pour les empêcher de geler en hiver, afin d'obtenir une série continue d'observations jour et nuit pendant l'année. Sept de ces colonnes indicatrices ont été établies par ce ministère depuis 1893. Elles sont situées comme suit :—

Havre de Québec, au bassin de radoub de Lévis.
Pointe-au-Père, près du phare.
Pointe Sud-Ouest, Anticosti.
Baie Forteau, détroit de Belle-Ile.
Ile Saint-Paul, au large du Cap-Breton.
Halifax, au quai de la Marine et des Pêcheries.
Saint-Jean, N.-B., au quai de Reed.

Les relevés de ces colonnes indicatrices après avoir été soigneusement mis en tableaux et réduits au niveau de l'eau basse, sont expédiés au *Nautical Almanac Office*, Londres. Là, les constants de marée sont déterminés au moyen des plus récentes méthodes d'analyse, et les prédictions des marées pour l'année suivante sont faites au moyen d'une machine à computer les marées d'une forme spéciale.

Le temps employé dans ces indicateurs des marées est toujours le temps universel, lequel diffère du temps moyen de Greenwich d'un égal nombre d'heures. La hauteur de la marée à l'eau haute de même qu'à l'eau basse est aujourd'hui donnée pour la première fois dans ces indicateurs ; cela est d'un grand avantage pour connaître la profondeur d'eau praticable dans la partie du chenal des navires du Saint-Laurent soumise à la marée, et aussi pour les navires entrant dans les bassins de radoub à Halifax et Québec.

Marées à Halifax pour 1896.—Celles-ci sont basées sur les observations de la marée pendant les deux années 1860 et 1861 ; et avant de faire les calculs pour 1897, les observations de deux autres années 1851 et 1852 seront ajoutées, afin d'étendre la base des prédictions. Ce sont les seules observations connues ; mais avec la nouvelle colonne indicatrice érigée à Halifax cette saison, il sera possible d'arriver à une plus grande exactitude.

Les différences des marées de Halifax, qui sont données pour la côte Atlantique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, sont les différences des Etablissements prises de la liste de l'Amirauté. Elles seront exactes à la pleine et la nouvelle lune, et seront très approximatives aussi dans tout le cours du mois, vu que les différences mêmes sont minimes.

A l'île Saint-Paul, où la marée entre dans le golfe Saint-Laurent, elles ont une inégalité diurne exceptionnelle. Les deux marées du même jour, varient de plus d'une heure, tôt ou tard, lorsque le déclin de la lune est à son maximum. Cette inégalité diurne est aussi remarquable dans les marées à Pictou. C'est probablement pour cette raison que les différences de marées de Halifax ou New-York sont si imparfaites lorsqu'on les applique aux côtes du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Les différences de marées pour ces côtes ne sont donc pas données aujourd'hui avec les indicateurs de ce ministère, tant que de meilleures déterminations ne pourront être obtenues.

Marées de Quebec pour 1896.—Elles sont basées sur les observations obtenues depuis novembre 1893, et leur exactitude sera perfectionnée à mesure que les observations augmenteront. Telles qu'elles sont elles surpassent de beaucoup les autres tables déjà publiées. La hauteur de la marée est renvoyée au niveau des basses eaux sur la carte de l'Amirauté du havre de Québec.

Les différences des marées pour le bas Saint-Laurent sont prises de la liste des Etablissements de l'Amirauté ; et depuis elles ont été comparées avec les observations obtenues dans l'année 1895, des colonnes indicatrices à la Pointe-au-Père et Anticosti. Elles font voir que les différences de marées de Québec sont remarquablement constantes dans tout le cours du mois. L'avertissement qu'elles ne sont exactes qu'à la pleine et la nouvelle lune seulement est donc inutile. Toutefois il est bon de noter que l'époque et la hauteur de la marée dans le bas Saint-Laurent sont soumises à des irrégularités pendant les fortes tempêtes.

Les observations des colonnes indicatrices dans le district de Belle-Ile et à Saint-Jean, N.-B., n'ont pas encore été réduites ; et ce ministère n'a pas encore publié de données pour la Baie de Fundy.

Les indicateurs des marées pour Halifax et Québec ont été fournis aux almanachs ci-dessous :—

Le *Canadian Almanac*, publié par la Cie Copp-Clark, de Toronto.

Le *Star Almanac*, publié par l'imprimerie du *Star* de Montréal.

Le *Greenwood's Almanac*, publié par W. N. Greenwood, Lancaster, Angleterre.

Le *Cogswell's Almanac*, publié par R. H. Cogswell, contenant les indicateurs de Halifax seulement.

Les indicateurs des marées pour Québec seront aussi incorporés dans les "Indicateurs des marées et autres renseignements relatifs au chenal des navires entre Montréal et Québec," publiés par les Commissaires du Havre de Montréal.

Les indicateurs des marées furent aussi offerts à l'Almanach Belcher pour 1896, mais ne furent pas publiés ; et les indicateurs pour Halifax dans ce même almanach font quelquefois un écart de 40 minutes, tôt ou tard, comparés aux indicateurs fournis par ce ministère.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et de Pêcheries.
Ministère de la Marine et Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 8 janvier 1896. 30–3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 65 de 1895.

NOTE SUR LES COURANTS DANS LE GOLFE SAINT-LAURENT ET LE DÉTROIT DE BELLE-ILE.

L'attention des marins est attirée sur les résultats suivants qu'a donnés le Relevé des marées et courants dans les eaux canadiennes, conduit par M. W. Bell Dawson, I. C., pour le ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries du Canada :—

Courant dans le détroit de Belle-Ile.

Le détroit proprement dit s'étend sur une longueur de 50 milles, avec une largeur de 10 à 15 milles, et va de l'est à l'ouest (magnétiquement). En été le courant dans ce détroit a les traits caractéristiques suivants, comme le font voir des observations faites dans dans les mois de juillet et septembre 1894 :—

Le courant est essentiellement de marée dans sa nature ; dans des conditions normales il tourne régulièrement avec la marée, et coule est et ouest dans le détroit avec des vitesses à peu près égales. Les conditions sont normales dans le temps modéré et durant les légers vents d'ouest. A ces époques-là le courant atteint une vitesse d'environ deux nœuds à l'heure dans chaque direction.

Durant ces gros vents, surtout ceux d'est et ouest, le courant qui suit le vent devient plus fort que celui qui va à l'encontre ; et éventuellement le courant peut devenir continu dans la même direction que le vent. Il peut ainsi courir dans une même direction pendant deux ou trois jours de suite. Les plus grandes vitesses du courant qui ont été observées pendant les gros vents, sont comme suit : De l'est, 3·15 nœuds ; et de l'ouest 2·50 nœuds à l'heure.

La différence dans le courant aux côtés opposés du détroit est à peine appréciable, sauf que vers le côté nord le courant serait un peu plus fort, ou plus persistant, dans une même direction.

Tant que des conditions normales prévalent, la différence du flux dans les deux directions est qu'il est plus considérable venant de l'est. Aussi, le flux réel dans toute l'année, en tenant compte de l'influence du vent, semble être plus grand en entrant de l'est qu'en sortant de l'ouest.

La présence de banquises dans le détroit et la température de l'eau ont aussi un rapport avec la direction prédominante du courant, mais ils n'offrent pas un indice sûr de la direction réelle du courant dans le moment.

D'après ces traits caractéristiques du courant dans ce détroit, il est clair qu'un navire peut dépasser son estime dans l'une ou l'autre direction dans le détroit. Encore, les vaisseaux entrant par le détroit ne doivent pas compter que le courant est nécessairement en leur faveur en courant vers l'ouest pour doubler l'extrémité est d'Anticosti, car les observations indiquent qu'il est possible pour le courant dans le détroit même et aussi à l'extrémité nord-est du golfe Saint-Laurent d'être contre eux dans cette direction.

Courants entre la côte de Gaspé et Anticosti.

Sur la carte de l'Amirauté intitulée : "Entrée au fleuve Saint-Laurent," No 1621, un courant est représenté comme coulant constammant du nord-ouest le long de la côte de Gaspé, à trois milles environ du rivage. Une autre ligne de courant constant est aussi tirée depuis le Cap Madeleine jusqu'à un point sud-ouest d'Anticosti, et se trouve à croiser le milieu du passage entre la côte de Gaspé et Anticosti. C'est cette ligne centrale de courant qui est seule représentée sur la carte générale du Golfe Saint-Laurent, No 2516. Toutefois, les "Sailing Directions" expliquent que le courant ne suit pas ces deux lignes en même temps. (*Voir* St. Lawrence Pilot" vol. I, p. 20, édition de 1894.)

Ainsi donc, l'on peut considérer ces lignes comme routes alternatives que le courant peut prendre. La première de ces lignes représente assez bien la direction ordinaire du courant sur la côte de Gaspé. La plus grande vitesse de ce courant durant les mois de juillet et septembre 1895, a été de 2·80 nœuds à l'heure, d'après des observations prises à cinq milles de la Pointe Renommée.

Lorsque le courant suit l'autre route au milieu du passage, la direction du courant le long de la côte de Gaspé peut même être renversée. Ce fait est arrivé les 27 et 30 de juillet 1895. L'on constata alors que le courant à la hauteur de la Pointe Renommée venait du sud-est avec une vitesse de près de 1½ nœuds, ou contrairement à sa direction ordinaire.

Ce changement dans la direction du courant est probablement dû à l'influence du vent, mais le rapport entre le courant et le vent n'a pas encore été définitivement établi.

La vitesse du courant est sujette à une fluctuation qui semble correspondre à la marée. Il arrive aussi parfois qu'il change de direction de façon à courir directement à terre ou au large pendant 2 ou 4 heures. Ceci a été observé tant sur le côté de Gaspé au sud-est de la Pointe Renommée que sur le côté d'Anticosti entre les pointes sud-ouest et ouest, à des distances de 4 ou 7 milles du rivage ; le courant avait alors une vitesse variant d'un demi-nœud à près de 1½ nœuds par heure, et se dirigeait soit à terre ou au large.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 232*b* et 282 du détroit de Belle-Ile ; et les Nos. 1621 et 2516 du Saint-Laurent. Aussi, le "St. Lawrence Pilot," 6e édition, 1894, vol. I, Courants, pp. 17 et 20.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 20 décembre 1895.

☞Tous les relèvements, à moins d'avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides à la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada." 28-3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 66 de 1895.

AMÉLIORATION AU FEU SUR LE QUAI DES ÉBOULEMENTS.

En juin 1894, le feu sur le quai des Eboulements, sur la rive nord du fleuve Saint-Laurent en aval de Québec, a été amélioré.

Le feu de tête de mât jusque là en usage a été abandonné, et le mât enlevé, et le feu a été exhibé d'une lanterne carrée en bois construite sur le toit de l'appenti qui recouvre la descente à l'extrémité du quai.

Le feu reste blanc fixe comme auparavant. Il est à 23 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux, et devrait être visible à 5 milles de tous les points d'approche par eau. L'appareil d'éclairage consiste d'une lentille en verre pressé.

L'appenti et la chambre d'attente auprès, ainsi que la nouvelle lanterne sont peinturés en brun avec garnitures en blanc. La hauteur depuis le plancher du quai jusqu'à la girouette de la lanterne est de 20 pieds.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'amirauté Nos. 314 et 2516, et la Liste des phares canadiens No. 622.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 24 décembre 1895.

☞Tous les relèvements, sauf avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides pour faciliter la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada." 28-3

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
17 janvier 1896.

O. G. 2.

EFFECTIFS.

1. L'ordre général 33 de 1892, est par le présent modifié en en retranchant les mots "ou aides-chirurgiens" dans la deuxième ligne.

2. Les corps de la Milice Active qui, antérieurement au 19 d'août 1892, avaient droit d'avoir un aide-chirurgien continueront à les porter sur leur cadre.

3. Toutefois, lorsqu'un corps de la Milice Active reçoit l'ordre de joindre un camp d'instruction, pour les exercices annuels, il ne sera accompagné que d'un seul officier médical. L'officier régimentaire de ce corps désignera l'officier médical qui remplira ce devoir.

4. Il ne sera retiré de solde que pour un seul officier médical en vertu du présent ordre pour exercices annuels dans une même année ; et le taux de cette solde sera fixé selon le grade de l'officier médical désigné pour le service (B.A.G. 58786).

ETAT COMPARATIF D'EFFICACITÉ—BATTERIES DE CAMPAGNE, 1895.

Batterie.	Numéro.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et équipement.	Canons, affûts et équipements.	Chevaux.	Harnais et sellerie.	Défilé au pas.	Manœuvres de force.	Exercice au sabre.	Grandes manœuvres.	Discipline et campement.	Questions. Officiers.	Questions. Sous-officiers.	Feux.	Salles d'armes.	Perçage des fusées de projectiles creux.	Pointage des canons.	Absents.	Officiers absents.	Total.	Officier inspecteur.
		Maximum possible	24	32	24	32	15	56	16	32	36	80	128	50	20	25 25%	38·4 10%				
1. Ottawa	2e.	Major Bliss..........	22	30	16	28	14	56	12	25	32	68	115	34	18	19	29·	..	..	518·	Major Drury.
2. Hamilton. ..	4e.	Lieut-col. Van Wagner	20	28	20	30	15	48	12	30	34	70	107	39	20	22	17·7	..	..	512·7	Lt-col Cotton.
3. Winnipeg...	13e.	Major Coutlee........	21	30	20	28	13	40	8	28	30	77	105	45	20	22·75	19·4	..	..	507·15	Lt-col Holmes.
4. Québec.	1er.	Major Boulanger......	22	30	22	25	12	45	12	20	30	55	102	40	18	22·	36·8	..	..	491·8	Lt-col. Montizambert.
5. Newcastle...	12e.	Lieut-col. Call.......	18	19	22	24	11	50	12	26	32	76	102	26	13	22·25	36·75	..	..	489·65	Capit. Hudon.
6. Woodstock..	10e.	Lieut-col. Dibblee....	20	19	24	26	9	46	12	22	26	48	121	19	16	23¾	33·	..	1	463·75	" "
7. Sydney.	17e.	Major McLeod..	18	24	14	26	8	44	10	24	26	35	52	40	10	22·5	31·8	..	2	385·3	Lt-col. Montizambert.
8. Durham	14e.	Lieut-col. McLean....	12	25	16	25	7	30	8	20	27	41	94	24½	12	15·75	22·4	3	..	376·65	Major Drury.
9. Shefford	15e.	Lieut-col. T. Amyrauld	14	16	18	20	5	46	10	20	15	52	77	35	10	13·	26·7	5	..	372·7	Lt-col Montizambert.
10. Gananoque..	8e.	Lieut-col. McKenzie..	18	28	22	30	15	40	14	28	28	59	11	23	20	18·25	16·4	9	1	361·65	Lt-col Cotton.
11. Kingston....	5e.	Major Drennan.......	24	30	20	32	15	46	12	28	34	53	18	15	18	14·25	16·2	20	..	355·45	" "
12. London.	6e.	Lieut-colonel Peters...	12	18	18	20	12	30	8	16	10	32	28	8	10	0	9·8	26	3	205·8	" "
Toronto.....	9e.	N'ont pas fait d'exerc.																			
Guelph ...	11et 16e.																				
Montréal.....	3e.																				
Canal Welland..	7e.																				

ÉTAT COMPARATIF D'EFFICACITÉ—ARTILLERIE DE PLACE—1895.

Bataillon et compagnie. Nouvelle organisation.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et équipement.	Maniement des armes et tir.	Exercices de compagnie.	Manœuvres de force.	Discipline et économie interne.	Questions. Officiers.	Questions. Sous-officiers.	Absents.	Total.	Officiers absents.	Moyenne du bataillon.	Officier inspecteur.
	Maximum possible.	10	20	20	80	10	40	48		228			
Montréal.													
N° 1	Major McEwan........	10	17	15	72	9	29	46	3	195	1	......	Lieut-colonel Montizambert, inspecteur d'artillerie.
N° 2...............	do Ogilvy..........	10	16	14	67	9	28	33	6	171	1		
N° 3...............	do Reid	10	18	16	71	9	31	42	6	191	1		
											—	185⅔	
Halifax.													
N° 1.	Major Garrison..	9	16	14	70	9	30	44	15	177	....	......	Lieut-colonel Montizambert, inspecteur d'artillerie.
N° 2...............	do Hesslein.......	9	17	17	75	9	35	39	23	178			
N° 3...............	do Maxwell.......	9	15	17	65	9	34	44	19	174			
N° 4	do Stewart........	9	17	16	75	9	32	41	27	172			
											—	175·25	
Comté de Québec.	Major Hudon	7	16	15	68	7	24	32	5	164	2		Capitaine Fages, A.R.C.
Bat. de la C.-Britannique													
N° 1...............	Major Sargison.......	7	18	17	26	8	30	33	37	103	1	....	Lieut-colonel Montizambert, inspecteur d'artillerie.
N° 2...............	do Williams......	7·5	16	16	33	8	24	39	50	93·5	2		
N° 3...............	do Gregory	9	20	19	51	9	16	47	33	138	3		
N° 4...............	Lieutenant Clinton....	10	13	13	....	7	22	48	24	89	2		
N° 5...............	Major Townley.......	8·5	19	18	....	8	39	45	22	115·5			
											—	107·8	
Ancienne organisation...	....	....	....	....	....	....	48	72	....	260			
Batail. du N.-Brunswick.													
N° 1...............	Capitaine Crawford...	9	17	18	75	9	47	71		246	....	......	Lieut-colonel Montizambert, inspecteur d'artillerie.
N° 2...............	do Baxter......	9	17	16	73	9	45	68		237			
N° 3...............	do Gordon......	9	16	17	60	9	27	69	8	199	1		
N° 4	do Armstrong..	9	17	17	70	9	42	69	2	231			
N° 5...............	do White	8	14	18	30	8	31	27	12	124	1		
											—	207·2	

ÉTAT COMPARATIF D'EFFICACITÉ—ARTILLERIE DE PLACE—1895—*Suite.*

Bataillon et compagnie. Nouvelle organisation.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et équipement.	Maniement des armes et tir.	Exercices de compagnie.	Manœuvres de force.	Discipline et économie interne.	Questions.		Absents.	Total.	Officiers absents.	Moyenne du bataillon.	Officier inspecteur.
							Officiers.	Sous-officiers.					
	Maximum possible.	10	20	20	80	10	40	48		228			
Bataillon de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.													
N° 1	Capitaine Davidson	10	18	17	75	10	46	72	....	248	....	......	Lieut-colonel Montizambert, inspecteur d'artillerie.
N° 2	do Moore	10	19	17	71	10	48	64	....	239			
N° 3	do Owen	9	15	10	75	10	31	72	2	220	1		
N° 4	do Brennan	7	12	8	60	8	44	59	3	195			
N° 5	Lieutenant Fraser	9	12	8	40	8	31	63	....	171	1		
											—	214·6	
Comp. de la baie Mahone	Capitaine Ernst	8	13	12	36	10	32	35	8	138	1		Lt.-col. Montizambert, insp. d'artillerie.
do de Digby	Major Daly	7	12	12	37	8	13	47	12	124			
do de Yarmouth	do Jolly	9	15	15	38	10	40	61	4	184			
do de Lévis n° 1	Capitaine Martineau	8	18	17	75	9	....	....	....	......	1	......	Capit. Fages, A.R.C.
do de Lévis n° 2	Major Vien	6	16	15	65	7	48	65	....	222			
do de Cobourg	Capitaine MacNachtan	8	18	20	80	10	32	70	....	238	....	......	Lt-col. Cotton, inspec. d'artill.
do de Pictou, N.-E.	Capitaine Craig	Pas d'exercice.											

Par ordre,
M. AYLMER, lieut.-colonel,
Sous-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
Ottawa, 18 janvier 1896.

O. G. 4.

MILICE ACTIVE.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

CAVALERIE.

1ER HUSSARDS.—Troupe "D."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant provisoirement : George Clarence King, gentilhomme, *vice* Bennet, promu.

8E "PRINCESS LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS."—Troupe "H."—Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant Edwin Ketchum Parks, pour compléter l'effectif.

Troupe "G."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant Guy Stanhope Kinnear, pour compléter l'effectif.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

GARDES À PIED DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant Agar Stewart Allan-Masterton Adamson, *vice* Ferrier, qui s'est retiré.

6E BATAILLON "FUSILIERS."—Le Quartier-maître et Capitaine Honoraire William D. McLaren aura le grade honoraire de major à compter du 9 de février 1895, après 10 années de service comme quartier-maître.

7E BATAILLON "FUSILIERS."—Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant Edward Otto Graves, *vice* Moore, transféré.

8E BATAILLON "ROYAL RIFLES."—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Arthur Scott Ives, de se retirer.

Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant Henry John Lamb, *vice* Burstall, qui s'est retiré.

10E BATAILLON "GRENADIERS ROYAUX."—Est nommé lieutenant provisoirement : Charles Stewart Wilkie, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

12E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "YORK RANGERS."—Compagnie No. 2.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant : Stephen Yarwood Baldwin, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

13E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE.—Il est permis au lieutenant Harry B. Witton de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de lieutenant en se retirant.

Est nommé major : le Capitaine et major titulaire John Stoneman, *vice* Moore, promu.

Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant John Harry Herring, *vice* Stoneman, promu.

Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant William Alexander Logie, *vice* Herring, promu.

17E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "LÉVIS."—Le grade titulaire de major est accordé au Capitaine Isaïe Emile Demers, à compter du 8 de janvier 1896, après 10 années de service comme capitaine.

26E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE LÉGÈRE "MIDDLESEX."—Compagnie No. 4.—Il est permis au Capitaine provisoire Henry Dreaney de se retirer.

Est nommé capitaine : le Capitaine Thomas E. Robson, de la compagnie No. 8, *vice* Dreaney, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 8.—Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant Bartholomew Robson, *vice* Thomas E. Robson, transféré.

28E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "PERTH."—Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Wellington Johnston Knox, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

Compagnie No. 8.—Le 2nd Lieutenant Robert McFarlane ayant négligé de se qualifier, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : William Sproule Watson, gentilhomme, *vice* McFarlane, qui s'est retiré.

30E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "WELLINGTON."—Compagnie No. 6.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : William Matthew Head, gentilhomme, *vice* Loree, qui s'est retiré.

32E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "BRUCE."—Compagnie No. 4.—Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant Daniel Crerar Petrie, *vice* Nelson, promu.

38E BATAILLON "CARABINIERS DUFFERIN DU CANADA."—Il est permis au Capitaine Herbert D. Curtis de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

39e Bataillon de Carabiniers “Norfolk.”—Compagnie No. 4.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Levi Mayer de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Daniel Anderson, gentilhomme, *vice* Mayer, qui s'est retiré.

46e Bataillon d'Infanterie “East Durham.”—Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé lieutenant, provisoirement : Sergent John Franklin Clark, pour compléter l'effectif.

47e Bataillon d'Infanterie “Frontenac.”—Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Sergent Frank Clement, pour compléter l'effectif.

63e Bataillon de Carabiniers “Halifax.”—Le grade de major titulaire est accordé au Capitaine John Tremaine Twining à compter du 8 janvier 1896, après 10 années de service comme capitaine.

66e Bataillon “Fusiliers de la Princesse Louise.”—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Arthur C. Thompson ayant quitté les limites, son nom est retranché du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant Harry E. Sawyer de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant : Le 2nd Lieutenant Charles J. T. Stewart, *vice* Henderson, transféré.

Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement : Frederick William Darwall, gentilhomme, *vice* Thompson, qui s'est retiré ; Frank Salter, gentilhomme, *vice* Stewart, promu, et Robert Billopp, *vice* Sawyer, qui s'est retiré.

71e Bataillon d'Infanterie “York.”—Compagnie No. 7.—Est nommé lieutenant, provisoirement : Harry Fulton McLeod, gentilhomme, *vice* Fisher, promu.

81e Bataillon d'Infanterie “Portneuf.”—Il est permis au Payeur et Major Honoraire George D. B. Watters de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de major honoraire.

85e Bataillon d'Infanterie.—Compagnie No. 3.—Le Lieutenant provisoire J. R. Emile Ducharme ayant négligé de se qualifier, son nom est retranché du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Joseph Théophile Lanoix, gentilhomme, *vice* Ducharme, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 6.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Frédéric E. Villeneuve de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Michel F. Larochelle, gentilhomme, *vice* Villeneuve, qui s'est retiré.

87e Bataillon d'Infanterie “Québec.”—Compagnie No. 1.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant Joseph E. Villeneuve de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Joseph Arthur LaRue, gentilhomme, *vice* Villeneuve, qui s'est retiré.

88e Bataillon d'Infanterie “Kamouraska et Charlevoix.”—Compagnie No. 1.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Edgar Morin ayant négligé de se qualifier, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Georges Samuel La Broquerie de La Brière, gentilhomme, *vice* Morin, qui s'est retiré.

89e Bataillon d'Infanterie “Témiscouata et Rimouski.”—Compagnie No. 2.—Est nommé lieutenant provisoirement : le Sergent A. B. Gagnon, pour compléter l'effectif.

94e Bataillon d'Infanterie de Victoria, “Argyle Highlanders.”—Compagnie No. 6.—Est nommé capitaine : le 2nd Lieutenant William R. McKenzie, pour compléter l'effectif.

Compagnie de Carabiniers de Gore Bay.—Cette compagnie s'étant désorganisée, est rayée du contrôle de la Milice Active.

Il est permis au Lieutenant David Beatty de se retirer et de retenir le grade de lieutenant.

Les noms des officiers provisoires ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active :—

Le Capitaine provisoire James M. Fraser.
Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Peter J. Anderson.

Compagnie de Carabiniers de Thessalon.—Cette compagnie s'étant désorganisée, est rayée du contrôle de la Milice Active.

Les noms des officiers provisoires ci-dessous mentionnés sont rayés du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active :—

Le Capitaine provisoire William A. Kutch.
Le Lieutenant provisoire Thomas A. Strain.
Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire John Glanville.

CERTIFICATS ACCORDÉS.

Grade, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Degré.	Moyenne de points obtenus.		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Percentage Moyen.
CAVALERIE.						
2nd Lt. H. C. Bickford, G.C.G.G.	1	A	A	79	81	80
ARTILLERIE.						
Capor. Albert Bouchard, B.C. n° 1, A.C.	1	A	B	70	70	70
Clairon William Jackson, B.C. n° 16, A.C.	2	Certificat de clairon.				
“ Hebert G. Proctor, B.C. “ A ”, A.C.	2	“			“	
“ Charles Wm. Maddock, B.C. “ A ”, A.C.	2	“			“	
“ Frederick Williams, B.C. n° 8, C.A.	2	“			“	
INFANTERIE.						
2nd Lt. Frederick O. Burgess, 22e Bn.	2	A	A	70	58½	64
“ George William Campbell, 25e Bn.	2	A	A	58	45½	51½
“ Daniel Crerar Petrie, 32e Bn.	2	A	A	72	64	68
“ Frederick Wolfraim, 40e Bn.	2	A	A	68	69	68½
1er Serg. G. B. Frend, 77e Bn.	1	C	B	70	70⅔	70½
Serg. R. A. Edington, 22e Bn.	2	A	B	61½	62	62
“ John H. Elmes, 22e Bn.	2	A	B	56½	58	57
“ Arthur R. Cuthbert, 22e Bn.	2	A	B	78	54	65½
“ Duffern F. Hanna, 27e Bn.	2	A	B	76	64	69½
“ Myles C. Smith, 32e Bn.	2	A	B	68	56½	62
“ James Miller, 32e Bn.	2	A	B	71½	51½	61
“ Cyrus Peck, 43e Bn.	1	C	B	71	70½	71
Capor. Frank Clarkson, 22e Bn.	2	A	B	49	54½	52
“ George Doion, 27e Bn.	2	A	B	64½	54½	59½
“ Charles Johnston, 28e Bn.	2	A	B	69	56½	62½
“ William S. Smith, 28e Bn.	2	A	B	56	56	56
“ James McDonald, 29e Bn.	2	A	B	55	54	54½
“ James Wells, 30e Bn.	2	A	B	50	56½	53½
Soldat Malcolm Matheson, 32e Bn.	2	A	B	60½	61½	61
“ Jeremiah Francis Murphy, 66e Bn.	2	A	B	50^{25}	50	50^{14}
“ James Snider C. Wetmore, 67e Bn.	2	A	B	64^{75}	38^{35}	53^{42}
“ William Joseph White, 73e Bn.	1	A	B	73^{50}	76^{50}	74^{86}
“ James Albert Ross, 73e Bn.	2	A	B	63^{50}	52^{35}	58^{71}
“ James Duncan McLeod, 78e Bn.	2	A	B	72^{25}	60^{65}	67^{28}
“ Chas. McKenzie Walker, 78e Bn.	2	A	B	66	63^{33}	64^{87}
“ Thomas Ferris, 93e Bn.	1	A	B	68	84	85
“ Benjamin Chase, 93e Bn.	2	A	B	76^{50}	60^{65}	66^{35}
Capor. Daniel McPherson, 94e Bn.	2	A	B	72	52	63
“ Harold Edgar Atwater, 94e Bn.	2	A	B	66	61	64
“ Archibald B. McDougall, 94e Bn.	2	A	B	76^{50}	58	68^{57}
“ Hugh Patrick McKinnon, 94e Bn.	1	A	B	77	68^{66}	73^{85}
“ Chester Trenholm, 74e Bn.	1	A	B	69	77^{66}	72^{71}
Serg. Charles James Campbell, 94e Bn.	2	A	B	55^{75}	50	53^{28}
“ Henry Walter McNeil, 72e Bn.	2	A	B	65^{50}	54^{66}	60^{88}

COLLÈGE MILITAIRE ROYAL DU CANADA.

Des certificats d'aptitudes militaires ont été accordés aux messieurs ci-dessous :—

Caporal William Moore.
Cadet James Alexander Cantlie.

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous, nommés provisoirement, ayant passé l'examen voulu, sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :—

Le 2nd Lieutenant Frederick O. Burgess, 22e bataillon ; à compter du 1er décembre 1895.

Le 2nd Lieutenant George William Campbell, 25e bataillon ; à compter du 14 juin 1895.

Le 2nd Lieutenant Daniel Crerar Petrie, 32e bataillon ; à compter du 1er décembre 1895.

Le 2nd Lieutenant Frederick Wolfraim, 40e bataillon ; à compter du 2 novembre 1895.

EXAMEN D'OFFICIERS DE LA MILICE ACTIVE.

1. L'officier ci-dessous mentionné a passé un examen à Londres, Angleterre, sur les sujets (*c*) et (*d*) conformément au paragraphe 16, article IX et annexe VII, Règlements de la Reine :—

Le Capitaine et Major titulaire J. C. MacDougall, Régiment Royal d'Infanterie Canadienne.

2. L'officier ci-dessous mentionné a reçu de l'école de *Yeomanry Cavalry* un certificat de capacité pour les officiers supérieurs, daté d'Aldershot, 15 octobre 1895.

Le Major F. L. Lessard, Dragons Royaux Canadiens.

ECOLE D'ÉQUITATION—CANTERBURY.

Les sous-officiers ci-dessous mentionnés des Dragons Royaux Canadiens ont obtenu des certificats d'aptitudes datés Canterbury, 5 octobre 1895 :—

Le Sergent instructeur J. Young.
" J. C. Page.

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MILICE DE RÉSERVE.

DIVISION RÉGIMENTAIRE DE CHARLOTTE, N.-B.

Division de Compagnies, No. 13—Est nommé Capitaine : Lachlan Cameron, gentilhomme, *vice* Spears décédé.

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, lieut.-colonel,
Sous-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

Compte de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de décembre 1895.

(*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic.*, *chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.)

Dt.	$ cts.	Av.	$ cts.
Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 novembre 1895..........	27,771,335 15	Remboursements durant le mois.........	46,270 87
Dépôts à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	730,705 00		
Transferts de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,024 73	Balance au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 novembre 1895......	27,859,794 01
	28,506,064 88		28,506,064 88

Certifié.
D. Matheson,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WM. WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

Département des Postes,
Ottawa, 21 janvier 1896.

30 tf

ÉTAT

De la dette publique et du revenu et des dépenses de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 décembre 1894 et 1895.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts	$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
“ “ emprunts temporaires	2,433,333 33	....
“ payables au Canada	7,350,539 06	7,529,894 22
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,823,090 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,284,103 12	22,876,650 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,619,333 10	44,832,628 90
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,258,271 86	8,314,596 92
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,831,655 44	1,889,146 97
Total de la dette brute	320,232,876 28	321,898,871 90
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	32,756,323 87	34,757,108 34
Autres placements	6,077,977 35	5,263,137 95
Comptes des provinces	10,917,856 12	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	24,546,714 45	20,217,058 71
Total de l'actif	74,298,871 79	71,160,792 40
Total de la dette nette	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
“ au 30 novembre	246,569,270 35	251,243,441 77
Diminution de la dette	635,265 86	505,362 27

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de décembre 1894.	Total au 31 de décembre 1894.	Mois de décembre 1895.	Total au 31 de décembre 1895.
Revenu :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,348,061 65	8,508,773 84	1,382,283 74	9,672,725 22
Excise	756,740 31	4,061,098 80	758,313 42	4,108,592 45
Département des Postes	235,000 00	1,355,000 00	235,000 00	1,405,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	359,444 45	1,994,912 18	202,823 83	1,950,047 93
Divers	95,184 86	479,701 26	89,301 08	485,498 74
Total	2,794,431 27	16,399,486 08	2,667,722 07	17,621,864 34
Dépenses	2,079,379 69	14,129,418 29	1,916,530 69	13,535,031 43

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	120,091 27	1,437,766 27	340,889 33	1,563,696 58
Terres fédérales	13,883 94	44,438 23	7,243 00	34,993 65
Subventions aux chemins de fer	61,000 00	603,005 00	16,000 00	549,482 00
Total	194,975 21	2,085,209 50	364,132 33	2,148,172 23

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. Dickieson, pour le comptable.

Département des Finances,
Ottawa, 9 janvier 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba: $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,584,111 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,641,837 Valeur acceptée, $3,359,534, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,259,534 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314.	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg.; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg.: débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compag. de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne.	Thomas Christie, agent en chef, Toronto	$30,000 obligations du Canada, et $70,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B.	Assure les commerçants de gros, courtiers intermédiaires et fabricants contre les pertes résultant de mauvaises dettes.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c.; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens; $73,000 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $9[illegible],766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,680. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,509, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,509 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	R. M. Gifford, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto.	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union." Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $62,313; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $14,600; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,953,381 débentures municipales, $56,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,018,881 (Acceptées à $2,705,591, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,506,030 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $383,041; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $510,041, soit $100,000 (A) et $410,041 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£32,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	25 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $64,373.64, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents de l'Amérique du Nord a cessé de faire des opérations. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.

La Compagnie d'assurance Eastern a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses risques dans la Société d'assurance Union. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 de novembre 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 nsertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

La Compagnie de chemin de fer du Parc et de l'Ile de Montréal s'adressera au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte à l'effet d'étendre ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations et lui permettant de les exercer par sections, confirmant les contrats passés avec les municipalités et autres, autorisant des actions-priorité, lui permettant de s'engager dans des entreprises ayant pour but de développer le trafic, l'autorisant à conclure un contrat avec une compagnie de construction pour le parachèvement et équipement de ses lignes, avec les pouvoirs nécessaires à cette dernière compagnie, aussi concernant la compétence des directeurs, et pour d'autres fins.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solliciteur de la requérante.
Montréal, 15 janvier 1896. 29-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant l'acte constitutif de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Kingston et Pontiac ; et aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter l'entreprise de la compagnie.

A. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.
Daté 23 décembre 1895. 26-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie d'améliorations de la Rivière-Rouge," autorisée à effectuer et compléter les travaux suivants, savoir :—(*a.*) Améliorer la navigation de la rivière Rouge, et y créer des pouvoirs hydrauliques ; (*b.*) Construire des écluses, digues et autres travaux a cet effet ; (*c.*) Construire un canal reliant les eaux du lac Manitoba avec la rivière Assiniboine, et exproprier des terrains dans ce but ; (*d.*) Posséder, contrôler et naviguer des vapeurs et autres vaisseaux sur les dites eaux ; (*e.*) Construire, posséder et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone en rapport avec les dites améliorations ; (*f.*) Utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique et transmettre le dit pouvoir pour des fins électriques ou autres ; (*g.*) Imposer des péages et droits sur les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, et leurs cargaisons, passant dans les dites écluses et améliorations, et les prélever ; (*h.*) Faire tous autres actes et choses nécessaires aux fins de la dite compagnie.

O'CONNOR ET HOGG,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Ottawa, 24 décembre 1895. 26-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant son pouvoir de prolonger sa voie ferrée jusqu'à Pembroke et de construire sur la rivière Outaouais les ponts nécessaires à cet effet ; aussi, renouvelant ses pouvoirs

ou prolongeant son délai pour construire sa voie ferrée jusqu'au Sault Ste. Marie et jusqu'à Mattawa ; aussi l'autorisant à se fusionner ou faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; vendre ou louer ses privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux à toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer, ou acheter ou louer les privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux de toutes autres compagnies de chemin de fer ; aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour la construction par la compagnie d'un pont sur la dite rivière à la cité d'Ottawa, et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secrétaire de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique.

Daté le 4 décembre 1895. 24-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte prolongeant le délai fixé pour compléter sa voie ferrée ; autorisant ou confirmant le bail ou la vente de son chemin de fer, propriétés et privilèges à la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack, ou sa fusion avec cette dernière compagnie ou toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; à faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; à acquérir par bail ou achat le chemin de fer, privilèges et propriété de toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer autorisée à les lui vendre ou louer ; à vendre son surplus de terrains ; et pour d'autres fins.

F. G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté le 30 novembre 1895. 23-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte confirmant la fusion de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack (constituée par 51 V., c. 64), avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Malone et Saint-Laurent ; l'autorisant à vendre ou affermer ses privilèges et autre propriété comme chemin de fer et de se fusionner ou faire des arrangements d'exploitation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; et à acquérir des pouvoirs de circulation sur tout autre chemin de fer ; l'autorisant à louer ou acheter les privilèges de chemin de fer et autre propriété de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest et de toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer autorisée à les lui vendre ou louer ; autorisant ou confirmant son bail d'une partie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer ; à vendre son surplus de terrains ; à prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter sa voie ferrée ; et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. SPRAGUE,
Secrétaire.

Daté le 30 novembre 1895. 23-9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer de Ceinture de l'Ile de Montréal demandera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, l'adoption d'une loi pour amender la loi 57-58 Victoria, chapitre 83, pour définir et étendre ses pouvoirs quant à ses bons, réduire et fixer son capital-actions, changer le nombre de ses directeurs, ratifier et confirmer un acte d'accord entre elle et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Chateauguay et Nord, prolonger les délais pour construire son chemin, acquérir des terrains, faire les constructions et les travaux nécessaires à la production, la transmission et la distribution de tout pouvoir ou force électrique, ratifier, confirmer ou modifier tous contrats ou arrangements concernant son dit chemin, faits avec les diverses municipalités de l'Ile de Montréal et d'autres endroits en vertu de la dite loi et de la loi 56 Victoria, chapitre 70 des Statuts de Québec, ainsi que pour d'autres objets.

AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY ET LAMARRE,
Avocats de la requérante.

Montréal, 26 novembre 1895. 22-9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET DE NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON (à resp. limitée).

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie autorisée à construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et à améliorer la navigation de toutes rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à obtenir une navigation continue ; et à y percevoir des péages, et à construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et à construire et ériger et utiliser des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et à fournir le pouvoir moteur s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres fins, et généralement avoir et exercer tels des pouvoirs conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par l'*Acte des chemins de fer* qui peuvent être applicables à la navigation de canaux et de rivières.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

24-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie projetée sera "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines à marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines servant à disposer des matières postales, et des brevets déjà délivrés ou qui seront délivrés pour ces inventions au Canada et au Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays délivrés à Charles F. Brown pour les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous privilèges de tous genre et nature accordés ou conférés en vertu des dits brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines comprises dans ces brevets, ou tout perfectionnement à icelles, avec pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, Irlande, Ecosse, Pays de Galles ou Canada, ou dans aucun de ces pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets à l'avantage de la compagnie pour tous perfectionnements dans ces machines, et faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à mener à bonne fin l'industrie de la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusets, qui tous seront les premiers direc-

teurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et la majorité desquels sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 17 janvier 1896. 30-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédiier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; et Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Standard Gas Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des outillages à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b.*) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz, et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour les entretenir et utiliser dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs au Canada ; et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c.*) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour augmenter la puissance éclairante et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz d'eau carburé pour usage dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la fabrication, l'éclairage et autres fins ; et les utiliser et en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir, vendre et disposer de tous droits d'invention relatifs aux dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada No. 44,943, sous la désignation de "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process" ;

(*e.*) Acheter, acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour le chauffage, l'éclairage, la cuisine, la fabrication ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et se rattachant à ces choses.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), de la valeur de dix piastres ($10) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, et Patrick Francis Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et les dits Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross et William P. O'Brien seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et sujets de Sa Majesté.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 14 janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Smoke Preventer Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont les suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des appareils fumivores et autres inventions pour combattre l'incommodité de la fumée, acquérir des brevets d'invention et autres droits, et manufacturer et accorder des licences pour manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets, ou autrement en disposer ; et généralement faire toutes autres opérations nécessaires à la dite industrie ou s'y rattachant, par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de dix mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—John Mac-

farlane, de la ville de Westmount, manufacturier ; Smeaton White, éditeur, William John White, avocat, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, et Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal ; dont les dits John Macfarlane, Smeaton White et William John White seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 7 janvier 1896. 28–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Gault Frères et Cie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir et continuer les affaires mercantiles et manufacturières ci-devant faites en la cité de Montréal et par tout le Canada par la maison de commerce Gault Frères et Cie., aujourd'hui dissoute par suite du décès de feu Robert Leslie Gault, un de ses membres ; pour la manufacture, l'importation et la vente d'articles, effets et marchandises, et généralement faire les opérations de manufacturiers, marchands et négociants par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie en Canada, sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de sept cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en sept mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont,—Andrew Frederick Gault, de la cité de Montréal, marchand ; Robert Walters MacDougall, du même lieu, marchand ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, du même lieu, marchand ; James Rodger, du même lieu, marchand ; Charlotte L. Dorwin, veuve de feu Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault et James Rodger, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite, en leur qualité d'exécutrice et d'exécuteurs testamentaires à la succession de feu Robert Leslie Gault, en son vivant de la dite cité de Montréal, marchand.

6. Les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie seront Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault et James Rodger sus-nommés, qui tous résident en Canada.

DAVIDSON ET RITCHIE,
Procureurs des requérants.
Montréal, 8 janvier 1896. 28–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Compagnie Internationale de dragage et de construction."

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de faire les opérations d'entrepreneurs en général, et comme tels entreprendre la construction de travaux publics et autres, dragage, sauvetage, touage et l'exploitation des mines, avec pouvoir d'acquérir et de posséder des vaisseaux à vapeur et à voiles, et aussi louer et acquérir des propriétés de toutes sortes, y compris les mines et carrières, et les faire valoir et les exploiter, et posséder, construire et faire fonctionner des chemins de fer, et généralement faire toutes autres opérations propres à atteindre le but que se propose la dite compagnie par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Nicholas K. Connolly, de la cité de Québec, entrepreneur ; James Swift, de la cité de Kingston, marchand ; John Connor, de la cité de Saint-Jean, Nouveau-Brunswick, marchand ; Michael Connolly, de la cité de Montréal, entrepreneur, et Félix Carbray, de la cité de Québec, marchand.

7. Les dits Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor, et Michael Connolly seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Ottawa, 7 janvier 1896. 28–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a*.) Manufacturer des couvertures, des lainages et des tissus de jute et de coton, des hardes, vêtements et chaussures et autres fabriques textiles, et en faire le commerce ;

(*b*. Construire, acquérir, louer et posséder des moulins et fabriques, et acquérir et posséder par bail ou achat des privilèges de pouvoir hydraulique pour le développement de la force motrice et de l'électricité, et de vendre et louer cette force motrice ;

(*c*.) Construire des habitations pour les employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à l'industrie, et des magasins et autres bâtiments nécessaires au besoin des dits employés de la compagnie ;

(*d*.) Construire les tramways qui seront nécessaires pour communiquer entre les travaux de la dite compagnie et le bord de l'eau, et y construire tous les quais et autres travaux nécessaires pour faciliter le chargement et le déchargement des vaisseaux ;

(*e*.) Construire, acquérir et fréter les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux nécessaires au transport des matériaux et marchandises dont disposera la compagnie ;

(*f*.) Construire un système d'aqueducs pour l'approvisionnement des employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à la dite industrie ;

(*g*.) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tout droit exclusif, lettres patentes d'invention, droits brevetés ou privilèges se rattachant aux affaires de la dite compagnie, et toutes licences de les employer, utiliser ou faire valoir.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de trois cent mille ($300,000) piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trois mille (3,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cent ($100) piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants:—Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin et Edmund Arthur Robert, tous marchands de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et sont domiciliés au Canada et sujets de Sa Majesté la Reine.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 13 décembre 1895. 25-6

AVIS DIVERS.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER ET DE HOUILLÈRES DE CUMBERLAND.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu aux bureaux de la compagnie, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi le 12 de février à 12.30 p.m.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés depuis le 1er de février jusqu'après l'assemblée.

Par ordre,
H. R. DRUMMOND,
Secrétaire.
28-5

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque en cette ville, le et après le 1er de février prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 janvier prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à St. Hyacinthe, lundi, le 17 février prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.
St. Hyacinthe, 27 décembre 1895. 27-5

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OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

1896 JANUARY. 1896

REPORT

OF THE

CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH

SECTION 85 OF THE ACT 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 31, "AN ACT RESPECTING BANKS AND BANKING."

COMPILED BY
N. S. GARLAND, F.S.S., F.S.A.,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

OTTAWA
Printed by S. E. Dawson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majetsy
1896

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STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

	NAME OF BANK. NOM DE LA BANQUE.		CAPITAL.						
			Capital Authorized. Capital autorisé.	Capital Subscribed. Capital souscrit.	Capital Paid Up. Capital versé.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund. Montant du Fonds de réserve.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared. Taux par cent du dernier dividende déclaré.	Notes in Circulation. Billets en circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for Credits, Pay-Lists, &c. Balance due au gouvernement fédéral, déduction faite des avances sur crédits ouverts, bordereaux de paie, etc.
	ONTARIO.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	10	1,322.492	34,573
2	Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,200,000	7	2,422,011	49,235
3	Dominion Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	12	951,148	22,828
4	Ontario Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	40,000	5	750,024	20,311
5	Standard Bank	do	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	8	651,374	20,648
6	Imperial Bank of Canada	do	2,000,000	1,963.600	1,963,600	1,156,800	8	1.249.144	12,642
7	Traders do	do	1,000,000	700,000	700,000	85,000	6	671,835	....
8	Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	675,000	8	881.466	19,639
9	Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1.500,000	1,000,000	8	957,445	17,455
10	Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	1,000,000	500,000	375.626	100,000	7	216,385	....
	Total, Ontario	....	19,750,000	17,913.600	17,789,226	8,156,800	....	10,073.324	197,331
	QUEBEC.								
11	Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	10	4,433,020	1,881,489
12	Bank of British North America	do	4,866.666	4.866,666	4,866,666	1,338,333	4	864,346	6,179
13	Banque du Peuple	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	600,000		57,045	....
14	Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	235,000	7	422,472	19,438
15	Banque Ville-Marie	do	500,000	500,000	479,620	10,000	6	281.440	4,794
16	Banque d'Hochelaga	do	1,000,000	800,000	800.000	320,000	7	689,923	18,449
17	Molson's Bank	do	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,375,000	8	1,448,443	20,036
18	Merchants' Bank of Canada	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	8	2,391,073	211,829
19	Banque Nationale	Quebec.	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	....	4	792,546	4,300
20	Quebec Bank	do	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	500,000	5	872,067	17,866
21	Union Bank of Canada	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	280,000	6	962,922	3,618
22	Banque de St. Jean	St. Johns.	1,000,000	500,200	261,217	....	4	83,351	....
23	Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe.	1,000,000	504,600	311,865	60,000	6	275,794	....
24	Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	720,000	7	767,029	20,850
	Total, Quebec	....	36,966.666	35.271.466	34.819.368	14.438.333	....	14,341,471	2,208,848
	Total, Ontario	....	19,750,000	17,913,600	17,789,226	8,156,800	....	10,073,324	197,331
	Total, Ontario and Quebec	....	56,716,666	53,185,066	52,608.594	22,595,133	....	24,414,795	2,406,179
	NOVA SCOTIA.								
25	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1.500.000	1,375,000	8	1,173.289	285,614
26	Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	975,000	7	914,945	130,481
27	People's Bank do	do	800,000	700,000	700,000	175,000	6	483,275	7,321
28	Union Bank do	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	185,000	6	328,942	4,695
29	Halifax Banking Company	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	300,000	7	419,587	17,502
30	Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	300,000	300,000	300,000	70,000	6	70.078	14,151
31	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	280,000	280,000	249,788	30,000	6	32,495	....
32	Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	500,000	500,000	289,428	100,000	6	84,769	7,893
	Total, Nova Scotia	....	5,880,000	5,780,000	5,539,216	3,210,000	....	3.507,380	467,657
	NEW BRUNSWICK.								
33	Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	500,000	500,000	500,000	550,000	12	423,364	50,550
34	People's Bank do	Fredericton.	180,000	180,000	180,000	120,000	8	108.041	7,617
35	St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	200,000	200,000	200,000	45,000	6	85,236	9,325
	Total, New Brunswick	....	880,000	880,000	880,000	715,000	....	616,641	67,492
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
36	Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,143,666	5	777,310	201,246
	Total, British Columbia	....	9,733.333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,143,666	....	777,310	201,246
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
37	Summerside Bank	Summerside.	48,666	48,666	48,666	12,000	7	20,465	....
38	Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown.	200,020	200,020	200,020	40,000	8	83,474	....
	Total, Prince Edward Island	....	248,686	248,686	248,686	52,000	....	112,939	....

RECAPIT

1	Total, Ontario and Quebec	....	56,716,666	53.185,066	52,608,594	22,595,133	....	24,414,795	2,406,179
2	Total, Nova Scotia	....	5,880,000	5,780,000	5,539,216	3,210,000	....	3,507,380	467,657
3	Total, New Brunswick	....	880,000	880,000	880,000	715,000	....	616,641	67,492
4	Total, British Columbia	....	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	1,143,666	....	777,310	201,246
5	Total, Prince Edward Island	....	248,686	248,686	248,686	52,000	....	112,939	....
	Grand Total	....	73.458,685	63,013.752	62,196,496	27,715,799	....	29,429,065	3,142,574

Return of Bank British North America includes Canadian business only.

31st January, 1896, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

LIABILITIES.

Balance due to Provincial Governments. — Balance due aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Deposits by the Public, payable on demand. — Dépôts du public remboursables à demande.	Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day. — Dépôts du public remboursables après avis ou à une date fixe.	Loans from other Banks in Canada, secured. — Emprunts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made by other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits par d'autres banques en Canada.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues à d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in Foreign Countries. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due to Agencies of Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in United Kingdom. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou Agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Liabilities not included under foregoing Heads. — Engagements non compris dans les items qui précèdent.	Total Liabilities. — Total du passif.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
......	4,269,162	4,659,110	......	74,876	6,446	3,071	44,172	2,295	10,426,199	1
419,171	4,620,253	13,123,491	......	431,326	3,390	25,464	608,281	2,359	21,704,983	2
165	2,733,180	7,590,263	......	......	......	......	218,206	......	11,515,792	3
2,409	1,275,250	2,995,370	......	40,158	......	......	187,780	......	5,271,305	4
164	1,454,064	3,748,698	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,874,950	5
792,071	2,747,267	6,544,852	......	53,579	743	......	......	......	11,400,300	6
174,306	999,636	2,904,568	......	......	2,241	......	574,906	......	5,327,494	7
181,613	1,618,115	4,041,637	......	765	......	......	420,889	......	7,164,126	8
43,692	906,825	3,526,128	......	150,000	......	......	335,132	......	5,936,678	9
......	181,897	1,006,579	......	......	288	......	25,709	590	1,431,449	10
1,613,591	20,805,649	50,150,696	......	750,704	13,108	28,535	2,415,075	5,244	86,053,276	
335,899	16,062,087	13,067,916	......	388,269	11,434	......	......	81,252	36,261,370	11
......	2,481,800	5,728,601	......	25,466	......	18,799	......	5	9,125,196	12
179,000	......	3,355,490	......	......	2,755	497	6,210	10,354	3,611,353	13
50,000	303,396	2,000,509	......	......	63,497	11,614	90,799	26,302	2,988,030	14
......	156,169	796,056	......	......	......	......	......	2,562	1,241,021	15
50,241	856,213	2,910,538	......	......	1,159	2,610	23,364	18,341	4,570,841	16
7,139	4,355,319	4,926,732	......	365,595	1,084	5,945	129,667	1,749	11,261,713	17
59,308	3,464,364	7,443,607	......	751,055	516	......	398,179	4,597	14,724,531	18
18,184	738,365	1,711,321	......	......	26,906	19	121,578	......	3,413,224	19
3,571	2,485,855	4,162,370	......	234,428	2,313	......	269,157	27,269	8,074,900	20
507,063	985,957	3,493,673	......	......	......	1,980	365,645	......	6,320,860	21
......	17,036	81,870	......	44	2,471	......	......	2,655	187,429	22
7,967	57,064	818,357	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,159,183	23
9,673	662,006	2,650,280	......	......	......	......	22,275	......	4,132,115	24
1,228,045	32,625,631	53,147,320	......	1,764,857	112,135	41,464	1,426,874	175,086	107,071,766	
1,613,591	20,805,649	50,150,696	......	750,704	13,108	28,535	2,415,075	5,244	86,053,276	
2,841,636	53,431,280	103,298,016	......	2,515,561	125,243	69,999	3,841,949	180,330	193,125,042	
25,808	2,075,794	6,309,903	......	33,715	2,407	90,362	177,765	90	10,174,751	25
28,137	1,651,586	3,925,550	......	65,040	......	890	386,947	43,061	7,146,642	26
......	554,303	1,085,564	......	10,693	......	......	......	21,042	2,162,200	27
4,283	243,059	1,155,762	......	5,382	......	......	112,320	95,728	1,950,175	28
......	488,234	1,929,630	......	20,000	......	......	124,766	17,487	3,017,209	29
......	60,674	501,716	......	......	1,322	......	......	9,000	656,943	30
......	38,757	93,983	......	......	......	......	......	446	165,682	31
......	59,122	401,995	......	2,194	......	......	......	10,592	566,567	32
58,228	5,171,529	15,404,103	......	137,024	3,729	91,252	801,798	197,446	25,840,169	
16,155	582,664	1,141,345	......	39,384	......	......	......	......	2,253,463	33
......	48,638	190,153	......	3,993	......	......	......	......	358,444	34
......	71,786	130,406	5,000	......	133	7,536	......	141	309,564	35
16,155	703,088	1,461,904	5,000	43,377	133	7,536	......	141	2,921,471	
689,157	3,101,713	993,177	......	35,169	8,853	2,867	2,001	313,769	6,125,264	36
689,157	3,101,713	993,177	......	35,169	8,853	2,867	2,001	313,769	6,125,264	
......	19,002	56,749	4,663	......	......	......	......	......	109,880	37
......	67,116	38,429	......	1,784	......	......	......	1,509	192,312	38
......	86,118	95,178	4,663	1,784	......	......	......	1,509	302,192	

ULATION.

2,841,636	53,431,280	103,298,016	......	2,515,561	125,243	69,999	3,841,949	180,330	193,125,042	1
58,228	5,171,529	15,404,103	......	137,024	3,729	91,252	801,798	197,446	25,840,169	2
16,155	703,088	1,461,904	5,000	43,377	133	7,536	......	141	2,921,471	3
689,157	3,101,713	993,177	......	35,169	8,853	2,867	2,001	313,769	6,125,264	4
......	86,118	95,178	4,663	1,784	......	......	......	1,509	302,192	5
3,605,176	62,493,728	121,252,378	9,663	2,732,915	137,958	171,654	4,645,748	693,195	228,314,138	

Molson's Bank bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

ASSETS—

	NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.		Specie. — Espèces.	Dominion Notes. — Billets fédéraux.	Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation. — Dépôt fait au gouvernement fédéral en garantie de la circulation des billets.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks. — Billets d'autres banques et chèques sur d'autres banques.	Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured. — Prêts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made with other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits dans d'autres banques du Canada.	Balances due from other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues par d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in foreign countries. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Dominion Government Debentures or Stocks. — Obligations ou effets du gouvernement fédéral.	Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Provincial, or Foreign, or Colonial, Public Securities, (other than Dominion.) — Effets des municipalités canadiennes et effets publics britanniques, provinciaux, ou étrangers, ou coloniaux, (autres que ceux du gouvernement fédéral.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	ONTARIO.												
1	Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	629,042	980,633	74,215	252,591	....	1,600	....	272,043	....	....	223,555
2	Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	495,840	764,521	155,530	720,777	....	65,307	6,872	3,929,521	....	161,892	1,415,580
3	Dominion Bank	do	454,048	483,479	75,000	349,336	....	62,489	....	807,400	....	....	308,984
4	Ontario Bank	do	178,143	354,776	55,469	199,624	....	75,425	....	72,511	....	....	76,045
5	Standard Bank	do	147,007	437,972	35,050	135,836	....	145,309	....	31,585	22,610	148,666	1,537,152
6	Imperial Bank of Canada	do	445,407	1,114,376	80,000	220,804	....	323,423	9	336,066	277,812	112,466	1,567,119
7	Traders do	do	100,465	284,358	31,469	131,222	....	116,387	....	19,833	....	302,560	237,977
8	Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	293,979	312,770	60,000	132,099	....	106,405	....	112,916	....	195,000	311,625
9	Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	145,203	249,253	53,000	75,534	....	108,480	575	54,723	....	172,300	18,974
10	Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	24,932	23,795	17,094	14,093	....	269,646	15,481	13,330	....	24,743	366,652
	Total, Ontario		2,824,072	5,005,933	636,827	2,231,916	....	1,274,471	22,937	5,649,928	300,422	1,117,627	6,063,663
	QUEBEC.												
11	Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	2,325,264	1,481,904	265,000	1,085,953	....	6,462	19,299	10,007,909	2,541,425	91,574	88,111
12	Bank of British North America.	do	386,702	715,657	63,784	196,451	....	3,581	....	628,806	....	....	....
13	Banque du Peuple	do	1,267	1,087	41,080	14,967	....	266,702	....	1,862	....	....	....
14	Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	20,825	326,480	20,288	100,613	....	....	67,069	13,346	37,083	....	....
15	Banque Ville-Marie	do	18,682	58,355	20,000	81,519	....	5,965	....	21,290	1,641	....	7,500
16	Banque d'Hochelaga	do	105,084	413,512	34,040	179,301	....	8,736	13,524	169,591	2,978	268,307	95,352
17	Molson's Bank	do	226,886	864,368	90,000	365,626	....	72,303	2,510	315,159	....	104,375	456,878
18	Merchants Bank of Canada	do	475,563	848,477	159,312	541,918	....	85,366	1,215	1,042,449	....	927,287	532,226
19	Banque Nationale	Quebec.	58,536	97,438	45,000	140,339	....	150,000	36,215	30,272	....	35,000	....
20	Quebec Bank	do	122,962	661,833	40,000	231,976	....	....	1,830	208,467	....	148,433	289,326
21	Union Bank of Canada	do	21,015	270,063	51,000	160,514	....	40,528	641	41,019	....	....	5,050
22	Banque de St. Jean	St. John's.	5,459	7,550	3,119	5,479	....	27,882	....	42,736	....	....	....
23	Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	15,283	17,342	13,735	31,611	....	81,117	637	78,464	....	....	....
24	Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	112,257	118,367	44,111	47,833	....	472,068	4,773	94,988	....	13,000	56,166
	Total, Quebec		3,895,785	5,882,433	890,469	3,184,100	....	1,220,710	147,713	12,696,358	2,583,127	1,587,976	1,530,609
	Total, Ontario		2,824,072	5,005,933	636,827	2,231,916	....	1,274,471	22,937	5,649,928	300,422	1,117,627	6,063,663
	Total Ontario and Quebec		6,719,857	10,888,366	1,527,296	5,416,016	....	2,495,181	170,650	18,346,286	2,883,549	2,705,603	7,594,272
	NOVA SCOTIA.												
25	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	264,542	536,177	61,380	497,308	4,663	56,710	12,076	470,474	....	....	767,645
26	Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	308,428	512,552	48,000	198,812	....	63,485	....	155,882	....	15,000	755,473
27	People's Bank do	do	36,576	260,678	26,023	62,582	....	28,953	....	54,855	10,960	....	20,988
28	Union Bank do	do	33,994	123,428	25,000	54,361	....	59,098	....	16,238	....	1,000	249,962
29	Halifax Banking Company	do	59,745	211,164	25,000	57,222	....	84,504	1,022	125,361	....	....	268,514
30	Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	33,290	27,720	4,697	10,235	....	138,354	....	89,180	12,586	19,200	75,000
31	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	2,432	5,111	3,267	1,235	....	61,712	....	22,382	....	....	....
32	Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	14,995	18,174	4,503	8,402	....	48,928	....	19,412	8,196	....	....
	Total, Nova Scotia		754,002	1,695,004	197,870	890,157	4,663	541,744	13,098	953,784	31,742	35,200	2,137,582
	NEW BRUNSWICK.												
33	Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	149,430	127,332	22,822	32,989	....	36,035	....	139,051	46,664	....	8,786
34	People's Bank do	Fredericton.	14,549	14,343	6,209	3,346	....	17,821	....	8,752	2,498	....	3,000
35	St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	10,477	10,703	6,015	6,842	....	18,253	....	14,277	159	....	....
	Total, New Brunswick		174,456	152,378	35,046	43,177	....	72,109	....	162,080	49,321	....	11,786
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
36	Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	537,616	882,189	47,775	46,868	....	367,609	7,759	55,923	1,334,289	250,000	....
	Total, British Columbia		537,616	882,189	47,775	46,868	....	367,609	7,759	55,923	1,334,289	250,000	....
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
37	Summerside Bank	Summerside.	836	1,735	2,125	493	....	6,235	....	910	....	....	....
38	Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	Charlottetown	6,803	13,170	4,512	5,634	....	65,530	....	14,140	359	....	4,700
	Total, Prince Edward Island.		7,639	14,905	6,637	6,127	....	71,765	....	15,050	359	....	4,700

RECAPIT

1	Total, Ontario and Quebec	6,719,857	10,888,366	1,527,296	5,416,016	....	2,495,181	170,650	16,346,286	2,883,549	2,705,603	7,594,272
2	Total, Nova Scotia	754,002	1,695,004	197,870	890,157	4,663	541,744	13,098	953,784	31,742	35,200	2,137,582
3	Total, New Brunswick	174,456	152,378	35,046	43,177	....	72,109	....	162,080	49,321	....	11,786
4	Total, British Columbia	537,616	882,189	47,775	46,868	....	367,609	7,759	55,923	1,334,289	250,000	....
5	Total, Prince Edward Island	7,639	14,905	6,637	6,127	....	71,765	....	15,050	359	....	4,700
	Grand Total	8,193,570	13,632,842	1,814,624	6,402,345	4,663	3,548,408	191,507	19,533,123	4,299,260	2,990,803	9,748,340

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 21st February, 1896.

31st January, 1896, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

ACTIF.

Canadian, British and other Railway Securities. — Effets de chemins de fer canadiens, britanniques et autres.	Call Loan on Bonds and Stocks. — Prêts remboursables sur demande, sur obligations et actions.	Current Loans. — Prêts courants.	Loans to the Government of Canada. — Prêts au gouvernement du Canada.	Loans to Provincial Governments. — Prêts aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Overdue Debts. — Créances en souffrance.	Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises.) — Immeubles appartenant à la banque (autres que les édifices de la banque.)	Mortgages on Real Estates sold by the Bank. — Hypothèques sur des immeubles vendus par la banque.	Bank Premises. — Edifices de la banque.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads. — Autres créances non comprises dans les items précédents.	Total Assets. — Total de l'actif.	Aggregate amount of Loans to Directors, and firms of which they are partners. — Montant collectif des prêts faits à des directeurs et à des raisons sociales dont ils forment partie.	Average amount of specie held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des espèces possédées durant le mois.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des billets de la Puissance possédés durant le mois.	Greatest amount of Notes in circulation at any time during the month. — Chiffre le plus élevé des billets en circulation en aucun temps durant le mois.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
....	501,400	11,419,467	....	....	28,629	203	....	200,000	....	14,583,381	338,050	628,000	1,198,000	1,521,900	1
1,350,700	2,154,194	16,529,503	....	....	264,017	41,525	130,135	763,524	103,471	29,052,921	189,544	652,000	887,000	2,703,000	2
2,088,376	1,737,430	7,898,899	....	....	85,519	12,237	....	263,203	6,971	14,633,377	437,000	450,000	470,000	1,043,000	3
139,125	283,199	5,125,219	....	....	30,271	57,342	25,400	172,727	32,746	6,878,026	162,076	177,800	253,100	831,300	4
....	483,684	4,271,196	....	....	36,894	....	....	110,852	25,711	7,569,529	144,996	146,350	483,240	707,664	5
756,955	1,074 969	7,807,079	....	4,616	70,102	63,727	84,851	319,644	37,070	14,696,502	101,987	444,412	1,092,911	1,413,604	6
....	1,208,247	3,546,716	....	....	6,355	19,070	815	124,022	18,040	6,147,542	198,279	99,000	274,742	693,200	7
659,606	1,199,776	5,419,021	....	....	58,997	....	18,418	273,087	73,641	9,137,345	4,313	200,000	289,000	939,000	8
....	235,853	6,944,914	....	....	56,907	16,994	1,590	128,003	293,700	8,556,006	133,064	143,261	269,971	1,084,655	9
....	....	1,134,755	....	....	23,801	14,095	....	....	7,821	1,950,243	6,000	24,729	24,571	245,920	10
4,994,762	8,878,752	70,096,769	....	4,616	661,492	225,193	261,209	2,355,062	599,171	113,204,872	1,715,309	2,965,552	5,242,535	11,183,243	
2,486,141	238,636	33,629,323	....	....	284,574	111,610	6,062	600,000	467,283	55,736,537	1,750,000	2,424,000	1,780,000	4,632,100	11
233,016	446,050	7,994,357	....	152,580	166,555	42,000	4,455	350,000	24,616	11,408,610	10,000	393,671	820,987	934,405	12
....	17,000	2,331,675	....	....	1,893,147	160,828	81,030	339,040	109,504	5,259,193	94,082	3,843	2,654	69,401	13
....	223,885	2,579,099	....	....	61,439	93,317	43,492	109,746	118,782	3,815,471	134,883	27,392	98,433	439,032	14
....	59,457	1,047,895	....	....	52,056	21,341	29,766	37,708	274,752	1,737,932	83,553	17,991	33,283	305,540	15
....	507,431	3,773,288	....	....	113,765	44,711	16,443	36,842	47,280	5,830,191	182,328	100,545	494,856	759,110	16
735,906	782,097	10,461,954	....	....	159,024	59,134	4,381	190,000	54,360	14,944,965	139,438	224,614	926,933	1,653,287	17
129,375	1,254,134	17,161,071	....	....	157,453	40,800	35,856	552,941	53,361	23,998,813	1,299,520	468,000	847,000	2,695,000	18
....	6,200	3,932,986	....	....	73,855	15,032	92	124,380	26,363	4,771,714	456,000	59,800	142,350	905,900	19
298,366	1,407,406	7,460,481	....	....	100,700	132,015	5,826	160,630	....	11,276,255	195,807	118,089	588,976	962,810	20
120,000	443,210	6,204,637	....	....	205,544	124,217	2,032	202,043	3,734	7,895,252	267,958	21,365	211,701	1,163,925	21
....	....	315,219	....	....	23,851	....	8,573	12,000	9,405	461,277	18,689	5,200	7,300	80,976	22
....	33,593	1,212,386	....	....	40,668	18,185	3,607	17,665	10,799	1,575,098	34,219	14,737	10,711	280,419	23
....	....	5,218,211	....	....	51,544	45,057	54,987	116,438	6,979	6,457,085	246,193	111,731	119,506	821,029	24
4,002,804	5,419,099	103,322,882	....	152,580	3,384,175	908,247	296,602	2,855,433	1,207,218	155,168,393	4,912,670	3,991,578	6,090,690	15,710,264	
4,994,762	8,878,752	70,096,769	....	4,616	661,492	225,193	261,209	2,355,062	599,171	113,204,872	1,715,309	2,965,552	5,242,535	11,183,243	
8,997,566	14,297,851	173,419,651	....	157,196	4,045,667	1,133,440	557,811	5,210,495	1,806,389	268,373,265	6,627,979	6,957,130	11,333,225	26,893,507	
1,278,063	610,625	8,325105	....	....	96,958	16,911	4,841	58,200	4,232	13,065,918	149,668	244,659	692,691	1,278,269	25
344,247	766,391	6,488,407	....	....	12,770	10,500	1,000	60,000	10,433	9,751,385	344,455	307,200	492,540	998,210	26
....	4,308	2,407,553	....	....	18,558	67,670	....	64,239	641	3,064,592	61,249	34,409	233,812	531,905	27
....	....	2,007,606	....	....	12,165	....	....	52,000	1,837	2,636,692	181,165	32,436	112,255	373,667	28
....	18,935	3,020,347	....	....	9,752	7,096	....	1,800	5,571	3,896,037	20,228	59,147	233,525	423,007	29
....	....	629,670	....	....	3,201	4,693	....	8,000	....	1,055,830	43,703	36,067	27,785	73,639	30
....	....	334,928	....	....	6,269	....	....	23,521	....	460,861	38,504	2,959	4,967	35,616	31
....	....	792,192	....	....	36,083	12,607	....	2,500	738	966,735	139,051	13,035	16,001	87,944	32
1,622,310	1,400,259	24,005,808	....	....	195,756	119,477	5,841	270,260	23,452	34,898,050	978,023	729,912	1,813,576	3,802,257	
445,092	211,188	2,112,965	....	....	918	....	....	30,000	3,370	3,366,647	189,407	148,163	167,405	452,199	33
....	....	589,177	....	....	6,267	9,000	....	8,500	....	683,467	83,305	14,396	14,244	119,735	34
....	....	468,654	....	....	10,960	3,900	....	12,000	....	562,243	18,640	9,860	10,102	90,170	35
445,092	211,188	3,170,796	....	....	18,145	12,900	....	50,500	3,370	4,612,357	291,352	172,419	191,751	662,104	
7,591	....	3,451,927	....	....	20,978	34,360	....	116,130	18,400	7,179,420	....	540,662	892,216	822,850	36
7,591	....	3,451,927	....	....	20,978	34,360	....	116,130	18,400	7,179,420	....	540,662	892,216	822,850	
....	....	156,920	....	....	666	....	375	250	....	170,547	15,872	1,102	3,077	35,531	37
....	....	274,782	....	36,452	3,263	....	1,864	11,364	93	442,666	70,371	6,974	11,081	91,308	38
....	....	431,702	....	36,452	3,929	....	2,239	11,614	93	613,213	86,243	8,076	14,158	126,839	

ULATION.

8,997,566	14,297,851	173,419,651	....	157,196	4,045,667	1,133,440	557,811	5,210,495	1,806,389	268,373,265	6,627,979	6,957,130	11,333,225	26,893,507	1
1,622,310	1,400,259	24,005,808	....	....	195,756	119,477	5,841	270,260	23,452	34,898,050	978,023	729,912	1,813,576	3,802,257	2
445,092	211,188	3,170,796	....	....	18,145	12,900	....	50,500	3,370	4,612,357	291,352	172,419	191,751	662,104	3
7,591	....	3,451,927	....	....	20,978	34,360	....	116,130	18,400	7,179,420	....	540,662	892,216	822,850	4
....	....	431,702	....	36,452	3,929	....	2,239	11,614	93	613,213	86,243	8,076	14,158	126,839	5
11,072,559	15,909,298	204,479,884	....	193,648	4,284,475	1,300,177	565,891	5,658,999	1,851,704	315,676,305	7,983,597	8,408,199	14,244,926	32,307,557	

J. M. COURTNEY.
Deputy Minister of Finance.

No. 31. Vol. XXIX.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

OTTAWA, 18th January, 1896.

B. H. TYRWHITT DRAKE, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, Esquire, Barrister-at-law : to be Registrar in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court for the District of British Columbia.

—

29th January, 1896.

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE WHEELOCK BURBIDGE, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, the Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada : to be a Commissioner to tender and administer the Oaths of Office, &c., to any person who may be appointed to act as Judge *pro hac vice* in relation to any case at any time pending in the Exchequer Court.

PROCLAMATION.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS in and by the Revised Statutes of Canada, chaptered 182, intituled "An Act respecting Penitentiaries," it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Governor in Council may declare, from time to time, by proclamation to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, that any tract of land within Canada, of which the boundaries shall be particularly defined in the proclamation, is a penitentiary and is to be so held within the meaning of the said Act, and by such proclamation may declare for what part of Canada the same shall be a penitentiary ;

And whereas We have seen fit to ordain and declare that the tracts of land situate in the Province of Manitoba, and hereinafter described, are a Penitentiary and are to be so held within the meaning of the Act, as a Penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and the District of Keewatin :

Now KNOW YE, that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We do hereby declare in virtue of the said Act, that the tracts of land situate in the Province of Manitoba, and described as follows, to wit :—

(*a*.) The south-east quarter of Section Two, in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian, in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less ;

(*b*.) The south-west quarter of Section Two, in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian, in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and

(*c*) The north-west quarter of Section Two in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, are a Penitentiary and are to be so held within the meaning of the said Act, as a Penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and the District of Keewatin, in Our Dominion of Canada.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

31-4

DESPATCHES.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 21st day of November, 1895.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 29th day of February, 1868, made by Her Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the ships of Denmark the certificates of Danish nationality and registry of which were dated on and after the 1st October, 1867, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the said certificates of Danish nationality and registry ;

And whereas by another Order in Council dated the 30th day of December, 1878, Her Majesty was pleased to direct as regards Danish steamships that if the owner or master of any merchant ship belonging to the Kingdom of Denmark and measured after the 1st day of October, 1878, which is propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room, should desire the allowance for engine-room in his ship to be estimated under the rules for engine-room measurement and allowance applicable to British ships instead of under the Danish rule, the engine-room should be measured and the allowance calculated according to the British rules ;

And whereas by another Order in Council dated the 20th day of April, 1883, Her Majesty was further pleased to direct that in the event of the net registered tonnage of merchant ships belonging to the said Kingdom of Denmark, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room estimated under the British rules, being denoted in the said certificates of Danish nationality and registry issued on or after the 1st day of September, 1882, such ships should be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted in the said certificates ;

And whereas by section 84 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in Her Majesty's Dominions be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship ;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the tonnage regulations of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark, and that such regulations are now in force in that country, having come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1895 ;

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the King of Denmark to which the hereinbefore recited Orders of the 29th February, 1868, the 30th December, 1878, and the 20th April, 1883, may respectively apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Orders remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so respectively apply ;

And whereas the provisions of section one of The Rules of Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty (in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned) is hereby pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to decree that the merchant ships of the Kingdom of Denmark the measurement whereof shall on or after the 1st day of April, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the certificates of registry or other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

30-3 C. L. PEEL.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[218]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the Shipping of Seamen," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. Keen, to be Shipping Master for the Port of Massett Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
31-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[217]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a Shipping Office shall be and the same is hereby established at the Port of Massett Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
31-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 24th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the regulations relating to the quarantine and transit of United States cattle through Canada shall be and the same are hereby amended in such way as to allow shipment of United States cattle from the port of St. John, in New Brunswick, subject to the following conditions :—

1. That the regulations relating to the inspection and isolation of United States cattle passing through Canada in transit, from one United States port to another, be made applicable to cattle shipped from the port of St. John.

2. That such cattle not having pratique in Canada but simply passing through in bond be shipped as United States and not Canadian cattle.

JOHN J. McGEE,
31-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[167]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 13th January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the Calgary Water Power Company, of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, have applied to the Department of the Interior for a license or authorization under The Northwest Irrigation Act, to use the waters of the Bow River in connection with works which they have constructed under the authority of the Dominion Act, 53 Victoria, chapter 95.

The Minister further states that Mr. J. S. Dennis, chief inspector of surveys, has inspected the works constructed by the company and has certified to the quantity of water for which they are entitled to receive a license. A copy of his report is annexed hereto.

The Minister recommends that a license be issued to the company in accordance with the report and certificate made by Mr. Dennis, and that public notice of the approval which may be given by Your Excellency be published in two successive issues of the *Canada Gazette*.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

CERTIFICATE issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Regulations regarding the measurement and use of water, the disposal of reservoir sites and right of way for irrigation works, the establishment of gauge rods and rating flumes of irrigation canals and ditches, and the license and certificates to be issued, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th April, 1895.

I, John S. Dennis, chief inspector of surveys, do hereby certify that I have inspected the dams, flumes, power wheels and the structures connected therewith constructed by the Calgary Water Power Company, in the Bow River, on Sections 16, 21 and 22, Township 24, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian, as shown by the memorial filed in the Department of the Interior by the said company on the 6th day of September, 1895, and that I find the said dams, flumes and power wheels and the works connected therewith, to have been constructed and completed in accordance with the memorial above mentioned.

I further certify that the dams, flumes and power wheels and structures connected therewith are in good order and repair, and that the said company are now using these structures and power wheels for the generation of power by the use of the waters of the Bow River, and that the above named company is therefore entitled to a license for the undermentioned quantity of water from the Bow River for use in the manner mentioned and in accordance with the rights and privileges granted them by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 95, viz. :—

At flood level, a quantity of water equal to the ordinary low-water flow of the stream.

At high water, a quantity of water equal to the ordinary low-water flow of the stream.

At low water, the total low-water flow of the stream.

J. S. DENNIS,
Chief inspector of surveys.

Calgary, Alberta, 6th December, 1895. 31–2

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 17th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, in view of the reported presence of Asiatic Cholera in epidemic form in certain districts of Japan from which the importation of bulbs and plants was excluded from vessels bound directly to the United States, and which were subsequently to be sent forward by one of the steamship lines, to a Canadian port, it is advisable that such bulbs and plants, not susceptible of being disinfected, should be prevented from passing through the Canadian Quarantines :—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68, Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the importation into Canada of bulbs and growing plants in earth, from the infected cholera districts of Japan, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

His Excellency, is further pleased to order that the present order shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a Quarantine regulation.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

30–4

[3844]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 26th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that, by an Order in Council of date the 10th of November, 1863, the Indians of "The Gambler's" Band, resident on their Reserve at Silver Creek, on the east side of the Assiniboine River, about nine miles north of Fort Ellice, made a surrender to the Crown of a portion of that Reserve in consideration of receiving a corresponding area of land on Valley River, lying south of Duck Mountain, in the northern part of Manitoba. At the time when the Reserve for the Indians of "The Gambler's" Band was laid out at Silver Creek, a portion of the Band was residing on this Valley River, and objected to removing to Silver Creek.

The Minister further states that the Department of Indian Affairs has caused a survey to be made of the lands occupied by the Indians at Valley River, and has filed in the Department of the Interior a plan of the same, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The Minister recommends that the area of land bordered with "pink" on the annexed tracing be set apart and reserved for the purposes of "The Gambler's" Band of Indians.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

30–4

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[49]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with The Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act, 1894, 57-58 Vict., chapter 48, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Frank J. Hart, of Montreal, Esquire, to be a Member of the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, *vice* the Honourable Edward Murphy, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

29–4

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[8]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 27th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 10th January, 1885, the Honourable Sir David Macpherson, acting for the Minister of the Interior, authorized the reopening to general settlement of the lands comprised in the Regina Reserve. The withdrawal of these lands from homesteading was originally made by Departmental order, but was subsequently confirmed by the Order in Council of the 29th November, 1883, which defined the terms and conditions on which the even-numbered sections therein might be sold. In view of the provisions of that Order in Council it would seem that the reopening of this Reserve to general settlement, authorized by the Acting Minister of the Interior as above mentioned, should have been sanctioned by Order in Council.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the action taken on the 10th January, 1885, in throwing open the lands known as the Regina Reserve to general settlement upon the ordinary terms then in force, be confirmed.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3733]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 23rd day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Harbour Masters Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Lemuel Sims, of French River, to be Harbour Master for the Port of New London, Queen's County, P.E.I., *vice* George MacKenzie.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3884]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 31st day of December, 1895.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of "The Inland Revenue Act," chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Granby, in the Province of Quebec, shall be and the same is hereby made a port of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3781]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a report, dated 20th December 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that a certain Island in the Bow River, comprising parts of Sections 21 and 22, in Township 24, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian, of the Dominion Lands system of survey, is the property of the Calgary Water Power Company, and that that Company has made application through the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, for permission to close up that portion of the road allowance between Sections 21 and 22 which crosses the said Island. and likewise the same road allowance lying to the south of the log drive, for a distance of sixty-six feet, as shown on the accompanying plan on which the road allowances proposed to be closed are coloured pink.

The Minister further states that the Calgary Water Power Company owns the land on both sides of the road allowance proposed to be closed, and a description of the same by James A. Macmillan, D.L.S., is hereto attached.

There appears to be no objection to the closing of this road allowance, and the Minister therefore recommends that the assent of Your Excellency be given to the closing of the road in question and its transfer to the Calgary Water Power Company (Limited) under the provisions of clause 21, of the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 17.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DESCRIPTION.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land situate. lying and being that part of the road allowance between Sections twenty-one and twenty-two, Township twenty-four, Range one west of the 5th Meridian, lying south of the main channel of Bow River, and north of a line at right angles to the east boundary of said Section twenty-one, from a point on said boundary, seven chains sixty-six links north from the south-east angle of said Section twenty-one.

JAMES A. MACMILLAN,
D. L. Surveyor.

Calgary, 15th November, 1894. 29–4

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[78]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Weights and Measures Act, chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to Order that the Order in Council of the 2nd December, 1895, amending section 19 of the Regulations respecting Weights and Measures, established by the Order in Council of the 9th January, 1889, being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled inasmuch as an error of one point of decimal was made therein in the grain weights and that the following corrected Regulations be and the same are hereby established in lieu thereof:—

For every	gallon	10	lbs. av.
do	½ do	5	do
do	quart	2½	do
do	½ pint	4,375	grains Troy.
do	gill	2,187	do
do	½ do	1,093	do

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F. and with the Barometer at 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3646]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 3rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum dated 10th December 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that by the Order in Council of the 25th of July last, the licensees of timber berths situate in the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia were permitted to pay dues on the timber cut by them at the rate of fifty cents per thousand feet B.M. instead of a royalty of five per cent on the sales of lumber, and they were also entitled to receive a rebate of forty cents per thousand feet on manufactured lumber exported from the Province, except upon lumber shipped to Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

That representations have been made to the Minister of the Interior by the licensees, that this new regulation makes the dues on the lumber sold in the Province and shipped to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, higher than formerly when they paid a royalty of five per cent on the sales, instead of a fixed rate of fifty cents per thousand feet.

The Minister states that lumber at the present time is selling in the Province of British Columbia at from $7 to $9 per thousand feet. The royalty thereon at five per cent would therefore amount to from thirty-five to forty-five cents per thousand feet, being from five to ten cents per thousand feet less than the dues of fifty cents per thousand prescribed by the Order in Council of 25th July last, above referred to.

The Minister recommends, as it was the intention in passing the said Order to give relief to the licensees instead of burdening them with an additional tax on the lumber cut by them, that the dues on lumber sold in the Province and exported to Manitoba and the North-west Territories be five per cent royalty on the sales, and that the dues on lumber otherwise exported from the Province be at the same rate less a rebate of forty cents per thousand feet.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
28-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 29th January, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8331. "The Poetical Review." (A brief notice of Canadian Poets and Poetry.) By Alexander Charles Stewart, Toronto, Ont., 23rd January, 1896.

8332. "Canada Law Journal." (Vol. XXXII, No. 1, January 16, 1896.) Arthur Henry O'Brien, Toronto, Ont., 23rd January, 1896.

8333. "Just Outside a Millionaire's Door." Words and Music by Gussie L. Davis. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 24th January, 1896.

8334. "Out on the Street." Words and Music by James Fax. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 24th January, 1896.

8335. "The Canadian Law List, 1896." Edited by Henry Ryerson Hardy, Toronto, Ont., 24th January, 1896.

8336. "The Globe Annual and Encyclopædia of Useful Information, 1896." The Art Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont., 25th January, 1896.

8337. "Grammatical Analysis." (Explained and illustrated, with a large number of carefully selected sentences and passages for practice. Parts I and II.) By H. I. Strang, B.A. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 25th January, 1896.

8338. "Canada Law Journal." (Vol. XXXI.) Arthur Henry O'Brien, Toronto, Ont., 27th January, 1896.

8339. "Lousiana Lou." Words and Music by Leslie Stuart. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Ltd.), London, England, 27th January, 1896.

8340. "Darkies Holiday." (Schottische or Barn Dance.) By Felix Burns. Patey & Willis, London, England, 28th January, 1896.

8341. "Glengarry Lancers." (On Scotch Airs.) Selected and arranged by Felix Burns. Patey & Willis, London, England, 28th January, 1896.

8342. "A Promise of Love Waltz." Composed by Felix Burns. Patey & Willis, London, England, 28th January, 1896.

8343. "The Problem Solved." (A Social Statute to Mitigate the Evils of Poverty.) By Caleb Platt Simpson, London, Ont., 28th January, 1896.

8344. "The Gascoigne Grand March." By Beatrice Glen Moore. F. Gillespie Peters, Montreal, Que., 28th January, 1896.

8345. "Baby's Lullaby." (Song with Lullaby.) Words and Music by S. T. Church. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Ltd.), London, England, 29th January, 1896.

8346. "The Toronto City Directory, 1896." The Might Directory Company of Toronto (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 29th January, 1896.

8347. "The Docket." (A Record of the Courts. Volume VII. No. 1. December, 1895.) Editor, A. H. O'Brien, M.A. Robert Reid Cromarty, Toronto, Ont., 29th January, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
31-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of January, 1896, incorporating Henry Aldin Sherwin, manufacturer, Edward Porter Williams, manufacturer, both of the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America; John Fairfield Weare, manufacturer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America; Walter Horace Cottingham, merchant, and Archibald William Stevenson, accountant, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacturing, selling and dealing in all kinds of paint, colors, lead, oils, glass, varnishes and painters' supplies,—by the name of "The Walter H. Cottingham Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
31-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—Under the provisions of the one hundred and first clause of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 54, the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors will meet at the office of the Surveyor General, in the City of Ottawa, on Monday, the tenth day of February next, at 9.30 a.m.

By order,

P. B. SYMES,
30-2 Secretary to the Board.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1896, incorporating Robert Stevenson, of the Town of Chilliwack, in the District of New Westminster, and Province of British Columbia, Esquire; William Lovitt Hogg, inspector of the Western Loan and Trust Company (Limited), William Barclay Stephens, manager of the Western Loan and Trust Company (Limited), Clarence Richard Gillard, physician, and James Naismith Greenshields, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Andrew Walker Fleck, Esquire, and William Dale Harris, civil engineer, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a.*) To purchase, take over, or otherwise acquire in whole or in part, and at one time or from time to time, as may seem best, all and every the mineral lands, mines, estate, both real and personal, properties, credits, business good-will and assets of "The Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company" (Limited liability), and to assume, undertake and pay all liens, charges and incumbrances affecting the same or any one or more of them or any part thereof respectively, and also to assume, undertake and pay all the liabilities of the said The Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company (Limited liability) in respect thereof;

(*b.*) To acquire by purchase, location or otherwise, a tract or tracts of mineral lands in the Province of British Columbia and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, and to work and develop the resources of the same;

(*c.*) To carry on the business of exploring for, mining and gathering gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron and other metals, mineral and ores in such form as the same may be found throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere;

(*d.*) To dig for, mine, crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores, and forward, ship or sell the same either in crude or other form throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and for such purposes to establish works, factories and warehouses, and operate the same;

(*e.*) To purchase or acquire from any individual in whole or in part any business of a nature or character similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on, as also the good-will and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to any such business, in whole or in part;

(*f.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam and other vessels so far as may be necessary or expedient for the conveyance of the products of the company's mines, or other like purposes of the company;

(*g.*) To aid by way of bonus, gift of money or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of steam tugs, steamboats, barges and other boats running from or to or connecting with the lands and properties of the company;

(*h.*) To build, construct and maintain all necessary wharves and warehouses, and to make, build, provide and carry on, use and work tramways to be operated by steam, electric or other power, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, dams, water power, roads, streets and other works which may be found necessary or convenient for the objects of the company;

(*i.*) To purchase and sell gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron and other metals, minerals and ores anywhere found in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere;

(*j.*) To carry on the business of hydraulic mining;

(*k.*) To acquire for the purposes aforesaid or any one or more of them by purchase, location or otherwise water leases, water privileges and water rights, and to dig ditches and canals, and to build and construct flumes, ditches, aqueducts, works and any other system of waterways, and to convey water from one place to another by any means the company may deem expedient;

(*l.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire shares, debentures and securities of other similar companies as the consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business;

(*m.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patents for any invention for or relating to any of the purposes aforesaid which the company may see fit, and to sell any patent or patents acquired by them, or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building bridges, piers, or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone upon the line of any railway, without the consent of the company or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals or the discovery or prosecution of crime and Government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of Justice or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada, by the name of "The Granite Creek Mining Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into fifteen thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

30-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1896, incorporating William Wallace Wotherspoon, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, gentleman; Francis Arthur Cowan Bickerdike, student, William Smith, trader, John Ogilvie, agent, Saumarez Carmichael, advocate, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—To manufacture, construct, buy, sell, deal in and erect all kinds of machinery and machines for type-setting, line-casting and printing, and all machinery for use in connection with the said business, and to acquire and dispose of patents and patent rights in connection with the same, —by the name of "The Canadian Composing Company," (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-one thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and ten shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

30-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 8th day of January, 1896, incorporating Thomas Pringle, mechanical engineer; William McLea Walbank, civil engineer; George Bull Burland, merchant; Jeffry Hale Burland, merchant; Samuel Carsley, merchant; Edward Kirk Greene, merchant; William Shanks Evans, gentleman; Peter Lyall, contractor; James Shearer, manufacturer; Hugh Graham, publisher; Alexander Pringle, mechanical engineer; John Buchanan Hutcheson, accountant; Georgina N. Macphail (wife separated as to property of John Andrew Macphail, M.D.); Joseph Misael Fortier, manufacturer; Henry Herbert Lyman, merchant; Sir William Hales Hingston, Knight; and Robert Davidson McGibbon, advocate and Queen's counsel, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Michael Patrick Davis, contractor, Alexander Fraser, lumber merchant, Robert M. Cox, merchant, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; James Armstrong, real estate dealer, John J. Cook, real estate dealer, both of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; Frederick Hellyer, importer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America; William Henry Davis, contractor, of the Town of Cornwall, in the Province of Ontario, and George Herrick Duggan, civil engineer, of the Village of Dorval, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, that is to say:—(*a*) To construct water, gas, and electric plants for the purpose of manufacturing light, heat and power, and to operate, transmit, use, lease, sell and dispose of same to all persons or corporations, to purchase, buy, own, maintain, build, erect or construct dams, flumes, head and tail races, and other accessories, and for such purpose to acquire water powers and develop, use, sell or lease the same, and to buy real estate contiguous to such water powers and to develop, improve, lease and sell the same; (*b*) To build and own, buy and sell machinery for use in development of the said business, and to construct works at Lachine Rapids, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms of the Order in Council of the 3rd of August, 1895, for the generation power required for the purposes of the business; (*c*) To acquire patent rights for the purposes of the company, hereinafter mentioned, and to alienate or lease the same at pleasure, and generally to carry on all business and operations connected with the manufacture, application, transmission and use of electricity, gas or other illuminants, and the construction, operation and use of water works, and water power and any other business connected therewith throughout the Dominion; (*d*) To acquire the property, charter, franchise and rights of the Citizens Light and Power Company (Limited), or to amalgamate with the said company on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon,—by the name of "The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and LandCompany" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one million dollars divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

29-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1896, incorporating Nicholas Knight Connolly, contractor, of the City of Quebec; John Baker Murphy, merchant, and James Swift, forwarder, both of the City of Kingston; Michael Connolly, contractor; Edward Andrew D. Morgan, advocate, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) The construction, acquiring, chartering, selling of steam and other vessels for the purpose of carrying passengers, mail, express and other freight and towing vessels and rafts on all the navigable waters of Canada and elsewhere, owning and leasing wharves and warehouses, carrying on the business of express messengers and warehousemen, and to make contracts or agreements with any government, corporation or firm for any purposes connected therewith; (*b.*) Borrow money upon the credit of the company and issue bonds, debentures or other securities for any sums borrowed, at such prices as are deemed necessary or expedient; but no such debenture shall be for a less sum than one hundred dollars; (*c.*) Hypothecate or pledge the real or personal property of the company to secure any sums borrowed by the company, but the amount borrowed shall not at any time be greater than seventy-five per cent of the actual paid up stock of the company, but the limitation made by this clause shall not apply to commercial paper discounted by the company,—by the name of "The North American Transportation Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 17th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

29-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of 1896.

TIDE TABLES FOR HALIFAX AND QUEBEC.

These tide tables are prepared by the Tidal Survey Office of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and supplied to the leading Almanacs for publication. They are based upon direct observations of the tides at the above harbours, and this is the first time that tables derived from direct observation of the tides have been available for any Canadian ports.

Up to the present time, such tide tables as were published have been based upon fixed differences from distant ports, usually on the other side of the Atlantic; and the time of high water has consequently been seriously in error during the course of the lunar month, more especially at the quadratures. Also the time of high water only has been given, and not the height of the tide.

The records on which the present tables are based, have been obtained from self-registering tide-gauges, which are especially provided with heating to prevent freezing in winter, in order to obtain a continuous record day and night throughout the year. Seven of these gauges have been established by this Department, since 1893. They are situated as follows:—

Quebec Harbour, at the Lévis Dry Dock.
Father Point, near the Lighthouse.
South West Point, Anticosti.
Forteau Bay, Strait of Belle Isle.
St. Paul Island, off Cape Breton.
Halifax, at the Marine and Fisheries wharf.
St. John, N.B., at Reed's wharf.

The records from these gauges, after careful tabulation and reduction to low water datum, are forwarded to the Nautical Almanac Office, London. The tidal constants are there determined from them by the latest methods of analysis, and the tidal predictions for the ensuing year are made by means of a tidal computing machine of special design.

The time used in these tide tables is Standard Time in all cases, which differs from Greenwich Mean Time by an even number of hours. The height of the tide at both high and low water is now given for the first time in these tables; which is valuable with reference to the depth of water available in the tidal portion of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, and also for vessels entering the dry docks at Halifax and Quebec.

Halifax Tides for 1896. These are based upon records of the tide during the two years 1860 and 1861; and before the calculations are made for 1897 the record of two other years, 1851 and 1852 will be added, to extend the basis from which the predictions are made. These are the only existing records which are known; but when a sufficient record is obtained from the new tide-gauge erected at Halifax this season, a further improvement in closer accuracy will be possible.

The tidal differences from Halifax, which are given for the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, are the differences of the Establishments taken from the Admiralty list. They will be correct at full and change of the moon, and should be closely approximate also throughout the course of the month, as the differences themselves are small.

At St. Paul Island, where the tides enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they have an unusual amount of diurnal inequality. The two tides of the same day are out of time with respect to each other by more than an hour, early or late, when the moon's declination is at its maximum. This diurnal inequality is also noticeable in the tides at Pictou. It is probably for this reason that tidal differences from Halifax or New York are so unsatisfactory when applied to the Gulf coasts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Tidal differences for these coasts are not therefore given at present with the tables of this Department, until better determinations can be obtained.

Quebec Tides for 1896. These are based upon the record obtained since November, 1893; and their accuracy will be approved as the record becomes longer. As they stand they are far in advance of any tables yet published. The height of the tide is referred to the original low water datum of the Admiralty chart of Quebec harbour.

The tidal differences for the Lower St. Lawrence are derived from the Admiralty list of Establishments; and they have since been compared with the record obtained throughout the year 1895, from the tide gauges at Father Point and Anticosti. From these it appears that the tidal differences from Quebec are remarkably constant throughout the course of the month. Hence the caution that they are correct at full and change only is unnecessary. It is to be noted however that both the time and height of the tide in the Lower St. Lawrence are subject to irregularity during severe storms.

The records from the tide gauges in the Strait of Belle Isle and at St. John, N. B. have not yet been reduced; and no data for the Bay of Fundy have yet been issued by this Department.

The tide tables for Halifax and Quebec have been supplied to the following Almanacs:—

The Canadian Almanac, published by the Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto.

The Star Almanac, published at the Montreal Star Office, Montreal.

Greenwood's Almanac, published by W. N. Greenwood, Lancaster, England.

Cogswell's Almanac, published by R. H. Cogswell, Halifax; containing the Halifax tables only.

The tide tables for Quebec will also be embodied in the "Tide Tables and other information connected with the Ship Channel between Montreal and Quebec," issued by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

The tide tables were also offered to Belcher's Almanac for 1896, but were not published; and the tables for Halifax in that Almanac are at times in error by as much as 40 minutes, early or late, as compared with the tide tables supplied by this Department.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 8th January, 1896. 30-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 68 of 1895.

I. IMPROVEMENT OF WESTHAVER ISLAND LIGHT.

The light on Westhaver Island, at the entrance to Mahone Harbour, Mahone Bay, Atlantic Coast of Nova Scotia, is being improved by the substitution for the mast light now maintained, of a more powerful light in an enclosed tower.

Lat. N. 44° 26' 15"
Long. W. 64° 20' 2"

The new tower is erected on the summit of the island, near its south-east end, on a site about 30 feet above high water mark. It is a square wooden building painted white, surmounted by a hexagonal iron lantern painted red, and attached to its north-west side is a small white wooden dwelling. The height of the tower from its base to the vane on the lantern is 27 feet.

The light will be a fixed white light elevated 54 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 12 miles from all points of approach. The illuminating apparatus will be dioptric of the seventh order. The change from the mast to the tower will be made on the 15th January next, and the mast will then be removed.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 343, 730, 2666 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 179.

II. CHANGE IN ILLUMINANT OF REEDS POINT LIGHTS.

The illuminant in the three lights shown from a lamp post on Reeds Point, in the City of St. John, New Brunswick, has been changed from gas to electricity. A 64-candle power incandescent lamp has been placed in each of the three street lanterns heretofore used. In case of any accident happening to the electric supply, illumination by gas will be temporarily resumed.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 41.

III. PALMER'S LANDING LIGHT BUILDING BURNT DOWN.

The mast and shed, from which a light was shown, on the outer end of the old wharf at Palmer's Landing, River St. John, New Brunswick, were burnt down on the 19th October last.

From that time till the close of navigation a temporary light, from a lantern on a pole, was maintained.

It is proposed to replace this light next season by a light in an enclosed tower, established near the outer end of a new wharf built by Government about 1,000 feet farther up the river than that on which the light has heretofore been maintained.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights No. 53.

NOTE.—This will be the last notice issued in 1895.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 30th December, 1895.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 29-3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st December, 1894 and 1895.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do do Temporary Loans	2,433,333 33	....
do in Canada	7,350,539 06	7,529,894 22
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,823,090 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,284,103 12	22,876,650 62
Savings Banks	42,619,333 10	44,832,628 90
Trust Funds	8,258,271 86	8,314,596 92
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,831,655 44	1,889,146 97
Total Gross Debt	320,232,876 28	321,898,871 90
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	32,756,323 87	34,757,108 34
Other Investments	6,077,977 35	5,263,137 95
Province Accounts	10,917,856 12	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	24,546,714 45	20,217,058 71
Total Assets	74,298,871 79	71,160,792 40
Total Net Debt	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
do 30th November	246,569,270 35	251,243,441 77
Decrease of Debt	635,265 86	505,362 27

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of December, 1894.	Total to 31st December, 1894.	Month of December, 1895.	Total to 31st December, 1895.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,348,061 65	8,508,773 84	1,382,283 74	9,672,725 22
Excise	756,740 31	4,061,098 80	758,313 42	4,108,592 45
Post Office	235,000 00	1,355,000 00	235,000 00	1,405,000 00
Public Works, including Railways	359,444 45	1,994,912 18	202,823 83	1,950,047 93
Miscellaneous	95,184 86	479,701 26	89,301 08	485,498 74
Total	2,794,431 27	16,399,486 08	2,667,722 07	17,621,864 34
EXPENDITURE	2,079,379 69	14,129,418 29	1,916,530 69	13,535,031 43

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	120,091 27	1,437,766 27	340,889 33	1,563,696 58
Dominion Lands	13,883 94	44,438 23	7,243 00	34,993 65
Railway Subsidies	61,000 00	603,005 00	16,000 00	549,482 00
Total	194,975 21	2,085,209 50	364,132 33	2,148,172 23

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th January, 1896.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
ractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	$221,855 25
Provincial Notes	29,537 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	7,199,905 50
Dominion Fours	354,664 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	8,720,150 00
Toronto "	3,472,350 00
Halifax "	661,000 00
St. John "	1,195,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,500 00
Charlottetown "	130,500 00
Victoria "	249,500 00
Total	$22,413,462 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st December, 1895		$10,650,701 88
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000		1,946,666 67
		$12,597,368 55
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $20,000,000	$5,000,000 00	
Specie held in excess of $20,000,000	2,414,000 00	
		7,414,000 00
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$5,183,368 55
Unguaranteed Debentures		$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $20,000,000		15,000,000 00
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$2,250,000 00

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$5,183,368 55
" Unguaranteed Debentures	2,250,000 00
Total excess	$7,433,368 55

Fred. Toller,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 9th January, 1896.

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Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of December, 1895.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	459,595 39	
Malt	73,120 72	
Malt Liquor		
Tobacco	172,193 96	
Cigars	51,637 73	
Inspection of Petroleum	4,218 88	
Manufactures in Bond	2,669 38	
Seizures	762 80	
Other Receipts	3,101 70	
Total Excise Revenue		767,300 56
Culling Timber		844 87
Hydraulic and other Rents		375 00
Minor Public Works		153 32
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,599 43
Gas Inspection		1,280 00
Law Stamps		686 85
Other Revenues		364 35
Electric Light Inspection		363 25
Grand Total Revenue		773,967 63

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 11th January, 1896.

29-tf

Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st December, 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 11,080 00	4,185 11
Animals	12,642 00	2,658 00
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	89,837 00	23,505 64
Brass and manufactures of	24,029 00	6,907 80
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	94,438 00	21,197 95
Flour	9,384 00	2,540 35
Meal, Corn and Oat	28,600 00	6,208 48
Rice	7,775 00	6,122 61
Other Breadstuffs	22,902 00	4,962 78
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	13,678 00	4,103 40
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	35,407 00	10,622 20
Coal, Bituminous	328,959 00	94,037 23
Copper, manufactures of	2,079 00	569 70
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	30,634 00	7,406 94
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	261,958 00	78,252 46
Cottons, Clothing,	15,733 00	5,475 22
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	22,630 00	3,181 82
" Thread on Spools	35,136 00	8,784 00
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	40,188 00	11,553 96
Drugs and Medicines	88,436 00	21,762 11
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	39,974 00	11,985 52
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	37,261 00	11,003 52
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	27,801 00	8,284 45
All other Fancy Goods	23,128 00	7,711 28
Fish and products of	49,441 00	6,741 47
Fruits and Nuts dried	156,624 00	54,114 44
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	89,624 00	10,773 99
" All other	25,997 00	7,797 20
Furs, Manufactures of	21,615 00	3,665 44
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	36,171 00	10,869 39
" Window Glass	3,337 00	693 60
" Plate-Glass	9,169 00	1,782 98
" All other Manufactures of.	11,956 00	2,709 66
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	8,668 00	2,147 12
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	20,641 00	6,073 12
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver. Silk or Felt	13,988 00	4,197 05
" All other	18,377 00	5,503 10
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	41,975 00	4,392 88
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,924 00	3,054 00
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	81,512 00	24,095 50
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$113,380 00	31,882 84
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	27,748 00	9,874 09
" Stoves and Castings	8,485 00	2,275 88
" Tubing	40,957 00	8,119 84
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	155,280 00	42,508 45
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	57,025 00	15,252 64
Lead and manufactures of	18,409 00	3,633 39
Leather, all kinds	58,952 00	9,995 03
" Boots and Shoes	19,685 00	4,921 23
" All other manufactures of Leather	8,659 00	2,241 35
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	13,679 00	3,123 44
Metals and manufactures of	23,628 00	6,320 99
Musical Instruments	22,822 00	6,394 69
Oil, Mineral and Products of	81,842 00	52,566 41
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	4,354 00	870 80
" All other	29,576 00	6,637 05
Paints and Colours	15,785 00	2,775 14
Paper, Envelopes, &c	81,775 00	25,061 83
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	5,019 00	1,756 83
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	52,166 00	18,340 26
" Butter, Cheese	3,469 00	597 24
Seeds and Roots	20,831 00	2,108 90
Silk, manufactures of	140,502 00	42,769 86
Soap, all kinds	17,013 00	5,034 52
Spices, ground and unground	8,664 00	1,572 01
Spirits, all kinds	86,652 00	201,202 35
Wines, Sparkling	16,239 00	4,703 67
" other than Sparkling	30,111 00	18,594 00
Sugar	258,611 00	64,655 56
Molasses & Syrups	55,173 00	4,703 79
Tobacco and Cigars	26,494 00	25,964 41
Vegetables.	6,521 00	1,852 02
Wood, manufactures of	41,810 00	9,827 21
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	29,912 00	9,010 90
" Clothing	24,189 00	8,280 33
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	178,473 00	57,780 89
" Dress Goods	138,078 00	41,211 08
" Knitted Goods	19,753 00	7,568 77
" Shawls	2,081 00	520 25
" Yarns	8,475 00	2,541 70
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	33,850 00	10,784 79
All other Dutiable Goods	704,060 00	181,405 41
Total Dutiable Goods	4,595,895 00	1,468,875 31
" Free	3,490,870 00	
Coin and Bullion	127,997 00	
Grand Total	8,214,762 00	1,468,875 31

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st December 1895.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 16,653
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	9,837
Asphaltum or Asphalt	267
Broom Corn	20,514
Coal, Anthracite	428,583
Coffee	57,880
Cotton Waste	91,688
" Raw	678,421
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	112,802
Fish and products of	65,024
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	18,459
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	6,747
Fur, skins not dressed	24,512
Grease for soap making, &c	22,887
Hides and skins	272,127
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	137,508
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	33,290
Metals, Brass and Copper	32,169
" Steel Rails for Railways	45,727
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	70,321
" Tin and Zinc	80,141
" Other	10,838
Oils, Vegetable	5,127
Salt	8,807
Settlers' Effects	119,604
Silk, raw	19,859
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	55,944
Tea	319,593
Tobacco Leaf	67,118
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	79,777
Wool	77,067
All other Free Goods	501,579
Total	3,490,870
Coin and Bullion	127,997
Total Free Goods	3,618,867

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 17th January, 1896.

29-tf

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of December, 1895.

——	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	467,518	10,566	478,084
do Fisheries	607,947	21,670	629,617
do Forest	1,132,499	....	1,132,499
Animals and their produce	3,205,491	13,076	3,218,567
Agricultural Products	2,556,844	97,606	2,654,450
Manufactures	721,001	76,932	797,933
Miscellaneous Articles	15,718	6,066	21,784
Totals	8,707,018	225,916	8,932,934
Bullion	14,821	....	14,821
Coin	....	87,793	87,793
Grand Total	8,721,839	313,709	9,035,548

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1896.

29-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of December, 1895.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th November, 1895	27,771,335 15	WITHDRAWALS during month	646,270 87
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	730,705 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,024 73	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th November, 1895	27,859,794 01
	28,506,064 88		28,506,064 88

WM. WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st January, 1896.

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Statement of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st December, 1895. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

Bank.	Balance, on 30th Nov., 1895.	Deposits for December, 1895.	Total.	Withdrawn, December, 1895.	Balance, 31st December, 1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	553,816 68	12,835 01	566,651 69	7,219 06	559,432 63
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	726,096 76	25,064 00	751,160 76	18,470 66	732,690 10
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	811,227 40	24,795 00	836,022 40	19,114 68	816,907 72
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,399 33	10 00	42,409 33	2,800 00	39,609 33
Amherst	270,270 54	9,867 00	280,137 54	5,458 33	274,679 21
Annapolis	232,108 67	3,925 00	236,033 67	2,149 03	233,884 64
Arichat	193,408 28	2,052 00	195,460 28	1,992 86	193,467 42
Barrington	177,146 07	2,189 00	179,335 07	3,828 85	175,506 22
Bridgewater	130,685 68	2,650 00	133,335 68	1,991 71	131,343 97
Guysboro'	108,318 27	2,041 00	110,359 27	2,335 47	108,023 80
Halifax	2,590,031 46	40,812 00	2,630,843 46	42,725 95	2,588,117 51
Kentville	303,854 31	4,856 00	308,710 31	4,719 13	303,991 18
Liverpool	260,012 59	3,438 00	263,450 59	5,497 43	257,953 16
Lunenburg	281,432 70	3,293 00	284,725 70	7,228 91	277,496 79
Maitland	60,199 52	1,422 00	61,621 52	576 87	61,044 65
New Glasgow	377,119 84	5,547 00	382,666 84	4,806 11	377,860 73
Parrsboro'	113,843 18	3,195 00	117,038 18	1,723 01	115,315 17
Pictou	297,051 11	2,724 00	299,775 11	5,199 16	294,575 95
Port Hood	118,391 68	1,567 00	119,958 68	917 00	119,041 68
Shelburne	117,357 99	1,269 00	118,626 99	2,142 17	116,484 82
Sherbrooke	68,647 10	321 00	68,968 10	408 30	68,559 80
Wallace	70,786 84	582 00	71,368 84	561 00	70,807 84
Weymouth	102,065 94	790 00	102,855 94	560 02	102,295 92
Yarmouth	641,068 86	8,152 00	649,220 86	26,087 49	623,133 37
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	269,231 26	3,023 00	272,254 26	2,765 67	269,488 59
Dalhousie	383,884 39	3,449 00	387,333 39	3,127 42	384,205 97
Fredericton	650,179 56	8,858 00	659,037 56	7,269 28	651,768 28
Newcastle	236,926 03	1,546 00	238,472 03	3,112 69	235,359 34
St. Andrews	292,386 68	2,038 26	294,424 94	4,581 44	289,843 50
St. John	4,087,424 26	48,506 00	4,135,930 26	48,597 89	4,087,332 37
Woodstock	497,056 87	6,972 00	504,028 87	8,264 48	495,764 39
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,832,978 73	29,244 00	1,862,222 73	35,439 52	1,826,783 21
Summerside	313,116 53	4,977 00	318,093 53	4,937 26	313,156 27
Total	17,210,525 11	272,009 27	17,482,534 38	286,608 85	17,195,925 53

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. Anderson,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 13th January, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1895.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,360,783 73	180,000 00	17,599 39	9,651,724 98
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,888,293 91	83,000 00	160,202 73	5,131,496 64
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,249,077 64	263,000 00	177,802 12	14,783,221 62

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,530,000 00	2,353,357 96	....	1,965,817 92	3,222,273 60	1,123,239 14	180,000 00	....	* 473,060 92	10,847,749 54
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec............	....	2,385,079 89	82,500 00	306,710 59	1,540,509 93	944,939 02	83,000 00	73,239 00	101,767 13	5,517,745 56
Total....................	1,530,000 00	4,738,437 85	82,500 00	2,272,528 51	4,762,783 53	2,068,178 16	263,000 00	73,239 00	574,828 05	16,365,495 10

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 10th January, 1896.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,584,111 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,641,837 Accepted value, $3,359,534 being $100,000 (A), and $3,259,534(B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company	Thomas Christie, Chief Agent, Toronto	$30,000 Canada Bonds and $70,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Insur'g wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against excess losses by reason of bad debts.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Mohtreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,680. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,509, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,509 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	R. M. Gifford, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock.	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Northern Assurance Company	**Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal**	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $62,313; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $14,600; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,953,381 Municipal Debs., $56,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,018,881. (Accepted at $2,705,591, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,505,030 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $383,041; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $510,041, being $100,000 (A) and $410,041 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£32,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	24 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $64,373.64 Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America has ceased transacting business. Notice has been given of application for the release of deposit.
The Eastern Assurance Company has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Union Assurance Society. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th November, 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

19-tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Auvergne	Perthuis	Portneuf .... Q.	François X. Demers.
Boulevard St. Denis		Laval .... Q.	L. N. Morin.
Epworth		New Westminster .... B.C.	John Booyer.
Folden's Corners	West Oxford	Oxford, S.R. .... O.	Cicero E. Gamsby.
Halfway	Cameron	Nipissing .... O.	John Kennedy.
New Dominion	Lot 65	Queen's .... P.E.I.	George McDougall.
Rabbit Point	Sec. 3, Tp. 20, R. 6 W. 1st M.	Lisgar .... M.	Magloire Morin.
Savanne	Unsurveyed	Algoma .... O.	John H. Campbell.
South River	Pockmouche	Gloucester .... N.B.	Francis F. Barry.
Stand Off	Sec. 21, Tp. 6, R. 25, W. 4th M	.... Alta.	Frederic Pace.
Tambling's Corners	Westminster	Middlesex, S.R. .... O.	W. J. Braithwaite.
(a) Tring Junction	Broughton	Beauce .... Q.	Alphonse Doyon.
Wolford Centre	Wolford	Grenville, N.R. .... O.	W. H. Gardiner.
Yellow Grass	Sec. 8, Tp. 10, R. 16, W. 2nd M.	.... Assa. West.	John Scott.

(a) Opened 16th December.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Cook's Mills............ District of Algoma, O..... to Spragge.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Bersimis	County of Saguenay, Q., 2nd December.
St. Frederic Station	do Beauce, Q., 14th November.

29tf

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a.* All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b.* No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are :—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer ; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George ; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher ; James Ross, of Montreal, railway contractor ; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice ; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire ; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario ; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer ; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant ; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronto, physician ; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31-9

THE Montreal Park and Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an amending Act, to enlarge its bonding powers and exercise them in sections, to confirm municipal and other contracts, to authorize preference shares, to carry on enterprises for developing traffic, to authorize a contract with a construction company for the completion and equipment of its lines, with necessary powers to the latter company, also respecting the capacity of the directors, and for other business.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for applicant.

Montreal, 15th January, 1896. 29-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point at or near the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, extending through or near the towns of Rossland and Midway, to a point on the Okanagan Lake at or near the town of Penticton, in the Districts of West Kootenay and Osoyoos, British Columbia ; with powers to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines therefrom to all mines lying in the vicinity thereof ; and also to construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines ; and to build wharves and docks in connection therewith ; together with the powers of acquiring lands, privileges, bonuses or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies ; and for all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

F. E. WARD,
Agent for applicant.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm the amalgamation of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company (incorporated by 51 Vic., chap. 64), with the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway Company; to authorize it to sell or lease its railway franchises and other property to, or to amalgamate with, or make working arrangements with, any other railway company; to acquire running powers over any other railway; to authorize the lease or purchase by it of the franchises, railway and other property of the South Western Railway Company and of any other railway company authorized to sell or lease the same to it; to authorize or confirm a lease to it of a portion of the Grand Trunk Railway: to sell its surplus lands; to extend the time for the completion of its railway; and for other purposes.

H. L. SPRAGUE,
Secretary.
Dated 30th November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Queenston Heights Bridge Company, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a bridge across the Niagara River, at or near Queenston Heights, in the County of Lincoln, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles, and for the passage of cars propelled by electrical or any power other than locomotive steam power, and to carry gas pipes, wires, cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity or other power, and with power to lay tracks upon the said bridge and the approaches thereto for the passage of the said cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual, corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same, and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway other than a railway operated by locomotive steam power, and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, or the Congress of the United States of America, for the same purposes. The height of the arches of such new bridge shall not be less than sixty feet, and the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels shall at least be equal to the present width of the river from low water line to low water line. It is not intended to erect a drawbridge. The rates of toll for the use of the new bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle drawn by two horses, including the driver thereof, twenty cents for a single horse carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT,
CHADWICK & RIDDELL,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Toronto, this 2nd day of December, A.D. 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament, for the incorporation of a company for the manufacture throughout Canada of aluminium, under the name of the Canada Aluminium, Power and Pulp Company, with head office at the City of Ottawa.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors for applicants.
Ottawa, 28th November, 1895. 23–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate the Equitable Benefit Company of Canada, the object of said company being the issuing and redeeming of investment bonds, and for other purposes.

DRAYTON & DUNBAR,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Toronto, the 6th December, 1895. 23–9

THE CANADA AND MICHIGAN BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that this company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act empowering the said company to build, at its option, a high level bridge across the Detroit River from Windsor to Detroit, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the applicants.
11th December, 189 . 24–9

NOTICE.—The Ontario Pacific Railway Company will apply at the next session of Parliament for power:—1. To change the name of the company. 2. To cancel their present Trust Deed, and to appoint a new Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the Trustees resigned. 3. To extend the period for the completion of their undertaking.

By order,
W. A. FLACK,
Secretary.
Cornwall, 12th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 52 Victoria, chapter 104, in the following particulars, viz.:—

1. To increase the amount of maximum mortuary benefit from three thousand to five thousand dollars.

2. To enable them to invest in United States bonds, or in similar securities in Great Britain, or in any other country in which they may desire to carry on their business, such amount of their surplus, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of such country with regard to the deposit of security by insurance companies doing business in such country; the total amount of such investments not however at any time to exceed one-fourth of their total available surplus or accumulated funds.

3. To increase the value of the real property, which they may hold, from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

4. To strike out of section 8 of their said Act the provision exempting their policies from Government inspection.

5. So as to further provide as follows:—

(*a.*) That a sworn statement shall be made annually to the Government of the assets and liabilities of the said Court and of their income and expenditure in respect of the mortuary benefit and of the sick and funeral benefit departments;

(*b.*) That the Superintendent of Insurance may from time to time examine the books and vouchers, so as to verify the said annual statement;

(*c.*) That a deposit of $250,000 shall be maintained with the Government, with power to increase the amount as may be deemed necessary;

(*d.*) That no member shall be liable for any assessments, dues or fines to the Order, or for any debt or liabilities of the Order, but all such payments shall be voluntary, but no member or his beneficiary, shall be entitled to any pecuniary benefit of the Order during the time that he is in default of any such payment.

ORONHYATEKHA,
Supreme Chief Ranger.
JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY,
Supreme Secretary.
Toronto, 12th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the works thereby authorized.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 23rd December, 1895. 26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company of the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, or from lines contiguous thereto, of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands; and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, and to change the name of the said company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and to amend section three of the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 62, by adding thereto the words "and may purchase and acquire timber or timber lands for the purposes of the company," and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Co.

Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Thousand Islands Railway Company; and further to extend the main line and branches easterly and westerly from a point at or near the Town of Gananoque to a point at or near the Village of Rockport, lying east of Gananoque, and to a point at or near Pitt's Ferry, lying west of Gananoque; and to permit of the use of electricity or other motive power in operating said lines and branches, and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered into by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Thousand Islands Railway Company.

Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, on behalf of The Canadian Jockey Club (Limited), for an Act authorizing the club to change its name to "The Canadian Jockey Club," and to make and enforce rules and regulations and adopt other means for the good government of racing and of better preventing, detecting and punishing fraud on race tracks or at race meetings or in connection therewith or with the training of race horses in Canada, and to more fully and effectively carry out the objects of the club's organization and incorporation, and more particularly to assist and promote the enforcement of all existing laws relating to horse racing, and to establish, maintain and enforce a high standard of fairness and honour in connection with turf affairs, and to secure uniformity of rules and regulations, and to amalgamate or form other close combinations and alliances with other jockey and hunt clubs, and to prepare, promulgate and enforce a uniform code of racing rules for general use throughout the Dominion, to issue licenses and to disqualify jockeys and trainers, and to revoke such licenses for good cause, to limit the number of race meetings and the duration thereof, and generally to do such acts as may be found necessary for the purpose of regulating and moderating turf sport, and for the better protection of the rights and interests of the public attending or taking part in the same.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 6th December, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called the Red River Improvement Company, with powers to effect and carry out the purposes following, namely:—(*a.*) To improve the navigation of the Red River and create water powers thereon; (*b.*) To build and construct locks, dams and other structures to effect that object; (*c.*) To build and construct a canal to connect the waters of Lake Manitoba with the Assiboine River, and to expropriate lands for these purposes; (*d.*) To own, control and operate steamboats and other vessels upon the said waters; (*e.*) To construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said improvements; (*f.*) To utilize the said water power and transmit the said power for electric or other purposes; (*g.*) To impose tolls and dues upon steamboats and other vessels, and the cargoes thereof, passing through the said locks and improvements, and to collect the same; (*h.*) To do such other acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the said company.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 24th day of December, 1895.
26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the South-Western Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway; to authorize or confirm a lease or sale by it of its railway, properties and franchises to or an amalgamation with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company or any other railway company; to make running arrangements with any other railway company; to acquire by lease or purchase the railway, franchises and property of any other railway company authorized to sell or lease the same to it; to sell its surplus lands; and for other purposes.

F. G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 30th November, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the said railway, and for other purposes.

MOSSOM MARTIN BOYD,
For the provisional directors.

6th December, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company of the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company or from lines contiguous thereto of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands, and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company, and to change the name of the company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Bay of Quinte Ry. and Navig. Co.

Dated this 17th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to continue the Act of said Parliament, being chapter 58, 54-55 Victoria, and the amending Act thereto, chapter 91, 57-58 Victoria, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the said railway, and for power to extend the said line of railway from the City of Calgary to or near the Town of Lethbridge, and thence to the International boundary, and to build a branch from or near the Town of Lethbridge to a point on the C. and E. Railway, at or near the Town of MacLeod, together with all the usual powers, rights and privileges.

LOUGHEED & McCARTER,
Advocates for company.
Dated at Calgary, 1st November, 1895. 23-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, by The Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company, for an Act consolidating, defining and declaring the liabilities, obligations and powers of the said company.

CRONYN & BETTS,
Solicitors for the applicants.
London, 4th December, 1895. 23-9

THE HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the East branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of all rivers and water-ways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon, and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and erect and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with any of the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canal and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
23-9 Solicitor for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
Dated this 19th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive its power to extend its railway to Pembroke, and to build over the Ottawa River the bridges necessary therefor; also to revive its powers or to extend its time to construct its railway to Sault Ste. Marie and to Mattawa; also to authorize it to amalgamate or make running arrangements with any other railway company; to sell or lease its franchises, railway and other works to any other railway company, or to purchase or lease the franchises, railway and other works of any other railway companies; also to extend the time for the construction by the company of a bridge over said river at the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secretary, Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry. Co.
Dated 4th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada," for the purpose of doing a general life insurance business.

F. H. CHRYSLER,
For applicants.
Ottawa, 11th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ontario Peat Fuel Company (Limited), will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to operate a switch siding or railway from the works of the company, in the Township of Wainfleet, in the County of Welland, passing north over the Welland Canal Feeder to the line of and crossing the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence to the line of the Canada Southern Railway, in all a distance of about three miles, all being within the said Township of Wainfleet. And to operate same by steam, electricity or other power, and to make running or working arrangements with either or both said railways or any connecting railway.

And also to enable the company to exercise all its present powers within the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

J. R. SILLIMAN,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, 19th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway, and to otherwise amend its Act of incorporation.

HEARST & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Sault Ste. Marie, 17th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that James Pearson, of the City of Toronto, barrister-at-law, will apply to the Dominion Parliament, at its next session, for an Act of divorce from his wife Minnie Holcombe Pearson, now of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, on the grounds of adultery.

McLEOD STEWART,
Agent for petitioner.
Dated this 1st August, A.D. 1895. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Hector Morrison, of the Village of Vankleek Hill, in the County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, cattle dealer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of divorce from his wife Nellie Hayward Morrison, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

STUART HENDERSON,
Solicitor for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, Province of Ontario, this 29th day of July, A.D. 1895. 5-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Robert Mitchell Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches the business now carried on by Robert Mitchell under the firm name of Robert Mitchell & Co.;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, gas and electric fitting and electric wiring, brass founding, tin and coppersmithing, plating, plumbing and steam-fitting of all kinds, including the manufacture of gas, water and electric meters and all work connected therewith, with the right to enter into contracts for the manufacture, supply and sale of all such materials and the installation of any work connected therewith, and to do any business of a like nature or incidental thereto.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be two thousand (2,000), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert Mitchell, manufacturer, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturer, Norman Mitchell, student, Ewing Smith, superintendent, and William Stanhouse, foreman, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and all of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 29th January, 1896. 31-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The S. Carsley, Sons & Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.

3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be thirty thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 17th January, 1896. 30-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is

to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant; Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province, manager; and Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province, merchant; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Standard Gas Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a*.) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b*.) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas, and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns, villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person;

(*c*.) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power, and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns, and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carbureted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes; and to operate and deal in the same;

(*d*.) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters, and more particularly to acquire, use and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44,943, known as The Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process;

(*e*.) To purchase, acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), at ten dollars ($10) each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, and Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross, and William P. O'Brien are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, all of whom are residents in Canada and subjects of Her Majesty.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 14th January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "Wm. Kennedy & Sons."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following:—The carrying on of a general foundry business including the manufacture, purchase and sale of steel castings, brass castings, malleable and other iron castings and castings of other kinds and classes of metals;

To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery;

To obtain, hold and operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same;

To manufacture, supply, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of patterns and forms for machines and mechanical devices;

To make surveys, plans, descriptions and specifications for all kinds and descriptions of works and to sell and dispose of the same;

To engage in, superintend and operate all kinds of hydraulic and civil engineering;

To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same;

To acquire the necessary real and personal property, including the lands, buildings, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade and other assets of the business of William Kennedy and Sons, now carried on by them at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, under their own name;

And to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, transfer and assign real estate and to take and hold mortgages, liens or charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise and to do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all such other matters or things as are or become necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the foregoing purposes and to carry on its business in and throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars ($95,000).

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty (950), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Matthew Kennedy, foundryman, William Kennedy, civil and hydraulic engineer, Alexander Kennedy, foundryman, David John Kennedy, machinist, Matthew Kennedy the younger, machinist, and Isaac Markle Kennedy, machinist, all of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, and Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; of whom the said Matthew Kennedy, William Kennedy and Alexander Kennedy are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CREASOR & SMITH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Owen Sound, this 16th day of January, 1896. 29-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Smoke Preventer Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—To manufacture and deal in smoke preventers and other devices for abating the smoke nuisance, to acquire patent and other rights, and to manufacture and grant licenses to manufacture thereunder or otherwise dispose of the same, and generally to do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the said business, and to carry on the said business throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Macfarlane, of the Town of Westmount, manufacturer; Smeaton White, publisher, William John White, advocate, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, and Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal; of whom the said John Macfarlane, Smeaton White and William John White are to be the first or provisional directors of the said campany.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 7th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "Gault Brothers & Company" (Limited).

2. That the purpose for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and continue the mercantile and manufacturing business heretofore carried on at the City of Montreal and throughout the Dominion of Canada by the heretofore commercial firm of Gault Brothers & Company, now dissolved by the death of the late Robert Leslie Gault, one of the members thereof; for the manufacture, importation and sale of goods, wares and merchandise; and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants and traders throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. That the place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of said company is the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. That the names of the applicants, with address and calling of each are,—Andrew Frederick Gault, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Robert Walters MacDougall, of the same place, merchant; Leslie Hamilton Gault, of the same place merchant; James Rodger, of the same place, merchant; Charlotte L. Dorwin, widow of the late, Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault, and James Rodger, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid, in their quality of executrix and executors of the estate of the late Robert Leslie Gault, in his lifetime of the said City of Montreal, merchant.

6. That the first or provisional directors of the said company are to be Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault, and James Rodger above named, all of whom are residents of Canada.

DAVIDSON & RITCHIE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 8th January, 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Ontario Graphite Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—To explore for, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise any lands, mines, mining claims, and mining rights, and to work, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them; to construct and maintain buildings and other erections and improvements on any of said lands or elsewhere for the purposes of the business of the company; to mine, mill, smelt and otherwise treat any minerals and to convert them into commercial products by any process or power; to buy, sell, or otherwise dispose of minerals and the products thereof; to acquire by lease, license, or purchase, and again to dispose of, any patents of invention or rights thereunder covering any process that might be used in connection with the operations of the company; and generally to do all such other things as may be necessary, useful or incidental in connection with any of said objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company to be at the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company to be two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares to be two thousand of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are: George Patrick Brophy, civil engineer, Sandford Hall Fleming, civil engineer, John William McRae, forwarder, John Byrne Brophy, civil engineer; and Hector McRae, merchant; all of the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said George Patrick Brophy, Sandford Hall Fleming, John William McRae, John Byrne Brophy, and Hector McRae, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Ottawa, 10th January, 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are :

(*a.*) The printing and publishing of a newspaper or newspapers, or journals, and the carrying on of a general newspaper, lithographing, printing, book-binding and job printing business, at the City of Ottawa or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (*b.*) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise of any newspaper or journal and any printing, lithographing, publishing and book-binding or job printing business or plant, or the title or copyright thereof from any proprietor thereof.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the city of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the calling and address of the applicants are as follow : Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, broker ; Charles Henry Thorburn, stationer ; Thomas Payment, druggist ; John George Kilt, printer, and Patrick Redmond Quain, coal merchant ; all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MACCRACKEN, HENDERSON & MCKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Gartshore-Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and hold real estate and buildings for the purposes of an iron foundry, and to carry on the business of iron founders.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in fulll and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Alexander Gartshore, of the City of Hamilton, iron founder ; James Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, iron founder ; James Graham Allan, of the City of Hamilton, book-keeper ; William Moir Gartshore, of the City of London, iron founder ; William James Thomson, of the City of Hamilton, book-keeper, all of the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CRERAR, CRERAR & BANKIER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Hamilton, 21st December, 1895. 26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The International Dredging and Construction Company."

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general contractors, and as such to engage in the construction of public and other works, dredging, wrecking, towage and mining, with power to acquire and own steam and sailing vessels, and also to lease and acquire property of all kinds, including mines and quarries, and to work and operate the same, and to own, construct and operate railways, and generally to carry on any business conducive to the objects of the said company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—Nicholas K. Connolly, of the City of Quebec, contractor ; James Swift, of the City of Kingston, merchant ; John Connor, of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, merchant ; Michael Connolly, of the City of Montreal, contractor ; and Felix Carbray, of the City of Quebec, merchant.

7. The said Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor and Michael Connolly are to be the first directors of the company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.

Quebec, 7th January, 1896. 28–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDONDERRY IRON COMPANY (LTD).

Notice to Shareholders.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Londonderry Iron Company (Limited), will be held in the office of the company, No. 35 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal, Canada, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th February, 1896, to receive statements of the company's affairs, to elect directors, and to transact business generally.

For the purposes of the above meeting the transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 13th February, 1896, both days inclusive.

JAMES PHYMISTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 2nd January, 1896. 31–2

TOBIQUE VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Tobique Valley Railway Company will be held at the office of James Straton, solicitor, 42 Princess Street, St. John, N.B., on Thursday, the 20th day of February, A.D. 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES KNOX,
D. CARMICHAEL,
R. KELTIE JONES,
Directors.

31-3

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the People's Bank of Halifax will be held at the banking-house, on Tuesday, the 18th day of February next, at 11.30 a.m.

Business,—To receive statement of the condition of the Bank, election of directors for the ensuing year, etc.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN KNIGHT,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.B., 17th January, 1896. 30–4

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held in the banking-house, Hollis Street, on Wednesday, the 19th February next, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, for the election of directors, and for other business.

By order of the Board,

THOS. FYSHE,
Cashier.

Halifax, 18th January, 1896. 30–4

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking-room, on and after Saturday, the 29th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 29th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 22nd January, 1896. 30–5

THE GUELPH JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company for the election of directors and other general purposes, will be held at the office of the undersigned, 7 Douglas Street, in the City of Guelph, on Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896, at 3 p.m.

A. H. MACDONALD,
Secretary.

30-3

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the company's office, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 12th February, at 12.30 p.m.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st February till after the meeting.

By order,

H. R. DRUMMOND,
Secretary.

28-5

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased to transact business in Canada, that all its risks in Canada have expired, and that the said company will on or after the 22nd day of February, 1896, apply to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities; on or before which date all persons opposing such release are to file with the said Minister of Finance their opposition to such release.

Canadian and European Export
Credit System Company.
EDWARD SCHICKHAUS,
President.

19–14

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held in the company's office, City Hall Station, Kingston, Ontario, at noon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors, and for other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary K. and P. Ry. Co.

Kingston, 9th January, 1896. 28–5

THE BRITISH CANADIAN LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the company's office, south-west corner of Adelaide and Victoria Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, 5th February next, at noon.

By order of the directors,

R. H. TOMLINSON,
Manager.

28–4

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of January next, both days inclusive.

The general annual meeting of the shareholders of the bank will be held at its office, in St. Hyacinthe, on Monday, the 17th day of February next, at one o'clock p,m.

By order of the Board,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.

St. Hyacinthe, 27th December, 1895. 27–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

Ottawa, 18 janvier 1896.

B. H. Tyrwhitt Drake, de la cité de Victoria, dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, écuyer, avocat : Régistraire en Amirauté de la Cour de l'Echiquier pour le district de la Colombie-Britannique.

—

29 janvier 1896.

L'honorable George Wheelock Burbidge, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, le juge de la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada : Commissaire pour faire prêter les serments d'office, etc, à toute personne qui pourrait être nommée juge *pro hac vice* relativement à toute cause pendante en aucun temps dans la Cour de l'Echiquier.

PROCLAMATION.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE, Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada. } CONSIDÉRANT que dans et par les Statuts Revisés du Canada, chapitre 182, intitulé "Acte concernant les pénitenciers," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra, à toute époque, déclarer par proclamation publiée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, qu'un immeuble situé dans le Canada, et dont les limites seront déterminées avec précision dans la proclamation, est constitué en pénitencier, et doit être réputé tel aux termes du présent acte, et par la dite proclamation pourra déclarer pour quelle partie du Canada est créé ce pénitencier ;

Et considérant que Nous avons jugé à propos d'ordonner et déclarer que les étendues de terrain situées dans la province du Manitoba, et ci-dessous décrites, sont un pénitencier, et seront censées être un pénitencier aux termes du dit acte pour la province du Manitoba, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le district de Kéwatin :

SACHEZ DONC, que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada Nous déclarons par les présentes, en vertu du dit acte, que les étendues de terrain situées dans la province du Manitoba, et décrites comme suit, savoir :

(*a*.) Le quart sud-est de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien, dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins ;

(*b*.) Le quart sud-ouest de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien, dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins, et—

(*c*.) Le quart nord-ouest de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins, sont constituées en pénitencier et seront réputées être un pénitencier aux termes du dit acte, pour la province du Manitoba, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et le District de Kéwatin, dans Notre Puissance du Canada.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-TROISIÈME jour de JANVIER, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

31-4

DÉPÊCHES.

AU CHATEAU DE WINDSOR.

21 de novembre 1895.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine en conseil.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté daté le 29 de février 1868, rendu par Sa Majesté dans l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'*Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande*, 1862, il a plu à Sa Majesté d'ordonner que les navires du Danemark dont les certificats de nationalité danoise et d'enregistrement auront été datés dès et après le 1er d'octobre 1867, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans les dits certificats de nationalité et d'enregistrement danois ;

Et considérant que par un arrêté en conseil daté le 30e jour de décembre 1878, il a plu à Sa Majesté, au sujet des vapeurs danois, d'ordonner que si le propriétaire ou capitaine d'un navire marchand appartenant au royaume du Danemark, et mesuré après le 1er jour d'octobre 1878, qui est mû par la vapeur ou autre force motrice exigeant un espace pour les machines, désire que la déduction pour la chambre des machines dans son navire soit évaluée suivant les règlements concernant le mesurage de la chambre des machines et la déduction applicables aux navires britanniques, plutôt que d'après les règlements danois, la chambre des machines sera mesurée et la déduction sera calculée suivant les règlements britanniques ;

Et considérant que par un autre arrêté en conseil daté du 20e jour d'avril 1883, il a en outre plu à Sa Majesté d'ordonner que dans le cas où le tonnage de registre net de navires marchands appartenant au dit royaume du Danemark, qui sont mûs par la vapeur ou toute autre force motrice exigeant un espace pour les machines et dont le mesurage est suivant les règlements britanniques serait inscrit sur les dits certificats de nationalité et d'enregistrement danois délivrés le ou avant le 1er de septembre 1882, ces navires seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans les dits certificats ;

Et considérant que par l'article 84 de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, il est statué que lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil que les règlements de tonnage du dit acte ont été adoptés par un pays étranger, et y sont en force, Sa Majesté en conseil pourra ordonner que les navires du dit pays, seront, sans être remesurés dans les possessions de Sa Majesté, censés être du tonnage indiqué dans leurs certificats d'enregistrement ou autres papiers nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour les mêmes fins que le tonnage indiqué dans le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire ;

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté que les règlements de tonnage de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, ont été adoptés par le gouvernement de Sa Majesté le roi de Danemark, et que ces règlements y sont actuellement en vigueur, étant devenus exécutoires le 1er jour d'avril 1895 ;

Et considérant qu'il existe ou peut encore exister des navires appartenant au roi de Danemark auxquels les arrêtés précités du 29 de février 1868, du 30 de décembre 1878, et du 20 d'avril 1883, peuvent s'appliquer respectivement, et qu'il est à propos de ne pas révoquer ces arrêtés, mais de les laisser en vigueur aussi longtemps qu'il restera des navires auxquels ces arrêtés peuvent s'appliquer respectivement ;

Et considérant que les dispositions du premier article de l'*Acte concernant les règles de publication*, 1893, ont été remplies :

Sachez donc qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs ci-dessus mentionnés, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, de décréter que les navires marchands du royaume de Danemark, dont le mesurage le 1er jour d'avril 1895, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

30-3

C. L. PEEL.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[152]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 17e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

VU que le choléra asiatique est réputé exister sous forme épidémique dans certaines régions du Japon d'où l'importation de bulbes et de plantes a été exclue de vaisseaux en destination directe des Etats-Unis, et qui devaient être subséquemment expédiés par l'une des lignes de paquebots à un port canadien, il est prudent que ces bulbes et plantes, n'étant pas susceptibles d'être désinfectés, soient empêchés de franchir le cordon quarantenaire canadien,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, que l'importation en Canada de bulbes et plantes croissantes en terre, des régions du Japon infectées du choléra, soit, et elle est par le présent défendue.

Il plaît en outre à Son Excellence d'ordonner que le présent arrêté soit et il est par le présent déclaré un réglement quarantenaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

30-4

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[49]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 8e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, conformément à "l'Acte des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal," 57-58 Vict., chap. 48, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer Frank J. Hart, de Montréal, écuyer, membre de la Corporation des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal, *vice* l'Honorable Edward Murphy, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

29-4

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[78]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 7e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 de décembre 1895, modifiant l'article 19 des règlements concernant les poids et mesures établis par arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 42 des Arrêtés en Conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent annulé en tant qu'une erreur d'un point décimal y a été commise dans les poids en grains, et que les règlements corrigés ci-dessous soient et ils sont par le présent établis en leur lieu et place :—

	liv. av.
Pour chaque gallon	10
Pour chaque ½ gallon	5
Pour chaque pinte	2½
	grains troy.
Pour chaque ½ chopine	4375
Pour chaque roquille	2187
Pour chaque ½ roquille	1093

pesé à l'air contre des poids en cuivre à une température de 62° F., et avec le baromètre à 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

28-4

[3884]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 13e jour de décembre 1895.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'article 307 de "l'Acte du revenu de l'intérieur," chapitre 34 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que Granby, dans la province de Québec, soit et il est par le présent constitué un port d'entrée auquel pourra être importé le tabac brut en feuilles.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

28-4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS.—En vertu des dispositions de l'article cent un des Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 54, le bureau d'examinateurs des arpenteurs fédéraux se réunira au bureau de l'Arpenteur général, en la Cité d'Ottawa, lundi, le dixième jour de février prochain, à 9.30 a.m.

Par ordre,

P. B. SYMES,
Secrétaire du bureau.

30-2

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 15e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Stevenson, de la ville de Chilliwack, dans le district de New Westminster, et province de la Colombie-Britannique, écuyer ; William Lovitt Hogg, inspecteur de la Western Loan and Trust Company (à resp. limitée), William Barclay Stephens, gérant de la Western Loan and Trust Company (à resp. limitée), Clarence Richard Gillard, médecin, et James Naismith Greenshields, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et Andrew Walker Fleck, écuyer, et William Dale Harris, ingénieur civil, tous deux de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario ; pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—

(*a*.) Acheter, prendre, ou autrement acquérir en tout ou en partie, et à une certaine époque ou de temps en temps, selon que la chose sera jugée la plus convenable, tout et chacun des terrains miniers, mines, biens mobiliers ou immobiliers, propriété, crédits, achalandage et actif de la "Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company" (à responsabilité limitée), et de se charger de, entreprendre et payer toutes les hypothèques et charges s'y rattachant, ou toute partie d'icelles respectivement, et aussi se charger de, entreprendre et payer toutes les obligations de la dite Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company (à resp. limitée) ;

(*b*.) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement une étendue ou des étendues de terrains miniers dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique et ailleurs en Canada, et les exploiter et en développer les ressources ;

(*c*.) Chercher, extraire, et recueillir de l'or, de l'argent, du cuivre, du nickel, du plomb, du fer et autres métaux, minéraux et minerais sous toutes les formes que ces choses pourront se trouver en Canada et ailleurs ;

(*d*.) Creuser, miner, broyer, fondre, affiner et manuturer ces métaux, minéraux et minerais, et les expédier ou vendre dans leur état naturel ou sous toute autre forme par tout le Canada et ailleurs, et à ces fins établir des ateliers, usines et entrepôts et les exploiter ;

(*e*.) Acheter ou acquérir de tout individu en tout ou en partie toute affaire d'une nature identique aux affaires que la présente compagnie est autorisée à faire, ainsi que l'achalandage, et tous terrains, propriété, privilèges, droits, contrats et obligations appartenant à ces affaires, en tout ou en partie ;

(*f*.) Construire, acquérir, posséder, noliser ou louer, naviguer et utiliser des navires à vapeur et autres, en tant qu'il sera nécessaire ou expédient pour le transport des produits des mines de la compagnie, ou autres fins semblables de la compagnie ;

(*g.*) Aider au moyen de boni, dons d'argent ou autrement à la construction et entretien d'une ligne ou de lignes de remorqueurs à vapeur, bateaux à vapeur, barges et autres bateaux naviguant entre les terrains et les propriétés de la compagnie ou s'y rattachant ;

(*h.*) Bâtir, construire et entretenir tous les quais et entrepôts nécessaires, et faire, construire, pourvoir et utiliser, employer, et exploiter des tramways mus par la vapeur, l'électricité ou autre pouvoir, des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphones, des réservoirs, aqueducs, canaux, digues, chutes d'eau, chemins, rues et autres travaux qui pourront être nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins de la compagnie ;

(*i.*) Acheter, et vendre de l'or, de l'argent, du cuivre, du nickel, du plomb, du fer et autres métaux, minéraux et minerais trouvés partout en Canada et ailleurs ;

(*j.*) Faire les opérations de mines hydrauliques ;

(*k.*) Acquérir pour les fins susdites, ou l'une ou plusieurs d'entr'elles, par achat, location ou autres, des baux de grèves, des privilèges d'eau, et droits riverains, et de creuser des fossés et des canaux, et bâtir et construire des conduites, fossés, aqueducs et tout autre système de conduite d'eau, et de transporter l'eau d'un endroit à un autre par tous moyens que la compagnie trouvera bons ;

(*l.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir des parts, débentures et valeurs d'autres compagnies semblables, en considération d'effets, articles ou marchandises vendus à telles semblables compagnies dans le cours ordinaire des affaires ;

(*m.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tout brevet ou brevets pour toute invention concernant les fins susdites que la compagnie pourra juger convenable, et vendre tout brevet ou brevets acquis par elle, ou tous droits de vendre, utiliser ou fabriquer en vertu de ces brevets respectivement.

Pourvu que rien de contenu aux présentes ne sera censé porter préjudice à aucuns droits individuels ou conférer à la dite compagnie le droit de construire des ponts, jetées ou travaux sur aucune rivière navigable en Canada sans le consentement du Gouverneur général en conseil ; ou de planter des poteaux ou de placer ses lignes de télégraphe ou de téléphone le long de la ligne d'aucun chemin de fer sans le consentement de la compagnie, ou des parties auxquelles ce chemin de fer appartient.

Pourvu de plus, que toute dépêche relative à l'administration de la justice, à l'arrestation des criminels, à la découverte ou poursuite des crimes, ainsi que les dépêches du gouvernement seront toujours transmises de préférence à toute autre dépêche, si quelque personne attachée à l'administration de la justice, ou quelque personne à ce autorisée par aucun ministre du Canada, l'exige,—sous le nom de "Granite Creek Mining Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en quinze mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
30-3 Secrétaire d'Etat Suppléant.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 18e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation William Wallace Wotherspoon, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, bourgeois, Francis Arthur Cowan Bickerdike, étudiant, William Smith, commerçant, John Ogilvie, agent, et Saumarez Carmichael, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Manufacturer, construire, acheter, vendre, disposer, et ériger toutes sortes de machineries et de machines pour composer, mouler et imprimer les caractères typographiques, et toute machinerie se rattachant aux dites opérations, et acquérir et disposer de brevets et droits brevetés s'y rattachant, et faire toutes autres choses qui seront nécessaires ou propres à atteindre les objets susdits ou aucun d'eux,—sous le nom de "The Canadian Composing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt et un mille piastres, divisé en deux cent dix actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
30-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 17e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Henry Aldin Sherwin, manufacturier, Edward Porter Williams, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de Cleveland, dans l'Etat d'Ohio, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; John Fairfield Weare, manufacturier, de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; Walter Horace Cottingham, marchand, et Archibald William Stevenson, comptable, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer, vendre et disposer de toutes sortes de peintures, couleurs, plomb, huile, verre, vernis et fournitures de peintre,—sous le nom de "Compagnie Walter H. Cottingham" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
30-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 8e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Thomas Pringle, ingénieur mécanicien ; William McLea Walbank, ingénieur civil ; George Bull Burland, marchand ; Jeffry Hale Burland, marchand ; Samuel Carsley, marchand ; Edward Kirk Greene, marchand ; William Shanks Evans, gentilhomme ; Peter Lyall, entrepreneur ; James Shearer, manufacturier ; Hugh Graham, éditeur ; Alexander Pringle, ingénieur mécanicien ; John Buchanan Hutcheson, comptable ; Georgina N. Macphail (épouse séparée de biens de John Andrew Macphail, M.D.) ; Joseph Misael Fortier, manufacturier ; Henry Herbert Lyman, marchand ; Sir William Hales Hingston, chevalier ; Robert Davidson McGibbon, avocat et conseil de la Reine, tous de la cité et du district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; Michael Patrick Davis, entrepreneur, Alexander Fraser, marchand de bois ; Robert M. Cox, marchand, tous de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario ; James Armstrong, agent d'immeubles, John J. Cook, agent d'immeubles, tous deux de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario ; Frederick Hellyer, importateur, de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat de l'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique ; William Henry Davis, entrepreneur, de la ville de Cornwall, dans la province d'Ontario ; George Herrick Duggan, ingénieur civil, du village de Dorval, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a.*) Construire les châteaux d'eau, les usines à gaz et les outillages électriques pour produire la lumière, la chaleur et la force motrice, et les exploiter, transmettre, utiliser, louer et vendre et en disposer à toutes personnes ou corporations ; acheter, acquérir, posséder, entretenir, bâtir, ériger ou construire des barrages, conduites d'eau et déversoirs et autres accessoires, et à cette fin acquérir des chutes d'eau, et les développer, utiliser, vendre ou louer, et acheter des terrains contigus à ces chutes d'eau, et les développer, améliorer, louer et vendre ; (*b.*) Construire et posséder, acheter et vendre des machineries pour servir à développer la dite industrie, et construire des travaux aux rapides Lachine, dans la province de Québec, conformément aux termes de l'arrêté en conseil du 3 d'août, 1895, pour produire la puissance requise pour les fins de l'industrie ; (*c.*) Acquérir des droits brevetés pour les fins de la compagnie, ci-dessus mentionnées, et les céder ou louer à volonté, et généralement faire toutes les opérations se rattachant à la manufacture, application, transmission et emploi de l'électricité, du gaz ou autres pouvoirs éclairants, et la construction, exploitation et emploi des aqueducs et chutes d'eau, et toute autre opération s'y rattachant, par tout le Canada ; (*d.*) Acquérir la propriété, la charte, les privilèges, et les droits de la Citizens Light and Power Company (à resp. limitée), ou se fusionner avec la dite compagnie aux conditions mutuellement acceptées,—sous le nom de "The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company," (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de un million de piastres, divisé en dix mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 17e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

29-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 15e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Nicholas Knight Connolly, de la cité de Québec, entrepreneur ; John Baker Murphy, marchand, et James Swift, expéditeur, tous deux de la cité de Kingston ; Micheal Connolly, entrepreneur, et Edward Andrew D. Morgan, avocat, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes savoir :—(*a*) Construire, acquérir, noliser et vendre des navires à vapeur et autres pour le transport des passagers, de la malle, des messageries et autre fret, et de remorquer des vaisseaux et radeaux sur toutes les eaux navigables du Canada, et ailleurs ; posséder et louer des quais et entrepôts, faire des opérations de messageries et d'entreposage, et de faire des contrats ou des arrangements avec tout gouvernement, corporation ou personne pour toutes fins se rattachant à ces opérations ; (*b*) Emprunter des fonds sur le crédit de la compagnie et émettre des obligations, débentures ou autres garanties pour toutes telles sommes empruntées, aux prix qui seront jugés nécessaires ou convenables, mais aucune telle débentures sera pour un montant moindre que cent piastres ; (*c*) Hypothéquer ou engager les biens meubles et immeubles de la compagnie afin de garantir les sommes empruntées par la compagnie, mais le montant emprunté ne devra jamais excéder soixante-quinze pour cent du capital-actions réellement payé de la compagnie, mais la limitation créé par la présente clause, ne s'appliquera pas aux billets escomptés par la compagnie, sous le nom de "The North American Transportation Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 17e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

29-3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

N° 1 de 1896.

INDICATEURS DES MARÉES POUR HALIFAX ET QUÉBEC.

Ces indicateurs des marées sont préparés par la division hydrographique du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, et sont fournis aux principaux almanachs pour publicité. Ils sont basés sur des observations des marées prises directement aux susdits havres, et c'est la première fois que des indicateurs préparés d'après l'observation directe des marées sont publiés pour des ports canadiens.

Les indicateurs des marées publiés jusqu'ici étaient basés sur des différences fixes de ports éloignés, ordinairement de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique ; et par suite l'époque de l'eau haute a été gravement erronée dans le cours du mois lunaire, plus particulièrement aux quadratures. Aussi l'époque de l'eau haute seule a été donnée, et non la hauteur de la marée.

Les observations sur lesquelles sont basés les présents indicateurs ont été prises des colonnes indicatrices automatiques, spécialement munies d'appareils réchauffants pour les empêcher de geler en hiver, afin d'obtenir une série continue d'observations jour et nuit pendant l'année. Sept de ces colonnes indicatrices ont été établies par ce ministère depuis 1893. Elles sont situées comme suit :—

Havre de Québec, au bassin de radoub de Lévis.
Pointe-au-Père, près du phare.
Pointe Sud-Ouest, Anticosti.
Baie Forteau, détroit de Belle-Ile.
Ile Saint-Paul, au large du Cap-Breton.
Halifax, au quai de la Marine et des Pêcheries.
Saint-Jean, N.-B., au quai de Reed.

Les relevés de ces colonnes indicatrices après avoir été soigneusement mis en tableaux et réduits au niveau de l'eau basse, sont expédiés au *Nautical Almanac Office*, Londres. Là, les constants de marée sont déterminés au moyen des plus récentes méthodes d'analyse, et les prédictions des marées pour l'année suivante sont faites au moyen d'une machine à computer les marées d'une forme spéciale.

Le temps employé dans ces indicateurs des marées est toujours le temps universel, lequel diffère du temps moyen de Greenwich d'un égal nombre d'heures. La hauteur de la marée à l'eau haute de même qu'à l'eau basse est aujourd'hui donnée pour la première fois dans ces indicateurs ; cela est d'un grand avantage pour connaître la profondeur d'eau praticable dans la partie du chenal des navires du Saint-Laurent soumise à la marée, et aussi pour les navires entrant dans les bassins de radoub à Halifax et Québec.

Marées à Halifax pour 1896.—Celles-ci sont basées sur les observations de la marée pendant les deux années 1860 et 1861 ; et avant de faire les calculs pour 1897, les observations de deux autres années 1851 et 1852 seront ajoutées, afin d'étendre la base des prédictions. Ce sont les seules observations connues ; mais avec la nouvelle colonne indicatrice érigée à Halifax cette saison, il sera possible d'arriver à une plus grande exactitude.

Les différences des marées de Halifax, qui sont données pour la côte Atlantique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, sont les différences des Etablissements prises de la liste de l'Amirauté. Elles seront exactes à la pleine et la nouvelle lune, et seront très approximatives aussi dans tout le cours du mois, vu que les différences mêmes sont minimes.

A l'île Saint-Paul, où la marée entre dans le golfe Saint-Laurent, elles ont une inégalité diurne exceptionnelle. Les deux marées du même jour, varient de plus d'une heure, tôt ou tard, lorsque le déclin de la lune est à son maximum. Cette inégalité diurne est aussi remarquable dans les marées à Pictou. C'est probablement pour cette raison que les différences de marées de Halifax ou New-York sont si imparfaites lorsqu'on les applique aux côtes du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Les différences de marées pour ces côtes ne sont donc pas données aujourd'hui avec les indicateurs de ce ministère, tant que de meilleures déterminations ne pourront être obtenues.

Marées de Quebec pour 1896.—Elles sont basées sur les observations obtenues depuis novembre 1893, et leur exactitude sera perfectionnée à mesure que les observations augmenteront. Telles qu'elles sont elles surpassent de beaucoup les autres tables déjà publiées. La hauteur de la marée est renvoyée au niveau des basses eaux sur la carte de l'Amirauté du havre de Québec.

Les différences des marées pour le bas Saint-Laurent sont prises de la liste des Etablissements de l'Amirauté ; et depuis elles ont été comparées avec les observations obtenues dans l'année 1895, des colonnes indicatrices à la Pointe-au-Père et Anticosti. Elles font voir que les différences de marées de Québec sont remarquablement constantes dans tout le cours du mois. L'avertissement qu'elles ne sont exactes qu'à la pleine et la nouvelle lune seulement est donc inutile. Toutefois il est bon de noter que l'époque et la hauteur de la marée dans le bas Saint-Laurent sont soumises à des irrégularités pendant les fortes tempêtes.

Les observations des colonnes indicatrices dans le district de Belle-Ile et à Saint-Jean, N.-B., n'ont pas encore été réduites ; et ce ministère n'a pas encore publié de données pour la Baie de Fundy.

Les indicateurs des marées pour Halifax et Québec ont été fournis aux almanachs ci-dessous :—

Le *Canadian Almanac*, publié par la Cie Copp-Clark, de Toronto.

Le *Star Almanac*, publié par l'imprimerie du *Star* de Montréal.

Le *Greenwood's Almanac*, publié par W. N. Greenwood, Lancaster, Angleterre.

Le *Cogswell's Almanac*, publié par R. H. Cogswell, contenant les indicateurs de Halifax seulement.

Les indicateurs des marées pour Québec seront aussi incorporés dans les "Indicateurs des marées et autres renseignements relatifs au chenal des navires entre Montréal et Québec," publiés par les Commissaires du Havre de Montréal.

Les indicateurs des marées furent aussi offerts à l'Almanach Belcher pour 1896, mais ne furent pas publiés ; et les indicateurs pour Halifax dans ce même almanach font quelquefois un écart de 40 minutes, tôt ou tard, comparés aux indicateurs fournis par ce ministère.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et de Pêcheries.
Ministère de la Marine et Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 8 janvier 1896. 30–3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de décembre 1895.

(*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes,* 49 *Vic., chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.)

Dt.	$ cts.	Av.	$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 novembre 1895..........	27,771,335 15	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	46,270 87
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	730,705 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,024 73	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 novembre 1895............	27,859,794 01
	28,506,064 88		28,506,064 88

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WM. WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES,
Ottawa, 21 janvier 1896.

30-tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 décembre 1894 et 1895.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1894.	1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
“ “ emprunts temporaires	2,433,333 33	....
“ payables au Canada	7,350,539 06	7,529,894 22
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,823,090 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,284,103 12	22,876,650 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,619,333 10	44,832,628 90
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,258,271 86	8,314,596 92
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,831,655 44	1,889,146 97
Total de la dette brute	320,232,876 28	321,898,871 90
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	32,756,323 87	34,757,108 34
Autres placements	6,077,977 35	5,263,137 95
Comptes des provinces	10,917,856 12	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	24,546,714 45	20,217,058 71
Total de l'actif	74,298,871 79	71,160,792 40
Total de la dette nette	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
“ au 30 novembre	246,569,270 35	251,243,441 77
Diminution de la dette	635,265 86	505,362 27

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de décembre 1894.	Total au 31 de décembre 1894.	Mois de décembre 1895.	Total au 31 de décembre 1895.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,348,061 65	8,508,773 84	1,382,283 74	9,672,725 22
Excise	756,740 31	4,061,098 80	758,313 42	4,108,592 45
Département des Postes	235,000 00	1,355,000 00	235,000 00	1,405,000 00
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	359,444 45	1,994,912 18	202,823 83	1,950,047 93
Divers	95,184 86	479,701 26	89,301 08	485,498 74
Total	2,794,431 27	16,399,486 08	2,667,722 07	17,621,864 34
DÉPENSES	2,079,379 69	14,129,418 29	1,916,530 69	13,535,031 43

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	120,091 27	1,437,766 27	340,889 33	1,563,696 58
Terres fédérales	13,883 94	44,438 23	7,243 00	34,993 65
Subventions aux chemins de fer	61,000 00	603,005 00	16,000 00	549,482 00
Total	194,975 21	2,085,209 50	364,132 33	2,148,172 23

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
M. G. DICKIESON, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 9 janvier 1896.

28–tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba; $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,584,111 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,641,837 Valeur acceptée, $3,359,534, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,259,534 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg.; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg.: débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compag. de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne.	Thomas Christie, agent en chef, Toronto	$30,000 obligations du Canada, et $70,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B.	Assure les commerçants de gros, courtiers intermédiaires et fabricants contre les pertes résultant de mauvaises dettes.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c.; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens; $73,000 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $99,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2.400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,680. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,509, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,509 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	R. M. Gifford, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto.	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $62,313 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $14,600 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,953,381 débentures municipales, $56,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,018,881 (Acceptées à $2,705,591, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,506,030 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $383,041 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $510,041, soit $100,000 (A) et $410,041 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£32,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	25 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $64,373.64, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents de l'Amérique du Nord a cessé de faire des opérations. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.
La Compagnie d'assurance Eastern a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses risques dans la Société d'assurance Union. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 de novembre 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

19-tf

AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser " Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos " Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

LA Compagnie de chemin de fer du Parc et de l'Ile de Montréal s'adressera au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte à l'effet d'étendre ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations et lui permettant de les exercer par sections, confirmant les contrats passés avec les municipalités et autres, autorisant des actions-priorité, lui permettant de s'engager dans des entreprises ayant pour but de développer le trafic, l'autorisant à conclure un contrat avec une compagnie de construction pour le parachèvement et équipement de ses lignes, avec les pouvoirs nécessaires à cette dernière compagnie, aussi concernant la compétence des directeurs, et pour d'autres fins.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solliciteur de la requérante.

Montréal, 15 janvier 1896. 29-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant l'acte constitutif de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Kingston et Pontiac ; et aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter l'entreprise de la compagnie.

A. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté 23 décembre 1895. 26-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie d'améliorations de la Rivière-Rouge," autorisée à effectuer et compléter les travaux suivants, savoir :—(*a.*) Améliorer la navigation de la rivière Rouge, et y créer des pouvoirs hydrauliques ; (*b.*) Construire des écluses, digues et autres travaux à cet effet ; (*c.*) Construire un canal reliant les eaux du lac Manitoba avec la rivière Assiniboine, et exproprier des terrains dans ce but ; (*d.*) Posséder, contrôler et naviguer des vapeurs et autres vaisseaux sur les dites eaux ; (*e.*) Construire, posséder et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone en rapport avec les dites améliorations ; (*f.*) Utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique et transmettre le dit pouvoir pour des fins électriques ou autres ; (*g.*) Imposer des péages et droits sur les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, et leurs cargaisons, passant dans les dites écluses et améliorations, et les prélever ; (*h.*) Faire tous autres actes et choses nécessaires aux fins de la dite compagnie.

O'CONNOR ET HOGG,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 24 décembre 1895. 26-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant son pouvoir de prolonger sa voie ferrée jusqu'à Pembroke et de construire sur la rivière Outaouais les ponts nécessaires à cet effet ; aussi, renouvelant ses pouvoirs

ou prolongeant son délai pour construire sa voie ferrée jusqu'au Sault Ste. Marie et jusqu'à Mattawa ; aussi l'autorisant à se fusionner ou faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; vendre ou louer ses privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux à toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer, ou acheter ou louer les privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux de toutes autres compagnies de chemin de fer ; aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour la construction par la compagnie d'un pont sur la dite rivière à la cité d'Ottawa, et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secrétaire de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique.

Daté le 4 décembre 1895. 24–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte prolongeant le délai fixé pour compléter sa voie ferrée ; autorisant ou confirmant le bail ou la vente de son chemin de fer, propriétés et privilèges à la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack, ou sa fusion avec cette dernière compagnie ou toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; à faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; à acquérir par bail ou achat le chemin de fer, privilèges et propriété de toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer autorisée à les lui vendre ou louer ; à vendre son surplus de terrains ; et pour d'autres fins.

F. G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté le 30 novembre 1895. 23–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet d'obtenir un acte confirmant la fusion de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack (constituée par 51 V., c. 64), avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Malone et Saint-Laurent ; l'autorisant à vendre ou affermer ses privilèges et autre propriété comme chemin de fer et de se fusionner ou faire des arrangements d'exploitation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; et à acquérir des pouvoirs de circulation sur tout autre chemin de fer ; l'autorisant à louer ou acheter les privilèges de chemin de fer et autre propriété de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest et de toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer autorisée à les lui vendre ou louer ; autorisant ou confirmant son bail d'une partie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer ; à vendre son surplus de terrains ; à prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter sa voie ferrée ; et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. SPRAGUE,
Secrétaire.

Daté le 30 novembre 1895. 23–9

AVIS.—La Compagnie du chemin de fer de Ceinture de l'Ile de Montréal demandera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, l'adoption d'une loi pour amender la loi 57-58 Victoria, chapitre 83, pour définir et étendre ses pouvoirs quant à ses bons, réduire et fixer son capital-actions, changer le nombre de ses directeurs, ratifier et confirmer un acte d'accord entre elle et la Compagnie du chemin de fer Chateauguay et Nord, prolonger les délais pour construire son chemin, acquérir des terrains, faire les constructions et les travaux nécessaires à la production, la transmission et la distribution de tout pouvoir ou force électrique, ratifier, confirmer ou modifier tous contrats ou arrangements concernant son dit chemin, faits avec les diverses municipalités de l'Ile de Montréal et d'autres endroits en vertu de la dite loi et de la loi 56 Victoria, chapitre 70 des Statuts de Québec, ainsi que pour d'autres objets.

AUGÉ, GLOBENSKY ET LAMARRE,
Avocats de la requérante.

Montréal, 26 novembre 1895. 22–9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET DE NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON (à resp. limitée).

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie autorisée à construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et à améliorer la navigation de toutes rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à obtenir une navigation continue ; et à y percevoir des péages, et à construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et à construire et ériger et utiliser des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et à fournir le pouvoir moteur s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres fins, et généralement avoir et exercer tels des pouvoirs conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par l'*Acte des chemins de fer* qui peuvent être applicables à la navigation de canaux et de rivières.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

24–9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie Robert Mitchell" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont—

(*a.*) Acquérir, prendre à son nom et continuer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par Robert Mitchell sous les nom et raison de Robert Mitchell et Cie ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de toutes sortes de métaux, y compris les ouvrages en cuivre de tous genres, poser des appareils à gaz et électriques, et des fils électriques, fondre le cuivre, travailler le cuivre rouge et le ferblanc, faire l'électro-placage, la plomberie et le posage des tuyaux à vapeur de toutes sortes, y compris la manufacture des compteurs à gaz, à eau et à électricité, et tout ouvrage s'y rattachant ; avec le droit aussi de passer des contrats pour la manufacture et la vente de tous ces matériaux et l'installation de tout ouvrage s'y rattachant, et faire toute opération d'une nature semblable ou en découlant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille (2,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Mitchell, manufacturier, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturier, Norman Mitchell, étudiant, Ewing Smith, surintendant, et William Stanhouse, contremaître, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 29 janvier 1896. 31–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres

patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "S. Carley, Fils & Compagnie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de trois cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trente mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie projetée sera "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines à marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines servant à disposer des matières postales, et des brevets déjà délivrés ou qui seront délivrés pour ces inventions au Canada et au Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays délivrés à Charles F. Brown pour les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous privilèges de tous genre et nature accordés ou conférés en vertu des dits brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines comprises dans ces brevets, ou tout perfectionnement à icelles, avec pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, Irlande, Ecosse, Pays de Galles ou Canada, ou dans aucun de ces pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets à l'avantage de la compagnie pour tous perfectionnements dans ces machines, et faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à mener à bonne fin l'industrie de la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusets, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et la majorité desquels sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 17 janvier 1896. 30-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédiier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; et Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Standard Gas Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont :—

(*a*.) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des outillages à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b*.) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz, et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour les entretenir et utiliser dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs au Canada ; et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c.*) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour augmenter la puissance éclairante et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz d'eau carburé pour usage dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la fabrication, l'éclairage et autres fins ; et les utiliser et en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir, vendre et disposer de tous droits d'invention relatifs aux dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada No. 44,943, sous la désignation de “Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process” ;

(*e.*) Acheter, acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour le chauffage, l'éclairage, la cuisine, la fabrication ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et se rattachant à ces choses.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), de la valeur de dix piastres ($10) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, et Patrick Francis Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et les dits Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross et William P. O'Brien seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et sujets de Sa Majesté.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 14 janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de “l'Acte des compagnies,” Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera “Gault Frères et Cie” (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir et continuer les affaires mercantiles et manufacturières ci-devant faites en la cité de Montréal et par tout le Canada par la maison de commerce Gault Frères et Cie., aujourd'hui dissoute par suite du décès de feu Robert Leslie Gault, un de ses membres ; pour la manufacture, l'importation et la vente d'articles, effets et marchandises, et généralement faire les opérations de manufacturiers, marchands et négociants par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie en Canada, sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de sept cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en sept mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont,—Andrew Frederick Gault, de la cité de Montréal, marchand ; Robert Walters MacDougall, du même lieu, marchand ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, du même lieu, marchand ; James Rodger, du même lieu, marchand ; Charlotte L. Dorwin, veuve de feu Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault et James Rodger, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite, en leur qualité d'exécutrice et d'exécuteurs testamentaires à la succession de feu Robert Leslie Gault, en son vivant de la dite cité de Montréal, marchand.

6. Les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie seront Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault et James Rodger sus-nommés, qui tous résident en Canada.

DAVIDSON ET RITCHIE,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 8 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de “l'Acte des compagnies,” Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera “The Smoke Preventer Company” (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont les suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des appareils fumivores et autres inventions pour combattre l'incommodité de la fumée, acquérir des brevets d'invention et autres droits, et manufacturer et accorder des licences pour manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets, ou autrement en disposer ; et généralement faire toutes autres opérations nécessaires à la dite industrie ou s'y rattachant, par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de dix mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—John Macfarlane, de la ville de Westmount, manufacturier ; Smeaton White, éditeur, William John White, avocat, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, et Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal ; dont les dits John Macfarlane, Smeaton White et William John White seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 7 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de “l'Acte des compagnies,” Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la “Compagnie Internationale de dragage et de construction.”

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de faire les opérations d'entrepreneurs en général, et comme tels entreprendre la construction de travaux publics et autres, dragage, sauvetage, touage et l'exploitation des mines, avec pouvoir d'acquérir et de posséder des vaisseaux à vapeur et à voiles, et aussi louer et acquérir des propriétés de toutes sortes, y compris les mines et carrières, et les faire valoir et les exploiter, et posséder, construire et faire fonctionner des chemins de fer, et généralement faire toutes autres opérations propres à atteindre le but que se propose la dite compagnie par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Nicholas K. Connolly, de la cité de Québec, entrepreneur ; James Swift, de la cité de Kingston, marchand ; John Connor, de la cité de Saint-Jean, Nouveau-Brunswick, marchand ; Michael Connolly, de la cité de Montréal, entrepreneur, et Félix Carbray, de la cité de Québec, marchand.

7. Les dits Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor, et Michael Connolly seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Ottawa, 7 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS DIVERS.

LONDONDERRY IRON COMPANY (LTD).

Avis aux actionnaires.

L'ASSEMBLÉE générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Londonderry Iron Company (à resp. limitée), aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, No. 35 rue Saint-François-Xavier, Montréal, Canada, à 3 heures p.m., mercredi le 12e jour de février 1896, afin de recevoir un état de situation de la compagnie, élire des directeurs, et expédier les affaires en général.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 1er au 13 de février 1896, ces deux jours inclusivement.

JAMES PHYMISTER,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 2 janvier 1896. 31-2

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque en cette ville, le et après le 1er de février prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 janvier prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à St. Hyacinthe, lundi, le 17 février prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.
St. Hyacinthe, 27 décembre 1895. 27-5

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER ET DE HOUILLÈRES DE CUMBERLAND.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu aux bureaux de la compagnie, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi le 12 de février à 12.30 p.m.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés depuis le 1er de février jusqu'après l'assemblée.

Par ordre.

H. R. DRUMMOND,
Secrétaire.
28-5

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 2nd December, 1895.

Edward Allworth, of the Village of Kingsville, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Sub-collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

7th December, 1895.

George A. Morehouse, of the County of Digby, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire : to be a Sub-collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

31st December, 1895.

James Lawson, of the Town of Thorold, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

Ottawa, 27th January, 1896.

Erratum.—In the *Canada Gazette* of 21st September 1895, the name Archibald Cameron Paterson as sub-collector in Her Majesty's Customs, should read "Archibald Campbell Paterson."

PROCLAMATION.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of
Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS in and by the Revised Statutes of Canada, chaptered 182, intituled "An Act respecting Penitentiaries," it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Governor in Council may declare, from time to time, by proclamation to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, that any tract of land within Canada, of which the boundaries shall be particularly defined in the proclamation, is a penitentiary and is to be so held within the meaning of the said Act, and by such proclamation may declare for what part of Canada the same shall be a penitentiary ;

And whereas We have seen fit to ordain and declare that the tracts of land situate in the Province of Manitoba, and hereinafter described, are a Penitentiary and are to be so held within the meaning of the Act, as a Penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and the District of Keewatin :

Now Know Ye, that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We do hereby declare in virtue of the said Act, that the tracts of land situate in the Province of Manitoba, and described as follows, to wit :—

(*a.*) The south-east quarter of Section Two, in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian, in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less ;

(*b.*) The south-west quarter of Section Two, in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian, in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and

(*c*) The north-west quarter of Section Two in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, are a Penitentiary and are to be so held within the meaning of the said Act, as a Penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and the District of Keewatin, in Our Dominion of Canada.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

31-4

DESPATCHES.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 21st day of November, 1895.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 29th day of February, 1868, made by Her Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the ships of Denmark the certificates of Danish nationality and registry of which were dated on and after the 1st October, 1867, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the said certificates of Danish nationality and registry;

And whereas by another Order in Council dated the 30th day of December, 1878, Her Majesty was pleased to direct as regards Danish steamships that if the owner or master of any merchant ship belonging to the Kingdom of Denmark and measured after the 1st day of October, 1878, which is propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room, should desire the allowance for engine-room in his ship to be estimated under the rules for engine-room measurement and allowance applicable to British ships instead of under the Danish rule, the engine-room should be measured and the allowance calculated according to the British rules;

And whereas by another Order in Council dated the 20th day of April, 1883, Her Majesty was further pleased to direct that in the event of the net registered tonnage of merchant ships belonging to the said Kingdom of Denmark, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room estimated under the British rules, being denoted in the said certificates of Danish nationality and registry issued on or after the 1st day of September, 1882, such ships should be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted in the said certificates;

And whereas by section 84 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in Her Majesty's Dominions be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the tonnage regulations of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark, and that such regulations are now in force in that country, having come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1895;

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the King of Denmark to which the hereinbefore recited Orders of the 29th February, 1868, the 30th December, 1878, and the 20th April, 1883, may respectively apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Orders remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so respectively apply;

And whereas the provisions of section one of The Rules of Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty (in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned) is hereby pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to decree that the merchant ships of the Kingdom of Denmark the measurement whereof shall on or after the 1st day of April, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the certificates of registry or other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

30-3 C. L. PEEL.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[232]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, advise that the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1895, be cancelled, it having been observed that certain of the lands therein reserved for the purpose of the Indian Department, are already included in an Indian Reserve, or reserved for or disposed of for other purposes.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

32-4

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[172]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by Order in Council of the 13th December, 1886, the fractional west half, and a strip of five chains in width along the east side of St. Mary's River, in the south-east quarter of Section 18, Township 7, Range 21 west of the 4th Dominion Lands Meridian, were reserved for stock watering purposes.

The Minister further states that Mr. George Russell, the owner of the fractional east half of Section 18, has applied to be permitted to acquire the said reserved lands and has offered in exchange therefor that portion of the north-east quarter of Section 18, situated north of Pot Hole River, and a strip off the southerly portion of the south-east quarter of the said section lying east of the St. Mary's River, shown coloured *red* on the annexed map, the total area of the two blocks to be equal to the area of the land he desires to acquire. Mr. Russell has also offered to incur the expense of making any survey which may be found necessary.

Mr. William Pearce, the superintendent of mines, has examined the said lands, and has reported that there is no objection to meeting Mr. Russell's wishes in this matter.

The Minister recommends that the proposed exchange be sanctioned.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
32-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3780]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 21st December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company, as the successors of Messrs. Nathan and Mohun, have been authorized under the several Orders in Council in that behalf to purchase a tract of about 15,000 acres in extent known as the Pitt River Meadows, at the rate of $5.75 per acre, so soon as they shall have reclaimed these lands by dyking and drainage.

The Minister states that by an Order in Council of the 7th March, 1893, for the reasons therein stated, this company was required to consent to the inclusion of that portion of the lands lying south of the Lillooet River, and containing about 2,034 acres, in the reclamation scheme of the Maple Ridge Dyking Commissioners who were dyking and draining certain adjacent lands under the provisions of The British Columbia Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act of 1894. A question thereupon arose as to the power of commissioners working under a Provincial Statute to levy assessments upon Dominion lands, and the Minister of Justice expressed the opinion that assessments to defray the cost of dyking which might be levied upon any lands brought under the operation of the said British Columbia Drainage Act, would constitute a tax within the meaning of section 125 of The British North America Act. An Order in Council was therefore passed on the 13th July, 1895, permitting the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company to make a division of the tract of 2,034 acres lying south of the Lillooet River, amongst its shareholders for the purpose of enabling them individually to bring these lands under the operation of the local Drainage Act. By that Order in Council the Minister of the Interior was authorized to convey to such shareholders, individually, without waiting for the completion of the drainage, such portions of the tract in question as may fall to them respectively, upon filing in the Department of the Interior, certified copies of resolutions, under the seal of the company, duly authorizing the division of the said 2,034 acres as well as conveyances executed in proper form by the company to each individual purchaser, as aforesaid, and upon payment of the price originally stipulated, namely, $5.75 per acre.

The Minister further states that it has been represented to him that in the reclamation of the said 2,034 acres the Maple Ridge Dyking Commissioners have expended a very large sum of money in erecting a dyke, which, however, was found insufficient to protect the land against the floods of 1894; that an additional expenditure of about $46,000 has been found necessary to further raise the dyke, and that on account of this heavy expenditure it has been found necessary to greatly increase the rate of the assessments levied by the Commissioners. The President of the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company therefore, acting on behalf of the shareholders of that company amongst whom the said 2,034 acres have been divided, and on whom the burden of the increased assessments falls, asks that the price of these lands be reduced to $1 an acre.

The Minister is of opinion that, in view of the position in which the shareholders of the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company find themselves, as above stated, and also of the fact that the price of Dominion lands in the New Westminster District, which was $5 per acre when the company tendered for the Pitt River Meadow lands, has been reduced by an Order in Council of the 11th July, 1895, to $1 an acre, this application is deserving of favourable consideration, he therefore recommends that the Order in Council of the 13th July, 1895, be amended by reducing the price of that portion of the tract to be reclaimed, lying south of the Lillooet River, as shown coloured green on the annexed map, and containing about 2,034 acres, from $5.75 to $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the above for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
32-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[356]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been this day pleased to approve of the following regulations, passed under Section 76 of the Indian Act by the Gibson Band of Indians whose reserve is situated in the District of Muskoka, for the purpose of providing for the repairs and maintenance of roads on the reserve and the same are hereby approved accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Whereas it is expedient for the more efficient repair and improvement of the roads of the Watha (Gibson) Reserve that every adult male member of the Watha Band of Indians should perform his proper share of labour on the said roads. Therefore it is this day resolved with the sanction of the Governor in Council and in accordance with section seventy-six of the Indian Act that each and every adult male member of the Watha Band of Indians, under sixty years of age, shall work for the space of two days in each year on the roads of the Watha Reserve aforesaid.

2. That the Chief of the Watha Band, in Council, shall on the first Monday in April in each year appoint a Pathmaster or Road Overseer who shall have charge of all the roads in the said reserve and who shall hold such office for one year or till his successor shall be appointed.

3. That it shall be the duty of the Chief of the said band to deliver to such Pathmaster on or before the first day of June in each year a list of persons who are liable to perform road work.

4. That every member of the said band liable to perform such road work shall perform the same when required so to do by the Pathmaster and in the case of wilful neglect or refusal to perform such work after six days notice requiring him to do the same shall incur a penalty of $5 and upon summary conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace of the District of Muskoka such Justice shall order the same together with the costs of prosecution and distress to be levied by distress of the defenders goods and chattels, and in case there is no sufficient distress such offender may be committed to the common gaol of the district aforesaid and there put to hard labour for any time not exceeding ten days unless such penalty and costs and the costs of the warrant of commitment and of conveying the said person to gaol are sooner paid.

It is further resolved that any member of the band aforesaid liable to perform such road work may, when called on by the Pathmaster to perform such work, pay such Pathmaster the sum of one dollar per day as commutation of such road work, and it shall be the duty of such Pathmaster to expend all such money received by him as commutation of road work in the repair of the roads of the reserve aforesaid.

Passed in Council of the Watha Band of Indians this sixth day of January, A.D. 1896.

32-1 CHIEF FRANCIS DECAIER.

[227]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that, in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-west Territories, as watering places for stock, and as approaches to the water, the lands described in the schedule annexed hereto, shall be and the same are hereby set apart and reserved for the same purpose.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Section.		Township.	Range.	Meridian.	—
Part.	No.				
N½ of NW¼	17	9	27	4	
S½ of SW¼	20	9	27	4	
SW¼	12	10	27	4	
SW¼	36	10	27	4	
NW¼	10	10	28	4	
N½ of NW¼	14	10	28	4	
L. S. 7	20	10	28	4	
N½ of SE¼	22	10	28	4	
NE¼	24	10	28	4	
S½	36	10	28	4	
SE¼	24	10	29	4	
W½	20	10	29	4	
W½ of E½	20	10	29	4	
NE¼	36	10	30	4	
SW¼	6	11	26	4	
NE¼	28	11	27	4	
N½	32	11	27	4	
NW¼	6	11	28	4	
NE¼	32	11	28	4	
NE¼	1	11	29	4	
W½ of SW¼	3	11	29	4	
E½ of SE¼	4	11	29	4	
S½	12	11	29	4	
E½	17	11	29	4	
W½ of NE¼	19	11	29	4	
E½ of NW¼	19	11	29	4	
E½ of NE¼	20	11	29	4	
SW¼	32	12	28	4	
N½ of NW¼	34	12	29	4	
S½	2	12	30	4	
W½ of SE¼	13	12	30	4	
S½ of NW¼	13	12	30	4	
S½ of NW½	14	12	30	4	
L. S. 13	16	13	28	4	
N½ of NE¼	19	13	28	4	
L. S. 4	21	13	28	4	
NW¼	28	13	28	4	
S½ of SE¼	30	13	28	4	
S½ of SW¼	3	13	29	4	
W½	24	13	29	4	
L. S. 11, 12, 15	28	13	29	4	
L. S. 7, 9, 10	34	13	29	4	
NE¼	26	13	30	4	
SW¼	18	14	28	4	East of Beaver Creek.
NW¼	32	14	28	4	
L. S. 16	4	14	29	4	
SW¼	5	14	29	4	
S½	12	14	29	4	
E½	14	14	29	4	
L. S. 4	16	14	29	4	
N½ of NE¼	24	14	29	4	East of Creek.
N½ of NW¼	24	14	29	4	do
SW¼	36	14	29	4	
S½ of SW¼	4	15	28	4	
E½	9	15	28	4	
NW¼	10	15	28	4	
NE¼	30	16	29	4	
NW¼	16	39	24	4	
NE¼	13	12	1	5	
NE¼	12	13	1	5	
L. S. 6, 7	36	13	1	5	
L. S. 16	30	15	1	5	
L. S. 1, 4, 7, 8	32	15	1	5	
E½	36	15	2	5	
N½	34	18	2	5	
NW¼	14	19	1	5	
N½ and SW¼	16	19	1	5	
N½ and SW¼	18	19	1	5	
SW¼	23	19	1	5	
NE¼	32	19	1	5	
NW¼	33	19	1	5	
All	2	19	2	5	
E½	10	19	2	5	
NW¼	22	19	2	5	
NE¼	26	19	2	5	
SE¼	28	19	2	5	
L. S. 1	35	19	2	5	
W½	36	19	2	5	
L. S. 15	7	19	3	5	
SE¼	12	19	3	5	
All	4	20	1	5	
SE¼	5	20	1	5	
L. S. 13	7	20	1	5	
W½	10	20	1	5	
L. S. 13, 14	17	20	1	5	
W½	18	20	1	5	
S½ and NE¼	19	20	1	5	
SW¼	20	20	1	5	
E½	22	20	1	5	
That portion	6	20	2	5	S. and E. of S. branch of Sheep Creek.
do W½	22	20	2	5	do
do	27	20	2	5	do
do	35	20	2	5	S. and E. of Sheep Creek.
do	25	20	2	5	S. and W. of Sheep Creek.
NE¼	12	20	2	5	
SE¼	13	20	2	5	
That portion	1	20	3	5	S. of S. Fork of Sheep Creek.

32–4

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[355]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of "The Harbour Masters Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. William Oakes, of Bridgewater, in the County of Lunenburg, and Province of Nova Scotia, to be Harbour Master for the said Port of Bridgewater, *vice* Mr. Joseph R. Whyman, retired.

JOHN J. McGEE,
32–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[257]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John McKinnon, of Murray Harbour South, King's County, P.E.I., to be Wharfinger of the Government wharf at Murray Harbour South, King's County, P.E.I., in the room of Richard Murley, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
32–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the Shipping of Seamen," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. Keen, to be Shipping Master for the Port of Massett Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

31-4

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a Shipping Office shall be and the same is hereby established at the Port of Massett Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

31-4

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 24th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the regulations relating to the quarantine and transit of United States cattle through Canada shall be and the same are hereby amended in such way as to allow shipment of United States cattle from the port of St. John, in New Brunswick, subject to the following conditions :—

1. That the regulations relating to the inspection and isolation of United States cattle passing through Canada in transit, from one United States port to another, be made applicable to cattle shipped from the port of St. John.

2. That such cattle not having pratique in Canada but simply passing through in bond be shipped as United States and not Canadian cattle.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

31-4

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[167]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 13th January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the Calgary Water Power Company, of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, have applied to the Department of the Interior for a license or authorization under The North-west Irrigation Act, to use the waters of the Bow River in connection with works which they have constructed under the authority of the Dominion Act, 53 Victoria, chapter 95.

The Minister further states that Mr. J. S. Dennis, chief inspector of surveys, has inspected the works constructed by the company and has certified to the quantity of water for which they are entitled to receive a license. A copy of his report is annexed hereto.

The Minister recommends that a license be issued to the company in accordance with the report and certificate made by Mr. Dennis, and that public notice of the approval which may be given by Your Excellency be published in two successive issues of the *Canada Gazette.*

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

CERTIFICATE issued in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Regulations regarding the measurement and use of water, the disposal of reservoir sites and right of way for irrigation works, the establishment of gauge rods and rating flumes of irrigation canals and ditches, and the license and certificates to be issued, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 29th April, 1895.

I, John S. Dennis, chief inspector of surveys, do hereby certify that I have inspected the dams, flumes, power wheels and the structures connected therewith constructed by the Calgary Water Power Company, in the Bow River, on Sections 16, 21 and 22, Township 24, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian, as shown by the memorial filed in the Department of the Interior by the said company on the 6th day of September, 1895, and that I find the said dams, flumes and power wheels and the works connected therewith, to have been constructed and completed in accordance with the memorial above mentioned.

I further certify that the dams, flumes and power wheels and structures connected therewith are in good order and repair, and that the said company are now using these structures and power wheels for the generation of power by the use of the waters of the Bow River, and that the above named company is therefore entitled to a license for the undermentioned quantity of water from the Bow River for use in the manner mentioned and in accordance with the rights and privileges granted them by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 95, viz. :—

At flood level, a quantity of water equal to the ordinary low-water flow of the stream.

At high water, a quantity of water equal to the ordinary low-water flow of the stream.

At low water, the total low-water flow of the stream.

J. S. DENNIS,
Chief inspector of surveys.

Calgary, Alberta, 6th December, 1895. 31-2

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 17th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, in view of the reported presence of Asiatic Cholera in epidemic form in certain districts of Japan from which the importation of bulbs and plants was excluded from vessels bound directly to the United States, and which were subsequently to be sent forward by one of the steamship lines, to a Canadian port, it is advisable that such bulbs and plants, not susceptible of being disinfected, should be prevented from passing through the Canadian Quarantines :—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68, Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the importation into Canada of bulbs and growing plants in earth, from the infected cholera districts of Japan, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

His Excellency, is further pleased to order that the present order shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a Quarantine regulation.

JOHN J. McGEE,
30–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3844]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 26th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that, by an Order in Council of date the 10th of November, 1863, the Indians of "The Gambler's" Band, resident on their Reserve at Silver Creek, on the east side of the Assiniboine River, about nine miles north of Fort Ellice, made a surrender to the Crown of a portion of that Reserve in consideration of receiving a corresponding area of land on Valley River, lying south of Duck Mountain, in the northern part of Manitoba. At the time when the Reserve for the Indians of "The Gambler's" Band was laid out at Silver Creek, a portion of the Band was residing on this Valley River, and objected to removing to Silver Creek.

The Minister further states that the Department of Indian Affairs has caused a survey to be made of the lands occupied by the Indians at Valley River, and has filed in the Department of the Interior a plan of the same, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The Minister recommends that the area of land bordered with "pink" on the annexed tracing be set apart and reserved for the purposes of "The Gambler's" Band of Indians.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
30–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with The Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act, 1894, 57-58 Vict., chapter 48, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Frank J. Hart, of Montreal, Esquire, to be a Member of the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, *vice* the Honourable Edward Murphy, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
29–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[3781]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a report, dated 20th December 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that a certain Island in the Bow River, comprising parts of Sections 21 and 22, in Township 24, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian, of the Dominion Lands system of survey, is the property of the Calgary Water Power Company, and that that Company has made application through the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, for permission to close up that portion of the road allowance between Sections 21 and 22 which crosses the said Island, and likewise the same road allowance lying to the south of the log drive, for a distance of sixty-six feet, as shown on the accompanying plan on which the road allowances proposed to be closed are coloured pink.

The Minister further states that the Calgary Water Power Company owns the land on both sides of the road allowance proposed to be closed, and a description of the same by James A. Macmillan, D.L.S., is hereto attached.

There appears to be no objection to the closing of this road allowance, and the Minister therefore recommends that the assent of Your Excellency be given to the closing of the road in question and its transfer to the Calgary Water Power Company (Limited) under the provisions of clause 21, of the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 17.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DESCRIPTION.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being that part of the road allowance between Sections twenty-one and twenty-two, Township twenty-four, Range one west of the 5th Meridian, lying south of the main channel of Bow River, and north of a line at right angles to the east boundary of said Section twenty-one, from a point on said boundary, seven chains sixty-six links north from the south-east angle of said Section twenty-one.

JAMES A. MACMILLAN,
D. L. Surveyor.

Calgary, 15th November, 1894. 29–4

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ottawa, 8th February, 1896.

G. O. 5.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

DISTRICT STAFF.

The temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel granted to Major James Peters by General Order dated the 25th August, 1893, is hereby confirmed and made substantive from the date of that officer's appointment as Deputy Adjutant General of Military District No. 11.

CAVALRY.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS.—To be Lieutenant, from the 1st February, 1896 : Captain George Shepherd Bowie from the 2nd Field Battery, Canadian Artillery, *vice* Evans, promoted.

1ST HUSSARS.—"B" Troop.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Sydney Pilton Layborn, Gentleman, *vice* Rowatt, retired.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

"A" FIELD BATTERY.—Lieutenant William Edward Cooke is granted the Brevet rank of Captain from the 20th October, 1895, under the provisions of paragraph 28, (2) Regulations for the Permanent Corps, 1889.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

2ND FIELD BATTERY.—To be Captain, from the 1st February, 1896 : Lieutenant D. I. Vernon Eaton, *vice* Bowie, transferred to the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

1ST "HALIFAX" REGIMENT.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant George Tracey, *vice* Wylde, retired.

3rd "New Brunswick" Regiment.—No. 1 Company.—To be Lieutenant, from the 21st December, 1895: 2nd Lieutenant Beverley Robinson Armstrong, to complete establishment.

No. 5 Company.—To be Captain, from the 21st December, 1895: Lieutenant Frederick L. Temple, *vice* White, transferred.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 21st December, 1895: Ernest Ray Jones, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

Pictou Company.—2nd Lieutenant John D. Ferguson is permitted to resign his commission.

Infantry and Rifles.

The Governor General's Foot Guards.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: John Wolfred Würtele, Gentleman, and Llewellyn Newell Bate, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

2nd Battalion "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada."—To be Captain: Lieutenant John Francis Crean, *vice* Bennett, transferred.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants Peter White, *vice* Crean, promoted, and William George Mitchell, *vice* Matheson, transferred.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Colour Sergeant John Alexander Cooper, *vice* Palmer, transferred.

To be Assistant Surgeon: Lieutenant Lester Loran Palmer, *vice* Nattress, promoted.

13th Battalion of Infantry.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Ralph King, *vice* Wilton, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: John Willis Ambery, Gentleman, *vice* Logie, promoted, and Robert Alexander Robertson, Gentleman, *vice* King, promoted.

22nd Battalion "Oxford Rifles."—No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Allan David Muir, Gentleman, *vice* Horner, retired.

No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Arthur Lionel Bell, Gentleman, *vice* Chambers, retired.

27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 4 Company.—Captain Robert Johnston's name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia for neglect in failing to attend the last Annual Training of his Corps.

No. 6 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant George Patton McMillan, *vice* Pardee, retired.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.—*Erratum* in G. O. 4, 1896.—Read No. 6 instead of No. 8 Company, and "Robert McFarlane Easson" as the name of the provisional officer therein retired.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 2 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Henry Spencer Howell, Gentleman, *vice* Goodall, retired.

No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant R. S. Futher having left the limits his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

35th Battalion of Infantry, "Simcoe Foresters."—No. 2 Company.—To be Lieutenant, from the 31st March, 1895: 2nd Lieutenant Godfrey Edward McLean, *vice* Sullivan, retired.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.—*Erratum* in G.O. 4 of 1896. Read No. 2 instead of No. 3 Company.

No. 1 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Samuel Jamieson, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

50th Battalion of Infantry "Huntingdon Borderers."—No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Donald Finley McIntosh, to complete establishment.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.—Major Edwin George Moray is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Major on retirement.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major John William Harkom, *vice* Lord Aylmer, retired.

63th Battalion "Princess Louise Fusiliers."—*Erratum* in G.O. 4 of 1895. Read "Robert Billopp Willis" as the name of the gentleman therein described as "Robert Billopp."

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant J. St. V. C. Farrant, *vice* Lea, appointed to H. M. West Riding Regiment.

68th "King's County" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 21st December, 1895: Hugh James Simpson, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 7 Company.—*Erratum* in G. O. 4 of 1896.—Read "2nd" Lieutenant as the provisional rank of the officer appointed therein.

77th "Wentworth" Battalion of Infantry.—To be Assistant Surgeon: Thomas Aimers Bertram, Esquire, M.D., *vice* Anderson, retired.

No. 6 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Owsley Robert Rowley, Gentleman, *vice* Finch, retired.

Sault Ste. Marie Rifle Company.—To be Captain: Major Thomas Henry Elliott, from the 96th Battalion, *vice* Thompson, retired.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained		
				Written.	Practical.	Average Percentage.
Cavalry.						
2nd Lieut. P. B. H. Ramsay, Man. Dragoons.	1	Sp	A	84	77	80
Corp. F. E. Harris, R. C. Drag.	1	S	B	86	69	75
Private H. H. Matthews, do .	2	S	B	64	54	58
do W. A. Dyer, do .	2	S	B	64	53	57
Artillery.						
Bomb. H. H. MacBeth, R.C.A.	1	S	B	68·33	80·5	76·44
Gunner Thomas H. Foster, 15th F.B.	2	S	B	55	75·66	68·77
do Robert Miller, 4th F.B.	1	S	B	77	77·5	77·33
Infantry.						
Lieut. Michael H. Healy, 54th Bn.	1	Sp	A	81	62	71
do John J. Barry, 85th do	1	Sp	A	71	70	70
do Carl W. Gardner, 6th do	1	S	A	74	68	71
2nd Lt. G. B. Hughes, 45th do	2	S	A	74	66	69½
do B. McAlpine, 45th do	2	S	A	59½	59	59
Corp. Joseph A. Davidson, 79th do	2	S	B	69	72	70
do Henri L. Angers, 65th do	2	S	B	63	75	69
do William Pollard, 54th do	2	S	B	54	63	58
Private Herbert Taylor, 6th do	2	S	B	59	60	59
do Herbert Nettleton 6th do	2	S	B	65	62	63

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers having qualified themselves for their appointments are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

Lieutenant Charles H. A. Pearce, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry; from the 26th October, 1895.

2nd Lieutenant P. H. B. Ramsay, Man. Dragoons; from the 22nd January, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant G. B. Hughes, 45th Battalion; from the 31st August, 1895.

2nd Lieutenant B. McAlpine, 45th Battalion; from the 31st August, 1895.

Lieutenant Michael H. Healy, 54th Battalion; from the 24th December, 1895.

Lieutenant John J. Barry, 85th Battalion; from the 31st December, 1895.

ERRATUM IN G.O. 4 OF 1896.

Page 7. "Examination of Officers of the Active Militia." Fifth line, *dele* the words "and Brevet Major."

By command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 5th February, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8348. "Gemini and Lesser Lights." By "Kim Biler." Province Publishing Co., Victoria, B.C., 30th January, 1896.

8349. "Délice du Cœur." (For Mandolins and Guitar.) By Geo. F. Smedley, Toronto, Ont., 30th January, 1896.

8350. "A Brigand Bold." Words by Leddie Warren. Music by Charles A. E. Harriss. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 30th January, 1896.

8351. "Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep." Words by Eugene Field. Music by Charles A. E. Harriss. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 30th January, 1896.

8352. "Mother's Birthday." (Waltz Song and Chorus.) Words and Music by George J. App. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 30th January, 1896.

8353. "Beautiful Canada; or, Scenes from our Home Land" (Part I.) William A. Hart, Toronto, Ont., 1st February, 1896.

8354. "The Canadian Magazine, February, 1896." The Ontario Publishing Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 3rd February, 1896.

8355. "Hints on Teaching Arithmetic." By H. S. MacLean. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 3rd February, 1896.

8356. "Circular of Stock of the York County Loan and Savings Company." Joseph Phillips, Toronto, Ont., 3rd February, 1896.

8357. "Lueurs d'Aurore." (Ebauches de Poésie, 1886-1892.) Par Amédée Denault, Montréal, Qué., 4 février 1896.

8358. "Remarkable Narratives; or, Records of Powerful Revivals." By Rev. A. Sims, Kingston, Ont., 4th February, 1896.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

486. "Welland County Business Directory and Handbook of Valuable Information." Kaumeyer Publishing Co., Chippawa, Ont., 4th February, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
32-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of February 1896, whereby the total capital stock of "The Carey Wire Sewing Machine Company" (Limited) is increased from the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars to the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand (350,000) dollars, such increase to be divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPLR,
32—3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of January, 1896, incorporating Harold Gruner, Arthur Wellesly Rowland, William Adams, all of the Town of Okotoks, ranchers; Henry William Christian Meyer, barrister-at-law, and John D. O'Neill, rancher, both of the City of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, North-west Territories, for the following purposes, viz:—For the purpose of acquiring, owning and supplying water, or water rights, and of irrigating lands, and therein to carry on the business of irrigators and water dealers, and to authorize and acquire the payment of rents, tolls, and other returns, for any lands which may be irrigated or for the supply and sale of water to the same or any persons and to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, such lands as may be necessary for the purposes of the company, and also to construct and operate such ditches, dams, reservoirs and other works, as may be considered necessary for the purposes of the said company in and about Township Twenty, Range Twenty-nine, west of the Fourth Initial Meridian, in the North-west Territories, and to hold and sell, and to dispose of the said lands, ditches, dams, reservoirs and other works, and to acquire and deal in patents, and patent rights in connection with such lands, ditches, dams, reservoirs and works, by the name of "The Okotoks Irrigation Company" (Limited) with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
32-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1896, incorporating Alexander Lumsden, contractor, Nicholas Charles Sparks, capitalist, George Halsey Perley, capitalist, Henry Peareth Hawden Brumell, mining engineer, and William Robert Askwith, mining engineer, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise a tract or tracts of mineral lands in the Province of Quebec and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, and to work and develope the ressources of the same; (*b.*) To carry on the business of exploring for, mining and gathering graphite, iron, lead, nickel, copper, silver, gold and other metals, minerals, and ores in such form as the same may be found throughout the Dominion of Canada; (*c.*) To dig for, mine, crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores, and forward, ship, or sell the same either in crude or other form throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and for such purposes to establish works, factories and warehouses and to operate the same; (*d.*) To purchase or acquire from any individual in whole or in part any business of a nature or character similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on, as also the goodwill and any lands, and property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to any such business in whole or in part; (*e.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam and other vessels so far as may be necessary or expedient for the conveyance of the products of the company's mines or other like purposes of the company; (*f.*) To aid by way of bonus, gift or money, or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of steam or other tugs, steam boats, barges and other boats running from or to or connecting with the lands and properties of the company; (*g.*) To build, construct and maintain all necessary wharves and warehouses and to make, build, provide and carry on, use and work tramways to be operated by steam, electric or other power, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, dams, water power, roads, streets and other works which may be found necessary or convenient for the objects of the company; (*h.*) To purchase and sell graphite, iron, lead, nickel, copper, silver, gold and all other metals, minerals and ores found anywhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*i.*) To acquire for the purposes aforesaid or any one or more of them by purchase, location or otherwise, water leases, water privileges and water rights and to dig ditches and canals and to build and construct flumes, ditches, aqueducts, works and any other system of water ways and to convey water from one place to another by any means the company may deem expedient; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire shares, debentures and securities of other similar companies as a consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business; (*k.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patents for any invention for or relating to any of the purposes aforesaid which the company may see fit, and to sell any patent or patents acquired by them, or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building, bridges or piers or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone upon the line of any railway without the consent of the company or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals or the discovery or prosecution of crime, and Government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of Justice, or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada, by the name of "The North American Graphite Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
32—3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of January, 1896, incorporating Henry Aldin Sherwin, manufacturer, Edward Porter Williams, manufacturer, both of the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America; John Fairfield Weare, manufacturer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America; Walter Horace Cottingham, merchant, and Archibald William Stevenson, accountant, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—The manufacturing, selling and dealing in all kinds of paint, colors, lead, oils, glass, varnishes and painters' supplies,—by the name of "The Walter H. Cottingham Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
31-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of January, 1896, incorporating Robert Stevenson, of the Town of Chilliwack, in the District of New Westminster, and Province of British Columbia, Esquire; William Lovitt Hogg, inspector of the Western Loan and Trust Company (Limited), William Barclay Stephens, manager of the Western Loan and Trust Company (Limited), Clarence Richard Gillard, physician, and James Naismith Greenshields, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Andrew Walker Fleck, Esquire, and William Dale Harris, civil engineer, both of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

(*a.*) To purchase, take over, or otherwise acquire in whole or in part, and at one time or from time to time, as may seem best, all and every the mineral lands, mines, estate, both real and personal, properties, credits, business good-will and assets of "The Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company" (Limited liability), and to assume, undertake and pay all liens, charges and incumbrances affecting the same or any one or more of them or any part thereof respectively, and also to assume, undertake and pay all the liabilities of the said The Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company (Limited liability) in respect thereof;

(*b.*) To acquire by purchase, location or otherwise, a tract or tracts of mineral lands in the Province of British Columbia and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, and to work and develop the resources of the same;

(*c.*) To carry on the business of exploring for, mining and gathering gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron and other metals, mineral and ores in such form as the same may be found throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere;

(*d.*) To dig for, mine, crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores, and forward, ship or sell the same either in crude or other form throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and for such purposes to establish works, factories and warehouses, and operate the same;

(*e.*) To purchase or acquire from any individual in whole or in part any business of a nature or character similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on, as also the good-will and any lands, property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to any such business, in whole or in part;

(*f.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam and other vessels so far as may be necessary or expedient for the conveyance of the products of the company's mines, or other like purposes of the company;

(*g.*) To aid by way of bonus, gift of money or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of steam tugs, steamboats, barges and other boats running from or to or connecting with the lands and properties of the company;

(*h.*) To build, construct and maintain all necessary wharves and warehouses, and to make, build, provide and carry on, use and work tramways to be operated by steam, electric or other power, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, dams, water power, roads, streets and other works which may be found necessary or convenient for the objects of the company;

(*i.*) To purchase and sell gold, silver, copper, nickel, lead, iron and other metals, minerals and ores anywhere found in the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere;

(*j.*) To carry on the business of hydraulic mining;

(*k.*) To acquire for the purposes aforesaid or any one or more of them by purchase, location or otherwise water leases, water privileges and water rights, and to dig ditches and canals, and to build and construct flumes, ditches, aqueducts, works and any other system of waterways, and to convey water from one place to another by any means the company may deem expedient;

(*l.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire shares, debentures and securities of other similar companies as the consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business;

(*m.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patents for any invention for or relating to any of the purposes aforesaid which the company may see fit, and to sell any patent or patents acquired by them, or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building bridges, piers, or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone upon the line of any railway, without the consent of the company or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals or the discovery or prosecution of crime. and Government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of Justice or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada, by the name of "The Granite Creek Mining Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into fifteen thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

30-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 18th day of January, 1896, incorporating William Wallace Wotherspoon, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, gentleman; Francis Arthur Cowan Bickerdike, student, William Smith, trader, John Ogilvie, agent, Saumarez Carmichael, advocate, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—To manufacture, construct, buy, sell, deal in and erect all kinds of machinery and machines for type-setting, line-casting and printing, and all machinery for use in connection with the said business, and to acquire and dispose of patents and patent rights in connection with the same, —by the name of "The Canadian Composing Company," (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty-one thousand dollars, divided into two hundred and ten shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

30-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 1 of 1896.

TIDE TABLES FOR HALIFAX AND QUEBEC.

These tide tables are prepared by the Tidal Survey Office of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, and supplied to the leading Almanacs for publication. They are based upon direct observations of the tides at the above harbours, and this is the first time that tables derived from direct observation of the tides have been available for any Canadian ports.

Up to the present time, such tide tables as were published have been based upon fixed differences from distant ports, usually on the other side of the Atlantic; and the time of high water has consequently been seriously in error during the course of the lunar month, more especially at the quadratures. Also the time of high water only has been given, and not the height of the tide.

The records on which the present tables are based, have been obtained from self-registering tide-gauges, which are especially provided with heating to prevent freezing in winter, in order to obtain a continuous record day and night throughout the year. Seven of these gauges have been established by this Department, since 1893. They are situated as follows:—

Quebec Harbour, at the Lévis Dry Dock.
Father Point, near the Lighthouse.
South West Point, Anticosti.
Forteau Bay, Strait of Belle Isle.
St. Paul Island, off Cape Breton.
Halifax, at the Marine and Fisheries wharf.
St. John, N.B., at Reed's wharf.

The records from these gauges, after careful tabulation and reduction to low water datum, are forwarded to the Nautical Almanac Office, London. The tidal constants are there determined from them by the latest methods of analysis, and the tidal predictions for the ensuing year are made by means of a tidal computing machine of special design.

The time used in these tide tables is Standard Time in all cases, which differs from Greenwich Mean Time by an even number of hours. The height of the tide at both high and low water is now given for the first time in these tables; which is valuable with reference to the depth of water available in the tidal portion of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, and also for vessels entering the dry docks at Halifax and Quebec.

Halifax Tides for 1896. These are based upon records of the tide during the two years 1860 and 1861; and before the calculations are made for 1897 the record of two other years, 1851 and 1852 will be added, to extend the basis from which the predictions are made. These are the only existing records which are known; but when a sufficient record is obtained from the new tide-gauge erected at Halifax this season, a further improvement in closer accuracy will be possible.

The tidal differences from Halifax, which are given for the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia, are the differences of the Establishments taken from the Admiralty list. They will be correct at full and change of the moon, and should be closely approximate also throughout the course of the month, as the differences themselves are small.

At St. Paul Island, where the tides enter the Gulf of St. Lawrence, they have an unusual amount of diurnal inequality. The two tides of the same day are out of time with respect to each other by more than an hour, early or late, when the moon's declination is at its maximum. This diurnal inequality is also noticeable in the tides at Pictou. It is probably for this reason that tidal differences from Halifax or New York are so unsatisfactory when applied to the Gulf coasts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Tidal differences for these coasts are not therefore given at present with the tables of this Department, until better determinations can be obtained.

Quebec Tides for 1896. These are based upon the record obtained since November, 1893; and their accuracy will be approved as the record becomes longer. As they stand they are far in advance of any tables yet published. The height of the tide is referred to the original low water datum of the Admiralty chart of Quebec harbour.

The tidal differences for the Lower St. Lawrence are derived from the Admiralty list of Establishments; and they have since been compared with the record obtained throughout the year 1895, from the tide gauges at Father Point and Anticosti. From these it appears that the tidal differences from Quebec are remarkably constant throughout the course of the month. Hence the caution that they are correct at full and change only is unnecessary. It is to be noted however that both the time and height of the tide in the Lower St. Lawrence are subject to irregularity during severe storms.

The records from the tide gauges in the Strait of Belle Isle and at St. John, N.B. have not yet been reduced; and no data for the Bay of Fundy have yet been issued by this Department.

The tide tables for Halifax and Quebec have heen supplied to the following Almanacs:—

The Canadian Almanac, published by the Copp, Clark Co., of Toronto.

The Star Almanac, published at the Montreal Star Office, Montreal.

Greenwood's Almanac, published by W. N. Greenwood, Lancaster, England.

Cogswell's Almanac, published by R. H. Cogswell, Halifax; containing the Halifax tables only.

The tide tables for Quebec will also be embodied in the "Tide Tables and other information connected with the Ship Channel between Montreal and Quebec," issued by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

The tide tables were also offered to Belcher's Almanac for 1896, but were not published; and the tables for Halifax in that Almanac are at times in error by as much as 40 minutes, early or late, as compared with the tide tables supplied by this Department.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 8th January, 1896. 30-3

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
ractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62
	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals						
$1 & $2						
$4						
$5, $10 & $20						
$50 & $100						
$500 & $1000						
Total						

Fractional Notes	$221,855 25
Provincial Notes	29,537 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	7,199,905 50
Dominion Fours	354,664 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	8,720,150 00
Toronto "	3,472,350 00
Halifax "	661,000 00
St. John "	1,195,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,500 00
Charlottetown "	130,500 00
Victoria "	249,500 00
Total	$22,413,462 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st December, 1895		$10,650,701 88
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000		1,946,666 67
		$12,597,368 55
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $20,000,000	$5,000,000 00	
Specie held in excess of $20,000,000	2,414,000 00	
		7,414,000 00
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures		$5,183,368 55
Unguaranteed Debentures		$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $20,000,000		15,000,000 00
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures		$2,250,000 00

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$5,183,368 55
" Unguaranteed Debentures	2,250,000 00
Total excess	$7,433,368 55

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 9th January, 1896.

28-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of December, 1895.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	459,595 39	
Malt	73,120 72	
Malt Liquor	....	
Tobacco	172,193 96	
Cigars	51,637 73	
Inspection of Petroleum	4,218 88	
Manufactures in Bond	2,669 38	
Seizures	762 80	
Other Receipts	3,101 70	
Total Excise Revenue		767,300 56
Culling Timber		844 87
Hydraulic and other Rents		375 00
Minor Public Works		153 32
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,599 43
Gas Inspection		1,280 00
Law Stamps		686 85
Other Revenues		364 35
Electric Light Inspection		363 25
Grand Total Revenue		773,967 63

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th January, 1896.

29-tf

Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st December, 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 11,080 00	4,185 11
Animals	12,642 00	2,658 00
Books, Pamphlets, &c	89,837 00	23,505 64
Brass and manufactures of	24,029 00	6,907 80
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	94,438 00	21,197 95
Flour	9,384 00	2,540 35
Meal, Corn and Oat	28,600 00	6,208 48
Rice	7,775 00	6,122 61
Other Breadstuffs	22,902 00	4,962 78
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	13,678 00	4,103 40
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	35,407 00	10,622 20
Coal, Bituminous	328,959 00	94,037 23
Copper, manufactures of	2,079 00	569 70
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c	30,634 00	7,406 94
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c	261,958 00	78,252 46
Cottons, Clothing,	15,733 00	5,475 22
“ Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c	22,630 00	3,181 82
“ Thread on Spools	35,136 00	8,784 00
“ All other Manufactures of Cotton	40,188 00	11,553 96
Drugs and Medicines	88,436 00	21,762 11
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	39,974 00	11,985 52
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	37,261 00	11,003 52
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c	27,801 00	8,284 45
All other Fancy Goods	23,128 00	7,711 28
Fish and products of	49,441 00	6,741 47
Fruits and Nuts dried	156,624 00	54,114 44
“ Green, Oranges and Lemons	89,624 00	10,773 99
“ All other	25,997 00	7,797 20
Furs, Manufactures of	21,615 00	3,665 44
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
“ Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	36,171 00	10,869 39
“ Window Glass	3,337 00	693 60
“ Plate-Glass	9,169 00	1,782 98
“ All other Manufactures of.	11,956 00	2,709 66
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	8,668 00	2,147 12
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	20,641 00	6,073 12
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	13,988 00	4,197 05
“ All other	18,377 00	5,503 10
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
“ Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	41,975 00	4,392 88
“ Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,924 00	3,054 00
“ Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	81,512 00	24,095 50
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$113,380 00	31,882 84
“ Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	27,748 00	9,874 09
“ Stoves and Castings	8,485 00	2,275 88
“ Tubing	40,957 00	8,119 84
“ All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	155,280 00	42,508 45
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	57,025 00	15,252 64
Lead and manufactures of	18,409 00	3,633 39
Leather, all kinds	58,952 00	9,995 03
“ Boots and Shoes	19,685 00	4,921 23
“ All other manufactures of Leather	8,659 00	2,241 35
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	13,679 00	3,123 44
Metals and manufactures of	23,628 00	6,320 99
Musical Instruments	22,822 00	6,394 69
Oil, Mineral and Products of	81,842 00	52,566 41
“ Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	4,354 00	870 80
“ All other	29,576 00	6,637 05
Paints and Colours	15,785 00	2,775 14
Paper, Envelopes, &c	81,775 00	25,061 83
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	5,019 00	1,756 83
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	52,166 00	18,340 26
“ Butter, Cheese	3,469 00	597 24
Seeds and Roots	20,831 00	2,108 90
Silk, manufactures of	140,502 00	42,769 86
Soap, all kinds	17,013 00	5,034 52
Spices, ground and unground	8,664 00	1,572 01
Spirits, all kinds	86,652 00	201,202 35
Wines, Sparkling	16,239 00	4,703 67
“ other than Sparkling	30,111 00	18,594 00
Sugar	258,611 00	64,655 56
Molasses & Syrups	55,173 00	4,703 79
Tobacco and Cigars	26,494 00	25,964 41
Vegetables	6,521 00	1,852 02
Wood, manufactures of	41,810 00	9,827 21
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	29,912 00	9,010 90
“ Clothing	24,189 00	8,280 33
“ Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c	178,473 00	57,780 89
“ Dress Goods	138,078 00	41,211 08
“ Knitted Goods	19,753 00	7,568 77
“ Shawls	2,081 00	520 25
“ Yarns	8,475 00	2,541 70
“ All other Manufactures of Woollens.	33,850 00	10,784 79
All other Dutiable Goods	704,060 00	181,405 41
Total Dutiable Goods	4,595,895 00	1,468,875 31
“ Free	3,490,870 00	
Coin and Bullion	127,997 00	
Grand Total	8,214,762 00	1,468,875 31

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st December 1895.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 16,653
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	9,837
Asphaltum or Asphalt	267
Broom Corn	20,514
Coal, Anthracite	428,583
Coffee	57,880
Cotton Waste	91,688
“ Raw	678,421
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	112,802
Fish and products of	65,024
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	18,459
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c	6,747
Fur, skins not dressed	24,512
Grease for soap making, &c	22,887
Hides and skins	272,127
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	137,508
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	33,290
Metals, Brass and Copper	32,169
“ Steel Rails for Railways	45,727
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	70,321
“ Tin and Zinc	80,141
“ Other	10,838
Oils, Vegetable	5,127
Salt	8,807
Settlers' Effects	119,604
Silk, raw	19,859
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	55,944
Tea	319,593
Tobacco Leaf	67,118
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c	79,777
Wool	77,067
All other Free Goods	501,579
Total	3,490,870
Coin and Bullion	127,997
Total Free Goods	3,618,867

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 17th January, 1896.

29-tf

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of December, 1895.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	467,518	10,566	478,084
do Fisheries	607,947	21,670	629,617
do Forest	1,132,499	....	1,132,499
Animals and their produce	3,205,491	13,076	3,218,567
Agricultural Products	2,556,844	97,606	2,654,450
Manufactures	721,001	76,932	797,933
Miscellaneous Articles	15,718	6,066	21,784
Totals	8,707,018	225,916	8,932,934
Bullion	14,821	....	14,821
Coin	....	87,793	87,793
Grand Total	8,721,839	313,709	9,035,548

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

29-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of December, 1895.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th November, 1895	27,771,335 15	WITHDRAWALS during month	646,270 87
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	730,705 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,024 73	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th November, 1895	27,859,794 01
	28,506,064 88		28,506,064 88

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WM. WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st January, 1896.

30-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st December, 1895. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 30th Nov., 1895.	Deposits for December, 1895.	Total.	Withdrawn, December, 1895.	Balance, 31st December, 1895.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	553,816 68	12,835 01	566,651 69	7,219 06	559,432 63
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	726,096 76	25,064 00	751,160 76	18,470 66	732,690 10
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	811,227 40	24,795 00	836,022 40	19,114 68	816,907 72
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	42,399 33	10 00	42,409 33	2,800 00	39,609 33
Amherst	270,270 54	9,867 00	280,137 54	5,458 33	274,679 21
Annapolis	232,108 67	3,925 00	236,033 67	2,149 03	233,884 64
Arichat	193,408 28	2,052 00	195,460 28	1,992 86	193,467 42
Barrington	177,146 07	2,189 00	179,335 07	3,828 85	175,506 22
Bridgewater	130,685 68	2,650 00	133,335 68	1,991 71	131,343 97
Guysboro'	108,318 27	2,041 00	110,359 27	2,335 47	108,023 80
Halifax	2,590,031 46	40,812 00	2,630,843 46	42,725 95	2,588,117 51
Kentville	303,854 31	4,856 00	308,710 31	4,719 13	303,991 18
Liverpool	260,012 59	3,438 00	263,450 59	5,497 43	257,953 16
Lunenburg	281,432 70	3,293 00	284,725 70	7,228 91	277,496 79
Maitland	60,199 52	1,422 00	61,621 52	576 87	61,044 65
New Glasgow	377,119 84	5,547 00	382,666 84	4,806 11	377,860 73
Parrsboro'	113,843 18	3,195 00	117,038 18	1,723 01	115,315 17
Pictou	297,051 11	2,724 00	299,775 11	5,199 16	294,575 95
Port Hood	118,391 68	1,567 00	119,958 68	917 00	119,041 68
Shelburne	117,357 99	1,269 00	118,626 99	2,142 17	116,484 82
Sherbrooke	68,647 10	321 00	68,968 10	408 30	68,559 80
Wallace	70,786 84	582 00	71,368 84	561 00	70,807 84
Weymouth	102,065 94	790 00	102,855 94	560 02	102,295 92
Yarmouth	641,068 86	8,152 00	649,220 86	26,087 49	623,133 37
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	269,231 26	3,023 00	272,254 26	2,765 67	269,488 59
Dalhousie	383,884 39	3,449 00	387,333 39	3,127 42	384,205 97
Fredericton	650,179 56	8,858 00	659,037 56	7,269 28	651,768 28
Newcastle	236,926 03	1,546 00	238,472 03	3,112 69	235,359 34
St. Andrews	292,386 68	2,038 26	294,424 94	4,581 44	289,843 50
St. John	4,087,424 26	48,506 00	4,135,930 26	48,597 89	4,087,332 37
Woodstock	497,056 87	6,972 00	504,028 87	8,264 48	495,764 39
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,832,978 73	29,244 00	1,862,222 73	35,439 52	1,826,783 21
Summerside	313,116 53	4,977 00	318,093 53	4,937 26	313,156 27
Total	17,210,525 11	272,009 27	17,482,534 38	286,608 85	17,195,925 53

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th January, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank..........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,360,783 73	180,000 00	17,599 39	9,651,724 98
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,888,293 91	83,000 00	160,202 73	5,131,496 64
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,249,077 64	263,000 00	177,802 12	14,783,221 62

ASSETS.

——	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,530,000 00	2,353,357 96	....	1,965,817 92	3,222,273 60	1,123,239 14	180,000 00	....	* 473,060 92	10,847,749 54
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec..............	....	2,385,079 89	82,500 00	306,710 59	1,540,509 93	944,939 02	83,000 00	73,239 00	101,767 13	5,517,745 56
Total..........................	1,530,000 00	4,738,437 85	82,500 00	2,272,528 51	4,762,783 53	2,068,178 16	263,000 00	73,239 00	574,828 05	16,365,495 10

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 10th January, 1896.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,584,111 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,641,837 Accepted value, $3,359,534 being $100,000 (A), and $3,259,534(B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.: Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company	Thomas Christie, Chief Agent, Toronto	$30,000 Canada Bonds and $70,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Insur'g wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against excess losses by reason of bad debts.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated $2\frac{3}{4}$ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,680. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,509, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,509 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	R. M. Gifford, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $62,313; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $14,600; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,953,381 Municipal Debs., $56,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,018,881. (Accepted at $2,705,591, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,506,030 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $383,041; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $510,041, being $100,000 (A) and $410,041 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£32,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	24 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $64,373.64 Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

Note.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America has ceased transacting business. Notice has been given of application for the release of deposit.
The Eastern Assurance Company has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Union Assurance Society. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th November, 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Auvergne	Perthuis	Portneuf ... Q.	François X. Demers.
Boulevard St. Denis		Laval ... Q.	L. N. Morin.
Epworth		New Westminster ... B.C.	John Booyer.
Folden's Corners	West Oxford	Oxford, S.R. ... O.	Cicero E. Gamsby.
Halfway	Cameron	Nipissing ... O.	John Kennedy.
New Dominion	Lot 65	Queen's ... P.E.I.	George McDougall.
Rabbit Point	Sec. 3, Tp. 20, R. 6 W. 1st M.	Lisgar ... M.	Magloire Morin.
Savanne	Unsurveyed	Algoma ... O.	John H. Campbell.
South River	Pockmouche	Gloucester ... N.B.	Francis F. Barry.
Stand Off	Sec. 21, Tp. 6, R. 25, W. 4th M	... Alta.	Frederic Pace.
Tambling's Corners	Westminster	Middlesex, S.R. ... O.	W. J. Braithwaite.
(*a*) Tring Junction	Broughton	Beauce ... Q.	Alphonse Doyon.
Wolford Centre	Wolford	Grenville, N.R. ... O.	W. H. Gardiner.
Yellow Grass	Sec. 8, Tp. 10, R. 16, W. 2nd M.	... Assa. West.	John Scott.

(*a*) Opened 16th December.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Cook's Mills............ District of Algoma, O..... to Spragge.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Bersimis	County of Saguenay, Q., 2nd December.
St. Frederic Station	do Beauce, Q., 14th November.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future:—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the present session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 66, entitled "An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company," by striking out that part of section 10 of the said Act which declares that the said Act shall not come into force unless and until the Company have satisfied the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged the debts referred to in said section 10; and providing in lieu thereof that the Company may deposit with the Bank of Hamilton or some other institution or person a sufficient sum to discharge the said debts, and for other purposes.

E. D. CAHILL, secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.

Dated the 6th February, A.D. 1896. 32–9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are:—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher; James Ross, of Montreal, railway contractor; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronto, physician; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31–9

THE Montreal Park and Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an amending Act, to enlarge its bonding powers and exercise them in sections, to confirm municipal and other contracts, to authorize preference shares, to carry on enterprises for developing traffic, to authorize a contract with a construction company for the completion and equipment of its lines, with necessary powers to the latter company, also respecting the capacity of the directors, and for other business.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for applicant.

Montreal, 15th January, 1896. 29–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point at or near the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, extending through or near the towns of Rossland and Midway, to a point on the Okanagan Lake at or near the town of Penticton, in the Districts of West Kootenay and Osoyoos, British Columbia; with powers to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines therefrom to all mines lying in the vicinity thereof; and also to construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines; and to build wharves and docks in connection therewith; together with the powers of acquiring lands, privileges, bonuses or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies; and for all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

F. E. WARD,
Agent for applicant.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1895. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company of the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, or from lines contiguous thereto, of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands; and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, and to change the name of the said company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and to amend section three of the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 62, by adding thereto the words "and may purchase and acquire timber or timber lands for the purposes of the company," and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Co.
Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Thousand Islands Railway Company; and further to extend the main line and branches easterly and westerly from a point at or near the Town of Gananoque to a point at or near the Village of Rockport, lying east of Gananoque, and to a point at or near Pitt's Ferry, lying west of Gananoque; and to permit of the use of electricity or other motive power in operating said lines and branches, and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered into by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Thousand Islands Railway Company.
Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway, and to otherwise amend its Act of incorporation.

HEARST & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Sault Ste. Marie, 17th December, 1895. 25–9

THE CANADA AND MICHIGAN BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that this company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act empowering the said company to build, at its option, a high level bridge across the Detroit River from Windsor to Detroit, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the applicants.
11th December, 189 . 24–9

NOTICE.—The Ontario Pacific Railway Company will apply at the next session of Parliament for power:—1. To change the name of the company. 2. To cancel their present Trust Deed, and to appoint a new Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the Trustees resigned. 3. To extend the period for the completion of their undertaking.

By order,
W. A. FLACK,
Secretary.
Cornwall, 12th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, for an Act to amend their Act of incorporation, 52 Victoria, chapter 104, in the following particulars, viz.:—

1. To increase the amount of maximum mortuary benefit from three thousand to five thousand dollars.

2. To enable them to invest in United States bonds, or in similar securities in Great Britain, or in any other country in which they may desire to carry on their business, such amount of their surplus, as may be necessary to meet the requirements of such country with regard to the deposit of security by insurance companies doing business in such country; the total amount of such investments not however at any time to exceed one-fourth of their total available surplus or accumulated funds.

3. To increase the value of the real property, which they may hold, from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

4. To strike out of section 8 of their said Act the provision exempting their policies from Government inspection.

5. So as to further provide as follows:—

(*a.*) That a sworn statement shall be made annually to the Government of the assets and liabilities of the said Court and of their income and expenditure in respect of the mortuary benefit and of the sick and funeral benefit departments;

(*b.*) That the Superintendent of Insurance may from time to time examine the books and vouchers, so as to verify the said annual statement;

(*c.*) That a deposit of $250,000 shall be maintained with the Government, with power to increase the amount as may be deemed necessary;

(*d.*) That no member shall be liable for any assessments, dues or fines to the Order, or for any debt or liabilities of the Order, but all such payments shall be voluntary, but no member or his beneficiary, shall be entitled to any pecuniary benefit of the Order during the time that he is in default of any such payment.

ORONHYATEKHA,
Supreme Chief Ranger.
JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY,
Supreme Secretary.
Toronto, 12th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the works thereby authorized.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 23rd December, 1895. 26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called the Red River Improvement Company, with powers to effect and carry out the purposes following, namely :—(*a.*) To improve the navigation of the Red River and create water powers thereon ; (*b.*) To build and construct locks, dams and other structures to effect that object ; (*c.*) To build and construct a canal to connect the waters of Lake Manitoba with the Assiboine River, and to expropriate lands for these purposes ; (*d.*) To own, control and operate steamboats and other vessels upon the said waters ; (*e.*) To construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said improvements ; (*f.*) To utilize the said water power and transmit the said power for electric or other purposes ; (*g.*) To impose tolls and dues upon steamboats and other vessels, and the cargoes thereof, passing through the said locks and improvements, and to collect the same ; (*h.*) To do such other acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the said company.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 24th day of December, 1895.
26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company ; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company of the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company ; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company or from lines contiguous thereto of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands, and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company, and to change the name of the company ; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Bay of Quinte Ry. and Navig. Co.
Dated this 17th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada," for the purpose of doing a general life insurance business.

F. H. CHRYSLER,
For applicants.
Ottawa, 11th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ontario Peat Fuel Company (Limited), will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to operate a switch siding or railway from the works of the company, in the Township of Wainfleet, in the County of Welland, passing north over the Welland Canal Feeder to the line of and crossing the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence to the line of the Canada Southern Railway, in all a distance of about three miles, all being within the said Township of Wainfleet. And to operate same by steam, electricity or other power, and to make running or working arrangements with either or both said railways or any connecting railway.

And also to enable the company to exercise all its present powers within the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

J. R. SILLIMAN,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, 19th December, 1895. 25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
Dated this 19th December, 1895. 25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive its power to extend its railway to Pembroke, and to build over the Ottawa River the bridges necessary therefor ; also to revive its powers or to extend its time to construct its railway to Sault Ste. Marie and to Mattawa ; also to authorize it to amalgamate or make running arrangements with any other railway company ; to sell or lease its franchises, railway and other works to any other railway company, or to purchase or lease the franchises, railway and other works of any other railway companies ; also to extend the time for the construction by the company of a bridge over said river at the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secretary, Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry. Co.
Dated 4th December, 1895. 24–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Acadian Steamship Co. (Ltd.)"

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

The acquiring, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining the steamship "Acadian" registered at Montreal, and any other vessel, steamship or craft which may be deemed advisable or necessary, either now or at any future time to add to or substitute for the said steamship, the conveying and carrying thereon goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient, the buying and selling of and dealing in cargoes and merchandise for freight hire or otherwise, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite and conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock is $12,000. The number of shares is to be 120, and the amount of each share is to be of $100.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow: Henry Dobell, merchant, Montreal; Charles Archibald, and William Henry Archibald, gentlemen, of Sydney, Cape Breton; John Delisle, sea captain, St. Jean d'Orleans, Quebec; Henry E. Hardisty and W. Patterson, both of the City of Montreal; of whom Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald are to be the first or provisional directors.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN,
Solicitor for applicants.
Montreal, 6th February, 1896. 32-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Robert Mitchell Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches the business now carried on by Robert Mitchell under the firm name of Robert Mitchell & Co.;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, gas and electric fitting and electric wiring, brass founding, tin and coppersmithing, plating, plumbing and steam-fitting of all kinds, including the manufacture of gas, water and electric meters and all work connected therewith, with the right to enter into contracts for the manufacture, supply and sale of all such materials and the installation of any work connected therewith, and to do any business of a like nature or incidental thereto.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be two thousand (2,000), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert Mitchell, manufacturer, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturer, Norman Mitchell, student, Ewing Smith, superintendent, and William Stanhouse, foreman, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and all of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 29th January, 1896. 31-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Carsley Sons & Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.

3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be thirty thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31-7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 17th January, 1896. 30-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries ; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries ; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf ; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish ; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon ; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels ; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant ; Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law ; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province, manager ; and Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province, merchant ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Standard Gas Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas, and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns, villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person ;

(*c.*) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power, and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns, and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carbureted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes ; and to operate and deal in the same ;

(*d.*) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters, and more particularly to acquire, use and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44,943, known as The Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process ;

(*e.*) To purchase, acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), at ten dollars ($10) each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, and Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; of whom Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross, and William P. O'Brien are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, all of whom are residents in Canada and subjects of Her Majesty.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 14th January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "Wm. Kennedy & Sons."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following :—The carrying on of a general foundry business including the manufacture, purchase and sale of steel castings, brass castings, malleable and other iron castings and castings of other kinds and classes of metals ;

To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery ;

To obtain, hold and operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same ;

To manufacture, supply, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of patterns and forms for machines and mechanical devices ;

To make surveys, plans, descriptions and specifications for all kinds and descriptions of works and to sell and dispose of the same ;

To engage in, superintend and operate all kinds of hydraulic and civil engineering ;

To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same ;

To acquire the necessary real and personal property, including the lands, buildings, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade and other assets of the business of William Kennedy and Sons, now carried on by them at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, under their own name ;

And to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, transfer and assign real estate and to take and hold mortgages, liens or charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise and to do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all such other matters or things as are or become necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the foregoing purposes and to carry on its business in and throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars ($95,000).

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty (950), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Matthew Kennedy, foundryman, William Kennedy, civil and hydraulic engineer, Alexander Kennedy, foundryman, David John Kennedy, machinist, Matthew Kennedy the younger, machinist, and Isaac Markle Kennedy, machinist, all of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, and Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; of whom the said Matthew Kennedy, William Kennedy and Alexander Kennedy are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CREASOR & SMITH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Owen Sound, this 16th day of January, 1896. 29-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Smoke Preventer Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—To manufacture and deal in smoke preventers and other devices for abating the smoke nuisance, to acquire patent and other rights, and to manufacture and grant licenses to manufacture thereunder or otherwise dispose of the same, and generally to do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the said business, and to carry on the said business throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Macfarlane, of the Town of Westmount, manufacturer ; Smeaton White, publisher, William John White, advocate, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, and Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal ; of whom the said John Macfarlane, Smeaton White and William John White are to be the first or provisional directors of the said campany.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 7th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "Gault Brothers & Company" (Limited).

2. That the purpose for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and continue the mercantile and manufacturing business heretofore carried on at the City of Montreal and throughout the Dominion of Canada by the heretofore commercial firm of Gault Brothers & Company, now dissolved by the death of the late Robert Leslie Gault, one of the members thereof ; for the manufacture, importation and sale of goods, wares and merchandise ; and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants and traders throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. That the place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of said company is the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. That the names of the applicants, with address and calling of each are,—Andrew Frederick Gault, of the City of Montreal, merchant ; Robert Walters MacDougall, of the same place, merchant ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, of the same place merchant ; James Rodger, of the same place, merchant ; Charlotte L. Dorwin, widow of the late Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault, and James Rodger, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid, in their quality of executrix and executors of the estate of the late Robert Leslie Gault, in his lifetime of the said City of Montreal, merchant.

6. That the first or provisional directors of the said company are to be Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault, and James Rodger above named, all of whom are residents of Canada.

DAVIDSON & RITCHIE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 8th January, 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Ontario Graphite Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To explore for, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise any lands, mines, mining claims, and mining rights, and to work, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them ; to construct and maintain buildings and other erections and improvements on any of said lands or elsewhere for the purposes of the business of the company ; to mine, mill, smelt and otherwise treat any minerals and to convert them into commercial products by any process or power ; to buy, sell, or otherwise dispose of minerals and the products thereof ; to acquire by lease, license, or purchase, and again to dispose of, any patents of invention or rights thereunder covering any process that might be used in connection with the operations of the company ; and generally to do all such other things as may be necessary, useful or incidental in connection with any of said objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company to be at the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company to be two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares to be two thousand of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are : George Patrick Brophy, civil engineer, Sandford Hall Fleming, civil engineer, John William McRae, forwarder, John Byrne Brophy,

civil engineer; and Hector McRae, merchant; all of the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said George Patrick Brophy, Sandford Hall Fleming, John William McRae, John Byrne Brophy, and Hector McRae, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Ottawa, 10th January, 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are:

(*a.*) The printing and publishing of a newspaper or newspapers, or journals, and the carrying on of a general newspaper, lithographing, printing, book-binding and job printing business, at the City of Ottawa or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise of any newspaper or journal and any printing, lithographing, publishing and book-binding or job printing business or plant, or the title or copyright thereof from any proprietor thereof.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the city of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the calling and address of the applicants are as follow: Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, broker; Charles Henry Thorburn, stationer; Thomas Payment, druggist; John George Kilt, printer, and Patrick Redmond Quain, coal merchant; all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MacCRACKEN, HENDERSON & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The International Dredging and Construction Company."

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general contractors, and as such to engage in the construction of public and other works, dredging, wrecking, towage and mining, with power to acquire and own steam and sailing vessels, and also to lease and acquire property of all kinds, including mines and quarries, and to work and operate the same, and to own, construct and operate railways, and generally to carry on any business conducive to the objects of the said company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—Nicholas K. Connolly, of the City of Quebec, contractor; James Swift, of the City of Kingston, merchant; John Connor, of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, merchant; Michael Connolly, of the City of Montreal, contractor; and Felix Carbray, of the City of Quebec, merchant.

7. The said Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor and Michael Connolly are to be the first directors of the company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.

Quebec, 7th January, 1896. 28–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock of the People's Bank of Halifax for the half-year terminating 31st instant, will be paid at the banking-house, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of March next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By order of the directors,

JOHN KNIGHT,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 29th January, 1896. 32–4

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Directors of the Bank of British North America have resolved to declare, subject to audit at the meeting of proprietors called for the 3rd proximo, a dividend free of income tax of two per cent or twenty shillings per share, making four per cent for the year, leaving about £3,700 to be carried forward to next account.

By order of the Court,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street.
London, E.C., 4th February, 1896. 32–4

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Halifax, for the choice of directors, and other business, will be held at their banking-house, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday the 11th day of March next, being the second Wednesday of the month.

By order of the president and directors,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 8th February, 1896. 32–5

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting to be held at the head office of said company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 11 o'clock a.m., to consider and vote upon a proposed lease by said company to be entered into (subject to the approval of Parliament) of that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway lying between Valleyfield and Beauharnois, in the Dominion of Canada, and to consider such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February, 1896. 32–5

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Bridge Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, 97, St. James street, Montreal, on Saturday the seventh day of March, 1896, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

A. C. WURTELE,
Secretary-treasurer.
Montreal, 29th January, 1896. 32–4

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, for the election of directors and transaction of general business, will be held at the company's office, 97 St. James street, Montreal, on Saturday the seventh day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.
Montreal, 28th January, 1896. 32–4

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting of shareholders to be held at the head office of the company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 11.30 o'clock, a.m., to consider and vote upon an agreement to amalgamate and consolidate the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company with the Southwestern Railway Company, which agreement was entered into between the respective directors of said railway companies, on the 17th day of December, 1895, subject to the approval of Parliament, and to consider at that time such other business as may be brought properly before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.
Dated 5th February 1896. 32–5

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the Southwestern Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting of shareholders to be held at the head office of the company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., to consider and vote upon an agreement to amalgamate and consolidate the Southwestern Railway Company with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, which agreement was entered into between the respective directors of said railway companies on the 17th day of December, 1895, subject to the approval of Parliament, and to consider at that time such other business as may be brought properly before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.
Dated 5th February, 1896. 32–3

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway Company will be held in the company's office, City Hall Station, Kingston, Ontario, at noon, on Wednesday, the 12th day of February, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors, and for other purposes.

T. W. NASH,
Secretary K. and P. Ry. Co.
Kingston, 9th January, 1896. 28–5

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the People's Bank of Halifax will be held at the banking-house, on Tuesday, the 18th day of February next, at 11.30 a.m.

Business,—To receive statement of the condition of the Bank, election of directors for the ensuing year, etc.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN KNIGHT,
Cashier.
Halifax, N.B., 17th January, 1896. 30–4

LONDONDERRY IRON COMPANY (LTD).

Notice to Shareholders.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Londonderry Iron Company (Limited), will be held in the office of the company, No. 35 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal, Canada, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th February, 1896, to receive statements of the company's affairs, to elect directors, and to transact business generally.

For the purposes of the above meeting the transfer book will be closed from the 1st to the 13th February, 1896, both days inclusive.

JAMES PHYMISTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, 2nd January, 1896. 31–2

TOBIQUE VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Tobique Valley Railway Company will be held at the office of James Straton, solicitor, 42 Princess Street, St. John, N.B., on Thursday, the 20th day of February, A.D. 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES KNOX,
D. CARMICHAEL,
R. KELTIE JONES,
31–3 Directors.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held in the banking-house, Hollis Street, on Wednesday, the 19th February next, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, for the election of directors, and for other business.

By order of the Board,
THOS. FYSHE,
Cashier.
Halifax, 18th January, 1896. 30–4

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking-room, on and after Saturday, the 29th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 29th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.
Halifax, N.S., 22nd January, 1896. 30-5

THE GUELPH JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company for the election of directors and other general purposes, will be held at the office of the undersigned, 7 Douglas Street, in the City of Guelph, on Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896, at 3 p.m.

A. H. MACDONALD,
30–3 Secretary.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the company's office, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 12th February, at 12.30 p.m.

The transfer books will be closed from 1st February till after the meeting.

By order,
H. R. DRUMMOND,
28–5 Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased to transact business in Canada, that all its risks in Canada have expired, and that the said company will on or after the 22nd day of February, 1896, apply to the Minister of Finance for the release of its securities; on or before which date all persons opposing such release are to file with the said Minister of Finance their opposition to such release.

Canadian and European Export
Credit System Company.
EDWARD SCHICKHAUS,
19–14 President.

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 2 décembre 1895.

EDWARD ALLWORTH, du village de Kingsville, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

7 décembre 1895.

GEORGE A. MOREHOUSE, du comté de Digby, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, écuyer : Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

31 décembre 1895.

JAMES LAWSON, de la ville de Thorold, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

OTTAWA, 27 janvier 1896.

Erratum.—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* du 21 septembre 1895, au lieu de ARCHIBALD CAMERON PATERSON, sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté, lisez : " Archibald Campbell Paterson."

PROCLAMATION.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Sous-ministre de la
Justice, Canada.

CONSIDÉRANT que dans et par les Statuts Revisés du Canada, chapitre 182, intitulé " Acte concernant les pénitenciers," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra, à toute époque, déclarer par proclamation publiée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, qu'un immeuble situé dans le Canada, et dont les limites seront déterminées avec précision dans la proclamation, est constitué en pénitencier, et doit être réputé tel aux termes du présent acte, et par la dite proclamation pourra déclarer pour quelle partie du Canada est créé ce pénitencier ;

Et considérant que Nous avons jugé à propos d'ordonner et déclarer que les étendues de terrain situées dans la province du Manitoba, et ci-dessous décrites, sont un pénitencier, et seront censées être un pénitencier aux termes du dit acte pour la province du Manitoba, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le district de Kéwatin :

SACHEZ DONC, que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada Nous déclarons par les présentes, en vertu du dit acte, que les étendues de terrain situées dans la province du Manitoba, et décrites comme suit, savoir :

(*a.*) Le quart sud-est de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien, dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins ;

(*b.*) Le quart sud-ouest de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien, dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins, et—

(*c.*) Le quart nord-ouest de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins, sont constituées en pénitencier et seront réputées être un pénitencier aux termes du dit acte, pour la province du Manitoba, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et le District de Kéwatin, dans Notre Puissance du Canada.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-TROISIÈME jour de JANVIER, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,
CHARLES TUPPER,
31-4 Secrétaire d'Etat.

DÉPÊCHES.

AU CHATEAU DE WINDSOR.

21 de novembre 1895.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine en conseil.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté daté le 29 de février 1868, rendu par Sa Majesté dans l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'*Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande*, 1862, il a plu à Sa Majesté d'ordonner que les navires du Danemark dont les certificats de nationalité danoise et d'enregistrement auront été datés dès et après le 1er d'octobre 1867, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans les dits certificats de nationalité et d'enregistrement danois ;

Et considérant que par un arrêté en conseil daté le 30e jour de décembre 1878, il a plu à Sa Majesté, au sujet des vapeurs danois, d'ordonner que si le propriétaire ou capitaine d'un navire marchand appartenant au royaume du Danemark, et mesuré après le

1er jour d'octobre 1878, qui est mû par la vapeur ou autre force motrice exigeant un espace pour les machines, désire que la déduction pour la chambre des machines dans son navire soit évaluée suivant les règlements concernant le mesurage de la chambre des machines et la déduction applicables aux navires britanniques, plutôt que d'après les règlements danois, la chambre des machines sera mesurée et la déduction sera calculée suivant les règlements britanniques ;

Et considérant que par un autre arrêté en conseil daté du 20e jour d'avril 1883, il a en outre plu à Sa Majesté d'ordonner que dans le cas où le tonnage de registre net de navires marchands appartenant au dit royaume du Danemark, qui sont mûs par la vapeur ou toute autre force motrice exigeant un espace pour les machines et dont le mesurage est suivant les règlements britanniques serait inscrit sur les dits certificats de nationalité et d'enregistrement danois délivrés le ou avant le 1er de septembre 1882, ces navires seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans les dits certificats ;

Et considérant que par l'article 84 de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, il est statué que lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil que les règlements de tonnage du dit acte ont été adoptés par un pays étranger, et y sont en force, Sa Majesté en conseil pourra ordonner que les navires du dit pays, seront, sans être remesurés dans les possessions de Sa Majesté, censés être du tonnage indiqué dans leurs certificats d'enregistrement ou autres papiers nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour les mêmes fins que le tonnage indiqué dans le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire ;

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté que les règlements de tonnage de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, ont été adoptés par le gouvernement de Sa Majesté le roi de Danemark, et que ces règlements y sont actuellement en vigueur, étant devenus exécutoires le 1er jour d'avril 1895 ;

Et considérant qu'il existe ou peut encore exister des navires appartenant au roi de Danemark auxquels les arrêtés précités du 29 de février 1868, du 30 de décembre 1878, et du 20 d'avril 1883, peuvent s'appliquer respectivement, et qu'il est à propos de ne pas révoquer ces arrêtés, mais de les laisser en vigueur aussi longtemps qu'il restera des navires auxquels ces arrêtés peuvent s'appliquer respectivement ;

Et considérant que les dispositions du premier article de l'*Acte concernant les règles de publication*, 1893, ont été remplies :

Sachez donc qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs ci-dessus mentionnés, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, de décréter que les navires marchands du royaume de Danemark, dont le mesurage le 1er jour d'avril 1895, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

30-3 C. L. PEEL.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[152]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 17e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

VU que le choléra asiatique est réputé exister sous forme épidémique dans certaines régions du Japon d'où l'importation de bulbes et de plantes a été exclue de vaisseaux en destination directe des Etats-Unis, et qui devaient être subséquemment expédiés par l'une des lignes de paquebots à un port canadien, il est prudent que ces bulbes et plantes, n'étant pas susceptibles d'être désinfectés, soient empêchés de franchir le cordon quarantenaire canadien,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, que l'importation en Canada de bulbes et plantes croissantes en terre, des régions du Japon infectées du choléra, soit, et elle est par le présent défendue.

Il plaît en outre à Son Excellence d'ordonner que le présent arrêté soit et il est par le présent déclaré un réglement quarantenaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
30-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

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[49]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 8e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, conformément à "l'Acte des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal," 57-58 Vict., chap. 48, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer Frank J. Hart, de Montréal, écuyer, membre de la Corporation des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal, *vice* l'Honorable Edward Murphy, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
29-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
8 février 1896.

O. G. 5.

MILICE ACTIVE.

ÉTAT-MAJOR DE DISTRICT.

Le grade temporaire de lieutenant-colonel accordé au Major James Peters par l'Ordre Général daté le 25 d'août 1893, est par le présent confirmé et rendu substantif à compter de la date de la nomination de cet officier comme Aide-adjutant-général du district militaire No. 11.

CAVALERIE.

DRAGONS CANADIENS ROYAUX.—Est nommé lieutenant, à compter du 1er de février 1896 : le Capitaine George Shepherd Bowie, de la 2e batterie de campagne, Artillerie Canadienne, *vice* Evans, promu.

1ER HUSSARDS.—Troupe "B."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Sydney Pilton Layborn, gentilhomme, *vice* Rowatt, qui s'est retiré.

ARTILLERIE ROYALE CANADIENNE.

BATTERIE DE CAMPAGNE "A."—Le grade titulaire de capitaine est accordé au Lieutenant William Edward Cooke, à compter du 20 d'octobre 1895, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 28 (2) Règlements des Corps Permanents, 1889.

ARTILLERIE CANADIENNE.

2E BATTERIE DE CAMPAGNE.—Est nommé capitaine, à compter du 1er de février 1896 : le Lieutenant D. I. Vernon Eaton, *vice* Bowie, transféré aux Dragons Canadiens Royaux.

1ER RÉGIMENT "HALIFAX."—Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant George Tracey, *vice* Wylde, qui s'est retiré.

3E BATAILLON "NEW BRUNSWICK."—Compagnie No. 1.—Est nommé lieutenant, à compter du 21 de décembre 1895 : le 2nd Lieutenant Beverley Robinson Armstrong pour compléter l'effectif.

Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé capitaine, à compter du 21 de décembre 1895 : le Lieutenant Frederick L. Temple, *vice* White, transféré.

Est nommé 2nd Lieutenant, provisoirement, à compter du 21 de décembre 1895 : Ernest Ray Jones, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

Compagnie de Pictou.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant John D. Ferguson de résigner sa commission.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

Gardes à pied du Gouverneur Général.—Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement : John Wolfred Würtele, gentilhomme, et Llewellyn Newell Bate, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

2e bataillon "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada."—Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant John Francis Crean, *vice* Bennett, transféré.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les 2nd Lieutenants Peter White, *vice* Crean, promu, et William George Mitchell, *vice* Matheson, transféré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : le Premier sergent John Alexander Cooper, *vice* Palmer, transféré.

Est nommé aide-chirurgien : le Lieutenant Lester Loran Palmer, *vice* Nattress, promu.

13e bataillon d'infanterie.—Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant Ralph King, *vice* Wilton, qui s'est retiré.

Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement : John Willis Ambery, gentilhomme, *vice* Logie, promu, et Robert Alexander Robertson, gentilhomme, *vice* King, promu.

22e bataillon "Carabiniers d'Oxford."—Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Allan David Muir, gentilhomme, *vice* Horner, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Arthur Lionel Bell, gentilhomme, *vice* Chambers, qui s'est retiré.

27e bataillon d'infanterie "Lambton."—Compagnie No. 4.—Le nom du Capitaine Robert Johnston est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active pour avoir négligé d'assister au dernier exercice annuel.

Compagnie No. 6.—Est nommé 2nd Lieutenant, provisoirement : le Sergent George Patton McMillan, *vice* Pardee, qui s'est retiré.

28e bataillon d'infanterie "Perth."—*Erratum* dans l'O. G. 4, 1896.—Lisez Compagnie No. 6 au lieu de No. 8, et Robert McFarlane Easson est le nom de l'officier provisoire qui s'en est retiré.

29e bataillon d'infanterie "Waterloo."—Compagnie No. 2.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Henry Spencer Howell, gentilhomme, *vice* Goodall, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 3.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire R. S. Futher ayant quitté les limites, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

35e bataillon d'infanterie "Simcoe Foresters."—Compagnie No. 2.—Est nommé lieutenant, à compter du 31 de mars 1895 : le 2nd Lieutenant Godfrey Edward McLean, *vice* Sullivan, qui s'est retiré.

47e bataillon d'infanterie "Frontenac."—*Erratum* dans l'O. G. 4 de 1896.—Lizez Compagnie No. 2 au lieu de No. 3.

Compagnie No. 1.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Samuel Jamieson, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

50e bataillon d'infanterie "Huntingdon Borderers."—Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : le Sergent Donald Finley McIntosh, pour compléter l'effectif.

54e bataillon d'infanterie "Richmond."—Il est permis au Major Edwin George Moray de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de major.

Est nommé lieutenant-colonel : le Major John William Harkom, *vice* Lord Aylmer, qui s'est retiré.

66e bataillon "Fusiliers de la Princesse Louise."—*Erratum* dans l'O. G. 4 de 1895. Lisez "Robert Billopp Willis" comme nom du monsieur qui y est désigné "Robert Billopp."

Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant J. St. V. C. Farrant, *vice* Lea, nommé au *West Riding Regiment* de S. M.

68e bataillon d'infanterie "King's County."—Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, à compter du 21 de décembre 1895 : Hugh James Simpson, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

71e bataillon d'infanterie "York."—Compagnie No. 7.—*Erratum* dans l'O. G. 4 de 1896.—Lisez "2nd" lieutenant comme étant le grade provisoire de l'officier y nommé.

77e bataillon d'infanterie "Wentworth."—Est nommé aide-chirurgien : Thomas Aimers Bertram, écuyer, M.D., *vice* Anderson, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 6.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Owsley Robert Rooley, gentilhomme, *vice* Finch, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie de Carabiniers du Sault-Sainte-Marie.—Est nommé capitaine : le Major Thomas Henry Elliott, du 96e bataillon, *vice* Thompson, qui s'est retiré.

CERTIFICATS ACCORDÉS.

Grade, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Degré.	Moyenne de points obtenus.		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Percentage moyen.
CAVALERIE.						
2nd Lieut. P. B. H. Ramsay, Dragons du Manitoba.	1	Sp	A	84	77	80
Caporal F. E. Harris, Drag. R.C.	1	A	B	86	69	75
Soldat H. H. Matthews, do .	2	A	B	64	54	58
do W. A. Dyer, do .	2	A	B	64	53	57
ARTILLERIE.						
Bomb. H. H. MacBeth, A.R.C.	1	A	B	68·33	80 5	76·44
Canonnier Thomas H. Foster, 15e B. de C.	2	A	B	55	75·66	68·77
do Robert Miller, 4e do .	1	A	B	77	77·5	77·33
INFANTERIE.						
Lieut. Michael H. Healy, 54e Bn.	1	Sp	A	81	62	71
do John J. Barry, 85e do	1	Sp	A	71	70	70
do Carl W. Gardner, 6e do	1	A	A	74	68	71
2nd Lt. G. B. Hughes, 45e do	2	A	A	74	66	69½
do B. McAlpine, 45e do	2	A	A	59½	59	59
Caporal Joseph A. Davidson, 79e do	2	A	B	69	72	70
do Henri L. Angers, 65e do	2	A	B	63	75	69
do William Pollard, 54e do	2	A	B	54	63	58
Soldat Herbert Taylor, 6e do	2	A	B	59	60	59
do Herbert Nettleton, 6e do	2	A	B	65	62	63

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous, nommés provisoirement, ayant passé l'examen voulu, sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :—

Lieutenant Charles H. A. Pearce, Régiment Royal d'Infanterie Canadienne ; à compter du 26 octobre 1895.

2nd Lieutenant P. H. B. Ramsay, Dragons du Manitoba ; à compter du 22 janvier 1896.

2nd Lieutenant G. B. Hughes, 45e bataillon ; a compter du 31 d'août 1895.

2nd Lieutenant B. McAlpine, 45e bataillon ; à compter du 31 d'août 1895.

Lieutenant Michael H. Healy, 54e bataillon ; à compter du 24 décembre 1895

Lieutenant John J. Barry, 85e bataillon ; à compter du 31 décembre 1895.

ERRATUM DANS L'O.G. 4 DE 1896.

Page 7. "Examen des Officiers de la Milice Active." Dans la cinquième ligne retranchez les mots "et Major titulaire."

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, lieut.-colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 1er jour de février 1896, portant augmentation du capital-actions de la "Carey Wire Sewing Machine Company" (à resp. limitée), de la somme de deux cent cinquante mille piastres ($250,000) à la somme de trois cent cinquante mille ($350,000) piastres, cette augmentation sera divisée en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 7e jour de février 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.
32–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 27e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Harold Gruner, Arthur Wellesly Rowland, William Adams, tous de la ville d'Okotoks, rancheros, Henry William Christian Meyer, avocat, et John D. O'Neill, ranchero, tous deux de la cité de Calgary, dans le district d'Alberta, territoires du Nord-Ouest, pour les fins suivantes, savoir : Acquérir, posséder et fournir de l'eau, ou droits d'eau, et d'irriguer les terres, et y faire les opérations d'irrigateurs et de commerçants d'eau, et d'autoriser et exiger le paiement de loyers, péages et autres retours pour les terres qui seront irriguées ou pour la fourniture et la vente de l'eau, et d'acquérir par achat ou autrement, les terres nécessaires aux opérations de la compagnie, et aussi de construire et exploiter les fossés, digues, réservoirs et autres travaux jugés nécessaires aux objets de la compagnie dans et aux environs du township vingt, rang vingt-neuf à l'ouest du quatrième méridien initial, dans les territoires du Nord-Ouest, et de posséder et vendre, et disposer des dites terres, fossés, digues, réservoirs et autres travaux, et d'acquérir et disposer de brevets et droits brevetés et retours concernant ces terres, fossés, digues, réservoirs et travaux, sous le nom de "Compagnie d'irrigation d'Okotoks" (à responsabilité limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 7e jour de février 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.
32–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 1er jour de février 1896, constituant en corporation Alexander Lumsden, entrepreneur, Nicholas Charles Sparks, capitaliste, George Halsey Perley, capitaliste, Henry Peareth Hawden Brumell, ingénieur des mines, et William Robertson Askwith, ingénieur des mines, tous de la ville d'Ottawa dans le comté de Carleton, et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Acquérir par achat ou autrement une étendue ou des étendues de terrains miniers dans la province de Québec et ailleurs en Canada, et les exploiter et en développer les ressources ; (*b.*) Rechercher, extraire et recueillir du graphite, du fer, du plomb, du nickel, du cuivre, de l'argent, de l'or et autres métaux, minéraux et minérais sous telle forme qu'ils se trouveront en Canada ; (*c.*) Creuser, extraire, broyer, fondre, affiner et manufacturer ces métaux, minéraux et minérais, et les expédier ou vendre soit à l'état brut ou sous d'autre forme par tout le Canada et ailleurs, et à cette fin établir des usines, fabriques et entrepôts, et les exploiter ; (*d.*) Acheter ou acquérir de tout individu en tout ou en partie tout commerce d'une nature ou caractère semblable au commerce que la présente compagnie est autorisée à faire, ainsi que l'achalandage et les terrains, et propriété, privilèges, droits, contrats et obligations appartenant à ce commerce en tout ou en partie ; (*e.*) Bâtir, acquérir, posséder, noliser ou louer, naviguer et utiliser des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres en tant qu'il sera nécessaire ou à propos pour le transport des produits des mines de la compagnie ou autres fins semblables de la compagnie ; (*f.*) Aider au moyen de boni, don ou argent, ou autrement à la construction et entretien d'une ligne ou de lignes de remorqueurs à vapeur ou autres, de bateaux à vapeur, barges et autres bateaux naviguant entre les terrains et les propriétés de la compagnie, ou s'y raccordant ; (*g.*) Construire, bâtir et entretenir tous les quais et entrepôts nécessaires, et faire, construire, établir et exploiter et utiliser des tramways mus par la vapeur, l'électricité ou autre pouvoir, des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des réservoirs, aqueducs, canaux, barrages, pouvoirs hydrauliques, chemins, rues et autres travaux qui seront trouvés nécessaires ou utiles aux fins de la compagnie ; (*h.*) Acheter et vendre du graphite, du fer, du plomb, du nickel, du cuivre, de l'argent, de l'or et tous autres métaux, minéraux et minérais trouvés partout en Canada ; (*i.*) Acquérir pour les fins susdites ou l'une quelconque de ces fins, par achat, location ou autrement, des baux, privilèges et droits hydrauliques, et creuser des fossés et des canaux, et bâtir et construire des conduites, fossés, aqueducs, travaux et tout autre système de voies d'eau, et de transporter l'eau d'un endroit à un autre par tous les moyens que la compagnie jugera avantageux ; (*j.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir des parts, débentures et valeurs d'autres compagnies semblables en paiement d'articles, effets ou marchandises vendus à telles semblables compagnies dans le cours ordinaire des affaires ; (*k.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tout brevet ou brevets pour toute invention se rattachant à aucune des fins susdites que la compagnie jugera bon, et de vendre tout brevet ou brevets acquis par elle, ou tous droits de vendre, utiliser ou manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets respectivement.

Pourvu que rien de contenu aux présentes ne sera censé porter préjudice à aucuns droits individuels ou conférer à la dite compagnie le droit de construire des ponts, jetées ou travaux sur aucune rivière navigable en Canada sans le consentement du Gouverneur général en conseil ; ou de planter des poteaux ou de placer ses lignes de télégraphe ou de téléphone le long de la ligne d'aucun chemin de fer sans le consentement de la compagnie, ou des parties auxquelles ce chemin de fer appartient.

Pourvu de plus, que toute dépêche relative à l'administration de la justice, à l'arrestation des criminels, à la découverte ou poursuite des crimes, ainsi que les dépêches du gouvernement seront toujours transmises de préférence à toute autre dépêche, si quelque personne attachée à l'administration de la justice, ou quelque personne à ce autorisée par aucun ministre du Canada, l'exige, sous le nom de "North American Graphite Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 7e jour de février 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.
32–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 15e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Stevenson, de la ville de Chilliwack, dans le district de New Westminster, et province de la Colombie-Britannique, écuyer ; William Lovitt Hogg, inspecteur de la Western Loan and Trust Company (à resp. limitée), William Barclay Stephens, gérant de la Western Loan and Trust Company (à resp. limitée), Clarence Richard Gillard, médecin, et James Naismith Greenshields, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et Andrew Walker Fleck, écuyer, et William Dale Harris, ingénieur civil, tous deux de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario ; pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) Acheter, prendre, ou autrement acquérir en tout ou en partie, et à une certaine époque ou de temps en temps, selon que la chose sera jugée la plus convenable, tout et chacun des terrains miniers, mines, biens mobiliers ou immobiliers, propriété, crédits, achalandage et actif de la "Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company" (à responsabilité limitée), et de se charger de, entreprendre et payer toutes les hypothèques et charges s'y rattachant, ou toute partie d'icelles respectivement, et aussi se charger de, entreprendre et payer toutes les obligations de la dite Stevenson Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Mining Company (à resp. limitée) ;

(*b.*) Acquérir par achat, location ou autrement une étendue ou des étendues de terrains miniers dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique et ailleurs en Canada, et les exploiter et en développer les ressources ;

(*c.*) Chercher, extraire, et recueillir de l'or, de l'argent, du cuivre, du nickel, du plomb, du fer et autres métaux, minéraux et minerais sous toutes les formes que ces choses pourront se trouver en Canada et ailleurs ;

(*d.*) Creuser, miner, broyer, fondre, affiner et manuturer ces métaux, minéraux et minerais, et les expédier ou vendre dans leur état naturel ou sous toute autre forme par tout le Canada et ailleurs, et à ces fins établir des ateliers, usines et entrepôts et les exploiter ;

(*e.*) Acheter ou acquérir de tout individu en tout ou en partie toute affaire d'une nature identique aux affaires que la présente compagnie est autorisée à faire, ainsi que l'achalandage, et tous terrains, propriété, privilèges, droits, contrats et obligations appartenant à ces affaires, en tout ou en partie ;

(*f.*) Construire, acquérir, posséder, noliser ou louer, naviguer et utiliser des navires à vapeur et autres, en tant qu'il sera nécessaire ou expédient pour le transport des produits des mines de la compagnie, ou autres fins semblables de la compagnie ;

(*g.*) Aider au moyen de boni, dons d'argent ou autrement à la construction et entretien d'une ligne ou de lignes de remorqueurs à vapeur, bateaux à vapeur, barges et autres bateaux naviguant entre les terrains et les propriétés de la compagnie ou s'y rattachant ;

(*h.*) Bâtir, construire et entretenir tous les quais et entrepôts nécessaires, et faire, construire, pourvoir et utiliser, employer, et exploiter des tramways mus par la vapeur, l'électricité ou autre pouvoir, des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphones, des réservoirs, aqueducs, canaux, digues, chutes d'eau, chemins, rues et autres travaux qui pourront être nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins de la compagnie ;

(*i.*) Acheter, et vendre de l'or, de l'argent, du cuivre, du nickel, du plomb, du fer et autres métaux, minéraux et minerais trouvés partout en Canada et ailleurs ;

(*j.*) Faire les opérations de mines hydrauliques ;

(*k.*) Acquérir pour les fins susdites, ou l'une ou plusieurs d'entr'elles, par achat, location ou autres, des baux de grèves, des privilèges d'eau, et droits riverains, et de creuser des fossés et des canaux, et bâtir et construire des conduites, fossés, aqueducs et tout autre système de conduite d'eau, et de transporter l'eau d'un endroit à un autre par tous moyens que la compagnie trouvera bons ;

(*l.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir des parts, débentures et valeurs d'autres compagnies semblables, en considération d'effets, articles ou marchandises vendus à telles semblables compagnies dans le cours ordinaire des affaires ;

(*m.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tout brevet ou brevets pour toute invention concernant les fins susdites que la compagnie pourra juger convenable, et vendre tout brevet ou brevets acquis par elle, ou tous droits de vendre, utiliser ou fabriquer en vertu de ces brevets respectivement.

Pourvu que rien de contenu aux présentes ne sera censé porter préjudice à aucuns droits individuels ou conférer a la dite compagnie le droit de construire des ponts, jetées ou travaux sur aucune rivière navigable en Canada sans le consentement du Gouverneur général en conseil ; ou de planter des poteaux ou de placer ses lignes de télégraphe ou de téléphone le long de la ligne d'aucun chemin de fer sans le consentement de la compagnie, ou des parties auxquelles ce chemin de fer appartient.

Pourvu de plus, que toute dépêche relative à l'administration de la justice, à l'arrestation des criminels, à la découverte ou poursuite des crimes, ainsi que les dépêches du gouvernement seront toujours transmises de préférence à toute autre dépêche, si quelque personne attachée à l'administration de la justice, ou quelque personne à ce autorisée par aucun ministre du Canada, l'exige,—sous le nom de " Granite Creek Mining Company " (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en quinze mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
30-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 18e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation William Wallace Wotherspoon, de la cité de New-York, dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, bourgeois, Francis Arthur Cowan Bickerdike, étudiant, William Smith, commerçant, John Ogilvie, agent, et Saumarez Carmichael, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Manufacturer, construire, acheter, vendre, disposer, et ériger toutes sortes de machineries et de machines pour composer, mouler et imprimer les caractères typographiques, et toute machinerie se rattachant aux dites opérations, et acquérir et disposer de brevets et droits brevetés s'y rattachant, et faire toutes autres choses qui seront nécessaires ou propres à atteindre les objets susdits ou aucun d'eux,—sous le nom de " The Canadian Composing Company " (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de vingt et un mille piastres, divisé en deux cent dix actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
30-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 17e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Henry Aldin Sherwin, manufacturier, Edward Porter Williams, manufacturier, tous deux de la cité de Cleveland, dans l'Etat d'Ohio, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; John Fairfield Weare, manufacturier, de la cité de Chicago, dans l'Etat d'Illinois, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique ; Walter Horace Cottingham, marchand, et Archibald William Stevenson, comptable, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer, vendre et disposer de toutes sortes de peintures, couleurs, plomb, huile, verre, vernis et fournitures de peintre,—sous le nom de "Compagnie Walter H. Cottingham" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour de janvier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
30-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

N° 1 de 1896.

INDICATEURS DES MARÉES POUR HALIFAX ET QUÉBEC.

Ces indicateurs des marées sont préparés par la division hydrographique du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, et sont fournis aux principaux almanachs pour publicité. Ils sont basés sur des observations des marées prises directement aux susdits havres, et c'est la première fois que des indicateurs préparés d'après l'observation directe des marées sont publiés pour des ports canadiens.

Les indicateurs des marées publiés jusqu'ici étaient basés sur des différences fixes de ports éloignés, ordinairement de l'autre côté de l'Atlantique ; et par suite l'époque de l'eau haute a été gravement erronée dans le cours du mois lunaire, plus particulièrement aux quadratures. Aussi l'époque de l'eau haute seule a été donnée, et non la hauteur de la marée.

Les observations sur lesquelles sont basés les présents indicateurs ont été prises des colonnes indicatrices automatiques, spécialement munies d'appareils réchauffants pour les empêcher de geler en hiver, afin d'obtenir une série continue d'observations jour et nuit pendant l'année. Sept de ces colonnes indicatrices ont été établies par ce ministère depuis 1893. Elles sont situées comme suit :—

Havre de Québec, au bassin de radoub de Lévis.
Pointe-au-Père, près du phare.
Pointe Sud-Ouest, Anticosti.
Baie Forteau, détroit de Belle-Ile.
Ile Saint-Paul, au large du Cap-Breton.
Halifax, au quai de la Marine et des Pêcheries.
Saint-Jean, N.-B., au quai de Reed.

Les relevés de ces colonnes indicatrices après avoir été soigneusement mis en tableaux et réduits au niveau de l'eau basse, sont expédiés au *Nautical Almanac Office*, Londres. Là, les constants de marée sont déterminés au moyen des plus récentes méthodes d'analyse, et les prédictions des marées pour l'année suivante sont faites au moyen d'une machine à computer les marées d'une forme spéciale.

Le temps employé dans ces indicateurs des marées est toujours le temps universel, lequel diffère du temps moyen de Greenwich d'un égal nombre d'heures. La hauteur de la marée à l'eau haute de même qu'à l'eau basse est aujourd'hui donnée pour la première fois dans ces indicateurs ; cela est d'un grand avantage pour connaître la profondeur d'eau praticable dans la partie du chenal des navires du Saint-Laurent soumise à la marée, et aussi pour les navires entrant dans les bassins de radoub à Halifax et Québec.

Marées à Halifax pour 1896.—Celles-ci sont basées sur les observations de la marée pendant les deux années 1860 et 1861 ; et avant de faire les calculs pour 1897, les observations de deux autres années 1851 et 1852 seront ajoutées, afin d'étendre la base des prédictions. Ce sont les seules observations connues ; mais avec la nouvelle colonne indicatrice érigée à Halifax cette saison, il sera possible d'arriver à une plus grande exactitude.

Les différences des marées de Halifax, qui sont données pour la côte Atlantique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, sont les différences des Etablissements prises de la liste de l'Amirauté. Elles seront exactes à la pleine et la nouvelle lune, et seront très approximatives aussi dans tout le cours du mois, vu que les différences mêmes sont minimes.

A l'île Saint-Paul, où la marée entre dans le golfe Saint-Laurent, elles ont une inégalité diurne exceptionnelle. Les deux marées du même jour, varient de plus d'une heure, tôt ou tard, lorsque le déclin de la lune est à son maximum. Cette inégalité diurne est aussi remarquable dans les marées à Pictou. C'est probablement pour cette raison que les différences de marées de Halifax ou New-York sont si imparfaites lorsqu'on les applique aux côtes du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Les différences de marées pour ces côtes ne sont donc pas données aujourd'hui avec les indicateurs de ce ministère, tant que de meilleures déterminations ne pourront être obtenues.

Marées de Quebec pour 1896.—Elles sont basées sur les observations obtenues depuis novembre 1893, et leur exactitude sera perfectionnée à mesure que les observations augmenteront. Telles qu'elles sont elles surpassent de beaucoup les autres tables déjà publiées. La hauteur de la marée est renvoyée au niveau des basses eaux sur la carte de l'Amirauté du havre de Québec.

Les différences des marées pour le bas Saint-Laurent sont prises de la liste des Etablissements de l'Amirauté ; et depuis elles ont été comparées avec les observations obtenues dans l'année 1895, des colonnes indicatrices à la Pointe-au-Père et Anticosti. Elles font voir que les différences de marées de Québec sont remarquablement constantes dans tout le cours du mois. L'avertissement qu'elles ne sont exactes qu'à la pleine et la nouvelle lune seulement est donc inutile. Toutefois il est bon de noter que l'époque et la hauteur de la marée dans le bas Saint-Laurent sont soumises à des irrégularités pendant les fortes tempêtes.

Les observations des colonnes indicatrices dans le district de Belle-Ile et à Saint-Jean, N.-B., n'ont pas encore été réduites ; et ce ministère n'a pas encore publié de données pour la Baie de Fundy.

Les indicateurs des marées pour Halifax et Québec ont été fournis aux almanachs ci-dessous :—

Le *Canadian Almanac*, publié par la Cie Copp-Clark, de Toronto.

Le *Star Almanac*, publié par l'imprimerie du *Star* de Montréal.

Le *Greenwood's Almanac*, publié par W. N. Greenwood, Lancaster, Angleterre.

Le *Cogswell's Almanac*, publié par R. H. Cogswell, contenant les indicateurs de Halifax seulement.

Les indicateurs des marées pour Québec seront aussi incorporés dans les "Indicateurs des marées et autres renseignements relatifs au chenal des navires entre Montréal et Québec," publiés par les Commissaires du Havre de Montréal.

Les indicateurs des marées furent aussi offerts à l'Almanach Belcher pour 1896, mais ne furent pas publiés ; et les indicateurs pour Halifax dans ce même almanach font quelquefois un écart de 40 minutes, tôt ou tard, comparés aux indicateurs fournis par ce ministère.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et de Pêcheries.
Ministère de la Marine et Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 8 janvier 1896. 30–3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de décembre 1895.

(*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic., chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.)

DT.	$ cts.	AV.	$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 novembre 1895..........	27,771,335 15	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	46,270 87
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	730,705 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,024 73	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 novembre 1895............	27,859,794 01
	28,506,064 88		28,506,064 88

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WM. WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES,
Ottawa, 21 janvier 1896.

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LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,584,111 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,641,837 Valeur acceptée, $3,359,534, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,259,534 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Alliance "	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite " British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compag. de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne.	Thomas Christie, agent en chef, Toronto	$30,000 obligations du Canada, et $70,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B.	Assure les commerçants de gros, courtiers intermédiaires et fabricants contre les pertes résultant de mauvaises dettes.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Confédération "	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite " Covenant " d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Dominion "	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite " Dominion "	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " Employers' Liability " (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $99,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Great West "	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite " Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Lancashire "	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Liverpool et London et Globe "	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite " London "	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " London et Lancashire "	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,680. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,509, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,509 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " London "	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des " Manufacturiers "	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite " Mercantile "	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite " Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	R. M. Gifford, agent en chef, Toronto.	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " North American "	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto.	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " North British and Mercantile "	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $363,000 débent. municipales ; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—Fin.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union." Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $62,313 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $14,600 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,953,381 débentures municipales, $56,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,018,881 (Acceptées à $2,705,591, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,506,030 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont.	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $383,041 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $510,041, soit $100,000 (A) et $410,041 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£32,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto.	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	25 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $64,373.64, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents de l'Amérique du Nord a cessé de faire des opérations. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.

La Compagnie d'assurance Eastern a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses risques dans la Société d'assurance Union. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 de novembre 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser “ Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada.”
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos “ Demande de bill privé.”

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Ordre spécial de la Chambre des Communes.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Substance des règles et formes de procéder du Sénat concernant les bills de divorce.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

La Compagnie de chemin de fer du Parc et de l'Ile de Montréal s'adressera au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte à l'effet d'étendre ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations et lui permettant de les exercer par sections, confirmant les contrats passés avec les municipalités et autres, autorisant des actions-priorité, lui permettant de s'engager dans des entreprises ayant pour but de développer le trafic, l'autorisant à conclure un contrat avec une compagnie de construction pour le parachèvement et équipement de ses lignes, avec les pouvoirs nécessaires à cette dernière compagnie, aussi concernant la compétence des directeurs, et pour d'autres fins.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solliciteur de la requérante.

Montréal, 15 janvier 1896. 29-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant l'acte constitutif de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Kingston et Pontiac ; et aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter l'entreprise de la compagnie.

A. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté 23 décembre 1895. 26-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie d'améliorations de la Rivière-Rouge," autorisée à effectuer et compléter les travaux suivants, savoir :—(*a.*) Améliorer la navigation de la rivière Rouge, et y créer des pouvoirs hydrauliques ; (*b.*) Construire des écluses, digues et autres travaux à cet effet ; (*c.*) Construire un canal reliant les eaux du lac Manitoba avec la rivière Assiniboine, et exproprier des terrains dans ce but ; (*d.*) Posséder, contrôler et naviguer des vapeurs et autres vaisseaux sur les dites eaux ; (*e.*) Construire, posséder et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone en rapport avec les dites améliorations ; (*f.*) Utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique et transmettre le dit pouvoir pour des fins électriques ou autres ; (*g.*) Imposer des péages et droits sur les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, et leurs cargaisons, passant dans les dites écluses et améliorations, et les prélever ; (*h.*) Faire tous autres actes et choses nécessaires aux fins de la dite compagnie.

O'CONNOR ET HOGG,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 24 décembre 1895. 26-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant son pouvoir de prolonger sa voie ferrée jusqu'à Pembroke et de construire sur la rivière Outaouais les ponts nécessaires à cet effet ; aussi, renouvelant ses pouvoirs

ou prolongeant son délai pour construire sa voie ferrée jusqu'au Sault Ste. Marie et jusqu'à Mattawa ; aussi l'autorisant à se fusionner ou faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer ; vendre ou louer ses privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux à toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer, ou acheter ou louer les privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux de toutes autres compagnies de chemin de fer ; aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour la construction par la compagnie d'un pont sur la dite rivière à la cité d'Ottawa, et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secrétaire de la Compagnie de chemin de fer
Pontiac et Jonction du Pacifique.
Daté le 4 décembre 1895. 24-9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET DE NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON (à resp. limitée).

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie autorisée à construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et à améliorer la navigation de toutes rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à obtenir une navigation continue ; et à y percevoir des péages, et à construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et à construire et ériger et utiliser des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et à fournir le pouvoir moteur s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres fins, et généralement avoir et exercer tels des pouvoirs conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par l'*Acte des chemins de fer* qui peuvent être applicables à la navigation de canaux et de rivières.

N. F. HAGEL,
24-9 Solliciteurs des requérants.

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Acadian Steamship Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Acquérir, posséder, naviguer, gérer et entretenir le steamship *Acadian* enregistré à Montréal, et tout navire, steamship ou autre embarcation qu'il sera jugé convenable ou nécessaire aujourd'hui ou en tout temps à l'avenir d'ajouter ou de substituer au dit steamship ; d'y transporter des effets, articles, marchandises, fret et cargaisons de toute espèce, tels que des passagers, la malle, et autre trafic, entre tels ports dans toutes les parties du monde que la compagnie jugera à propos ; acheter et vendre et faire le trafic de cargaisons et de marchandises pour fret, rémunération ou autrement ; et généralement faire toute autre chose propre ou de nature à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions sera $12,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera cent vingt, et le montant de chaque sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Dobell, marchand, Montréal ; Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald, bourgeois, de Sydney, Cap-Breton ; John Delisle, capitaine au long cours, Saint-Jean d'Orléans, Québec ; Henry E. Hardisty et William Patterson, teneur de livres, tous deux de Montréal ; dont les dits Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald et William Henry Archibald, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN,
Solliciteur des requérants.
Montréal, 6 février 1896. 32-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie Robert Mitchell" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont—

(*a*.) Acquérir, prendre à son nom et continuer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par Robert Mitchell sous les nom et raison de Robert Mitchell et Cie ;

(*b*.) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de toutes sortes de métaux, y compris les ouvrages en cuivre de tous genres, poser des appareils à gaz et électriques, et des fils électriques, fondre le cuivre, travailler le cuivre rouge et le ferblanc, faire l'électro-placage, la plomberie et le posage des tuyaux à vapeur de toutes sortes, y compris la manufacture des compteurs à gaz, à eau et à électricité, et tout ouvrage s'y rattachant ; avec le droit aussi de passer des contrats pour la manufacture et la vente de tous ces matériaux et l'installation de tout ouvrage s'y rattachant, et faire toute opération d'une nature semblable ou en découlant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille (2,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Mitchell, manufacturier, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturier, Norman Mitchell, étudiant, Ewing Smith, surintendant, et William Stanhouse, contremaître, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 29 janvier 1896. 31-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Carsley, Fils et Compagnie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de trois cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trente mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel

Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie projetée sera "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines à marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines servant à disposer des matières postales, et des brevets déjà délivrés ou qui seront délivrés pour ces inventions au Canada et au Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays délivrés à Charles F. Brown pour les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous privilèges de tous genre et nature accordés ou conférés en vertu des dits brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines comprises dans ces brevets, ou tout perfectionnement à icelles, avec pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, Irlande, Ecosse, Pays de Galles ou Canada, ou dans aucun de ces pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets à l'avantage de la compagnie pour tous perfectionnements dans ces machines, et faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à mener à bonne fin l'industrie de la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusets, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et la majorité desquels sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 17 janvier 1896. 30-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédiier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; et Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; lesquels seront lès premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Standard Gas Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des outillages à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b.*) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz, et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour les entretenir et utiliser dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs au Canada ; et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c.*) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour augmenter la puissance éclairante et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz d'eau carburé pour usage dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la fabrication, l'éclairage et autres fins ; et les utiliser et en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir, vendre et disposer de tous droits d'invention relatifs aux dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada No. 44,943, sous la désignation de "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process" ;

(*e.*) Acheter, acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour le chauffage, l'éclairage, la cuisine, la fabrication ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et se rattachant à ces choses.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), de la valeur de dix piastres ($10) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, et Patrick Francis Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et les dits Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross et William P. O'Brien seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et sujets de Sa Majesté.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 14 janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Gault Frères et Cie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir et continuer les affaires mercantiles et manufacturières ci-devant faites en la cité de Montréal et par tout le Canada par la maison de commerce Gault Frères et Cie., aujourd'hui dissoute par suite du décès de feu Robert Leslie Gault, un de ses membres ; pour la manufacture, l'importation et la vente d'articles, effets et marchandises, et généralement faire les opérations de manufacturiers, marchands et négociants par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie en Canada, sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de sept cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en sept mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont,—Andrew Frederick Gault, de la cité de Montréal, marchand ; Robert Walters MacDougall, du même lieu, marchand ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, du même lieu, marchand ; James Rodger, du même lieu, marchand ; Charlotte L. Dorwin, veuve de feu Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault et James Rodger, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite, en leur qualité d'exécutrice et d'exécuteurs testamentaires à la succession de feu Robert Leslie Gault, en son vivant de la dite cité de Montréal, marchand.

6. Les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie seront Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault et James Rodger sus-nommés, qui tous résident en Canada.

DAVIDSON ET RITCHIE,
Procureurs des requérants.
Montréal, 8 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Smoke Preventer Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont les suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des appareils fumivores et autres inventions pour combattre l'incommodité de la fumée, acquérir des brevets d'invention et autres droits, et manufacturer et accorder des licences pour manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets, ou autrement en disposer ; et généralement faire toutes autres opérations nécessaires à la dite industrie ou s'y rattachant, par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de dix mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—John Macfarlane, de la ville de Westmount, manufacturier ; Smeaton White, éditeur, William John White, avocat, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, et Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal ; dont les dits John Macfarlane, Smeaton White et William John White seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 7 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Compagnie Internationale de dragage et de construction."

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de faire les opérations d'entrepreneurs en général, et comme tels entreprendre la construction de travaux publics et autres, dragage, sauvetage, touage et l'exploitation des mines, avec pouvoir d'acquérir et de posséder des vaisseaux à vapeur et à voiles, et aussi louer et acquérir des propriétés de toutes sortes, y compris les mines et carrières, et les faire valoir et les exploiter, et posséder, construire et faire fonctionner des chemins de fer, et généralement faire toutes autres opérations propres à atteindre le but que se propose la dite compagnie par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Nicholas K. Connolly, de la cité de Québec, entrepreneur ; James Swift, de la cité de Kingston, marchand ; John Connor, de la cité de Saint-Jean, Nouveau-Brunswick, marchand ; Michael Connolly, de la cité de Montréal, entrepreneur, et Félix Carbray, de la cité de Québec, marchand.

7. Les dits Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor, et Michael Connolly seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Ottawa, 7 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

Constituée par Charte Royale.

LES directeurs de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord ont résolu de déclarer, sauf audition à une réunion des propriétaires convoquée pour le 3 proximo, un dividende, libre de la taxe sur le revenu, de deux pour cent ou vingt chelins par part, faisant quatre pour cent pour l'année, laissant environ £3,700 à porter au prochain compte.

Par ordre de la cour,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street,
Londres, E.C., 4 février 1896. 32-4

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale de la Compagnie du pont de Montréal, pour l'élection de directeurs, aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 97 rue St. Jacques, Montréal, samedi, le septième jour de mars 1896, à onze heures a.m.

A. C. WURTELE,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Montréal, 29 janvier 1896. 32-4

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Atlantique et Lac Supérieur, pour l'élection de directeurs et la transaction des affaires en général, aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 97 rue St. Jacques, Montréal, samedi, le septième jour de mars 1896, à midi.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 28 janvier 1896. 32-4

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack sont par le présent notifiés qu'une assemblée spéciale aura lieu au bureau principal de la dite compagnie à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 11 heures a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un affermage projeté par la dite compagnie (sauf approbation du parlement) de la partie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer sise entre Valleyfield et Beauharnois, dans la Puissance du Canada, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32-5

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack sont notifiés par le présent qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la compagnie, à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 11.30 a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un arrangement à l'effet de fusionner la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest, lequel arrangement a été conclu entre les directeurs respectifs des dites compagnies de chemin de fer le 17e jour de décembre 1895, sauf approbation du parlement, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32-5

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest sont par le présent notifiés qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la compagnie à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 10.30 a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un arrangement à l'effet de fusionner la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack, lequel arrangement a été conclu entre les directeurs respectifs des dites compagnies de chemin de fer le 17e jour de décembre 1895, sauf approbation du parlement, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32-3

LONDONDERRY IRON COMPANY (LTD).

Avis aux actionnaires.

L'ASSEMBLÉE générale annuelle des actionnaires de la Londonderry Iron Company (à resp. limitée), aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, No. 35 rue Saint-François-Xavier, Montréal, Canada, à 3 heures p.m., mercredi le 12e jour de février 1896, afin de recevoir un état de situation de la compagnie, élire des directeurs, et expédier les affaires en général.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 1er au 13 de février 1896, ces deux jours inclusivement.

JAMES PHYMISTER,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 2 janvier 1896. 31-2

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER ET DE HOUILLÈRES DE CUMBERLAND.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu aux bureaux de la compagnie, Imperial Buildings, Place d'Armes, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi le 12 de février à 12.30 p.m.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés depuis le 1er de février jusqu'après l'assemblée.

Par ordre.

H. R. DRUMMOND,
Secrétaire.

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 30th September, 1895.

Frederick W. Johnston, of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, Judge of the District Court of the Provisional Judicial District of Algoma, in said Province of Ontario : to be a Commissioner to consider, enquire into, investigate and report upon charges concerning alleged violations of "The Fisheries Act" by James Noble and Charles Noble, the elder, trading under the name, style and firm of J. & C. Noble.

—

8th November, 1895.

Wentworth E. Roscoe, of Kentville, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire, Barrister-at-law : to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the present PARLIAMENT.

Province of Quebec.

Electoral District of Charlevoix.

Louis Charles Alphonse Angers, Esquire, advocate, of St. Etienne de la Malbaie, P.Q., *vice* Henri Simard, Esquire, deceased.

Province of Nova Scotia.

Electoral District of Cape Breton.

The Honourable Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, Secretary of State, of the City of Ottawa, *vice* David MacKeen, Esquire, who has resigned his seat.

—

Province of New Brunswick.

Electoral District of Northumberland.

James Robinson, Esquire, merchant, of the Parish of Derby, N.B., *vice* Honourable Michael Adams, who has been summoned to the Senate.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.

Whereas in and by the Revised Statutes of Canada, chaptered 182, intituled "An Act respecting Penitentiaries," it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Governor in Council may declare, from time to time, by proclamation to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, that any tract of land within Canada, of which the boundaries shall be particularly defined in the proclamation, is a penitentiary and is to be so held within the meaning of the said Act, and by such proclamation may declare for what part of Canada the same shall be a penitentiary ;

And whereas We have seen fit to ordain and declare that the tracts of land situate in the Province of Manitoba, and hereinafter described, are a Penitentiary and are to be so held within the meaning of the Act, as a Penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and the District of Keewatin :

Now Know Ye, that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We do hereby declare in virtue of the said Act, that the tracts of land situate in the Province of Manitoba, and described as follows, to wit :—

(*a.*) The south-east quarter of Section Two, in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian, in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less ;

(*b.*) The south-west quarter of Section Two, in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian, in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and

(*c*) The north-west quarter of Section Two in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, are a Penitentiary and are to be so held within the meaning of the said Act, as a Penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and the District of Keewatin, in Our Dominion of Canada.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[269]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba in Council, did, on the 13th September, 1895, establish a public road across the north-east quarter of Section 35 and the north-west quarter of Section 36, both in Township 13, Range 27 west of the Principal Meridian, and now requests that the necessary sanction, under the provisions of the act respecting roads and road allowances, be granted, and that the unpatented land forming the said public highway be forthwith transferred to and vested in the Province of Manitoba,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 30, intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting roads and road allowances in the Province of Manitoba," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the opening of that portion of the said road across the north-west quarter of Section 36, coloured pink on the accompanying plan, shall be and the same is hereby granted and the unpatented land forming the said public highway transferred to and vested in the Province of Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[312]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 23rd January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the Department of Indian Affairs has made application for an additional area of land on Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, to be set apart and added to the present reserve at Grand Rapids, for the use of the Band of Indians located at that point.

The Minister further states that the tract proposed to be added to the present Reserve, embracing an area of 1899 acres, is coloured "green" on the accompanying plan. In asking for this additional grant the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs points out the fact that the Surveyor employed by the Department of Indian Affairs to lay off the addition to the reserve reports that fully one-half of both the original and the new reserve is composed of muskeg, and is therefore valueless for purposes of cultivation. The lands in question are situate in unsurveyed territory, and there would appear to be no objection to their appropriation for the purpose stated.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the area coloured "green" on the accompanying map, be set apart and secured for the purposes of an additional reserve for the Indians of Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

33-4

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[426]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 81, Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Wrecks, Casualties and Salvage," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a district for the purposes of the Act shall be and the same is hereby established in the Province of Ontario, the limits of which shall embrace all the waters of Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, lying within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, from the north limit of the Township of Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton, southwardly to the southern limit of the Town of Sarnia, in said County.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Allan McPherson, of Forest, in the County of Lambton, to be Receiver of Wreck for the district embracing all the waters of Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, lying within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, from the north limit of the Township of Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton, southwardly to the southern limit of the Town of Sarnia, in said County.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that, in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-west Territories, as watering places for stock, and as approaches to the water, the lands described in the schedule annexed hereto, shall be and the same are hereby set apart and reserved for the same purpose.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Section.		Township.	Range.	Meridian.	—
Part.	No.				
N½ of NW¼	17	9	27	4	
S½ of SW¼	20	9	27	4	
SW¼	12	10	27	4	
SW¼	36	10	27	4	
NW¼	10	10	28	4	
N½ of NW¼	14	10	28	4	
L. S. 7	20	10	28	4	
N½ of SE¼	22	10	28	4	
NE¼	24	10	28	4	
S½	36	10	28	4	
SE¼	24	10	29	4	
W½	20	10	29	4	
W½ of E½	20	10	29	4	
NE¼	36	10	30	4	
SW¼	6	11	26	4	
NE¼	28	11	27	4	
N½	32	11	27	4	
NW¼	6	11	28	4	
NE¼	32	11	28	4	
NE¼	1	11	29	4	
W½ of SW¼	3	11	29	4	
E½ of SE¼	4	11	29	4	
S½	12	11	29	4	
E½	17	11	29	4	
W½ of NE¼	19	11	29	4	
E½ of NW¼	19	11	29	4	
E½ of NE¼	20	11	29	4	
SW¼	32	12	28	4	
N½ of NW¼	34	12	29	4	
S½	2	12	30	4	
W½ of SE¼	13	12	30	4	
S½ of NW¼	13	12	30	4	
S½ of NW¼	14	12	30	4	
L. S. 13	16	13	28	4	
N½ of NE¼	19	13	28	4	
L. S. 4	21	13	28	4	
NW¼	28	13	28	4	
S½ of SE¼	30	13	28	4	
S½ of SW¼	3	13	29	4	
W½	24	13	29	4	
L. S. 11, 12, 15	28	13	29	4	
L. S. 7, 9, 10	34	13	29	4	
NE¼	26	13	30	4	
SW¼	18	14	28	4	East of Beaver Creek.
NW¼	32	14	28	4	
L. S. 16	4	14	29	4	
SW¼	5	14	29	4	
S½	12	14	29	4	
E½	14	14	29	4	
L. S. 4	16	14	29	4	
N½ of NE¼	24	14	29	4	East of Creek.
N½ of NW¼	24	14	29	4	do
SW¼	36	14	29	4	
S½ of SW¼	4	15	28	4	
E½	9	15	28	4	
NW¼	10	15	28	4	
NE¼	30	16	29	4	
NW¼	16	39	24	4	
NE¼	13	12	1	5	
NE¼	12	13	1	5	
L. S. 6, 7	36	13	1	5	
L. S. 16	30	15	1	5	
L. S. 1, 4, 7, 8	32	15	1	5	
E½	36	15	2	5	
N½	34	18	2	5	
NW¼	14	19	1	5	
N½ and SW¼	16	19	1	5	
N½ and SW¼	18	19	1	5	
SW¼	23	19	1	5	
NE¼	32	19	1	5	
NW¼	33	19	1	5	
All	2	19	2	5	
E½	10	19	2	5	
NW¼	22	19	2	5	
NE¼	26	19	2	5	
SE¼	28	19	2	5	
L. S. 1	35	19	2	5	
W½	36	19	2	5	
L. S. 15	7	19	3	5	
SE¼	12	19	3	5	
All	4	20	1	5	
SE¼	5	20	1	5	
L. S. 13	7	20	1	5	
W½	10	20	1	5	
L. S. 13, 14	17	20	1	5	
W½	18	20	1	5	
S½ and NE¼	19	20	1	5	
SW¼	20	20	1	5	
E½	22	20	1	5	
That portion	6	20	2	5	S. and E. of S. branch of Sheep Creek.
do W½	22	20	2	5	do
do	27	20	2	5	do
do	35	20	2	5	S. and E. of Sheep Creek.
do	25	20	2	5	S. and W. of Sheep Creek.
NE¼	12	20	2	5	
SE¼	13	20	2	5	
That portion	1	20	3	5	S. of S. Fork of Sheep Creek.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of "The Harbour Masters Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. William Oakes, of Bridgewater, in the County of Lunenburg, and Province of Nova Scotia, to be Harbour Master for the said Port of Bridgewater, *vice* Mr. Joseph R. Whyman, retired.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

32-4

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[257]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John McKinnon, of Murray Harbour South, King's County, P.E.I., to be Wharfinger of the Government wharf at Murray Harbour South, King's County, P.E.I., in the room of Richard Murley, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, advise that the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1895, be cancelled, it having been observed that certain of the lands therein reserved for the purpose of the Indian Department, are already included in an Indian Reserve, or reserved for or disposed of for other purposes.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

32–4

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[172]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by Order in Council of the 13th December, 1886, the fractional west half, and a strip of five chains in width along the east side of St. Mary's River, in the south-east quarter of Section 18, Township 7, Range 21 west of the 4th Dominion Lands Meridian, were reserved for stock watering purposes.

The Minister further states that Mr. George Russell, the owner of the fractional east half of Section 18, has applied to be permitted to acquire the said reserved lands and has offered in exchange therefor that portion of the north-east quarter of Section 18, situated north of Pot Hole River, and a strip off the southerly portion of the south-east quarter of the said section lying east of the St. Mary's River, shown coloured *red* on the annexed map, the total area of the two blocks to be equal to the area of the land he desires to acquire. Mr. Russell has also offered to incur the expense of making any survey which may be found necessary.

Mr. William Pearce, the superintendent of mines, has examined the said lands, and has reported that there is no objection to meeting Mr. Russell's wishes in this matter.

The Minister recommends that the proposed exchange be sanctioned.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

32–4

[3780]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 21st December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company, as the successors of Messrs. Nathan and Mohun, have been authorized under the several Orders in Council in that behalf to purchase a tract of about 15,000 acres in extent known as the Pitt River Meadows, at the rate of $5.75 per acre, so soon as they shall have reclaimed these lands by dyking and drainage.

The Minister states that by an Order in Council of the 7th March, 1893, for the reasons therein stated, this company was required to consent to the inclusion of that portion of the lands lying south of the Lillooet River, and containing about 2,034 acres, in the reclamation scheme of the Maple Ridge Dyking Commissioners who were dyking and draining certain adjacent lands under the provisions of The British Columbia Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act of 1894. A question thereupon arose as to the power of commissioners working under a Provincial Statute to levy assessments upon Dominion lands, and the Minister of Justice expressed the opinion that assessments to defray the cost of dyking which might be levied upon any lands brought under the operation of the said British Columbia Drainage Act, would constitute a tax within the meaning of section 125 of The British North America Act. An Order in Council was therefore passed on the 13th July, 1895, permitting the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company to make a division of the tract of 2,034 acres lying south of the Lillooet River, amongst its shareholders for the purpose of enabling them individually to bring these lands under the operation of the local Drainage Act. By that Order in Council the Minister of the Interior was authorized to convey to such shareholders, individually, without waiting for the completion of the drainage, such portions of the tract in question as may fall to them respectively, upon filing in the Department of the Interior, certified copies of resolutions, under the seal of the company, duly authorizing the division of the said 2,034 acres as well as conveyances executed in proper form by the company to each individual purchaser, as aforesaid, and upon payment of the price originally stipulated, namely, $5.75 per acre.

The Minister further states that it has been represented to him that in the reclamation of the said 2,034 acres the Maple Ridge Dyking Commissioners have expended a very large sum of money in erecting a dyke, which, however, was found insufficient to protect the land against the floods of 1894; that an additional expenditure of about $46,000 has been found necessary to further raise the dyke, and that on account of this heavy expenditure it has been found necessary to greatly increase the rate of the assessments levied by the Commissioners. The President of the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company therefore, acting on behalf of the shareholders of that company amongst whom the said 2,034 acres have been divided, and on whom the burden of the increased assessments falls, asks that the price of these lands be reduced to $1 an acre.

The Minister is of opinion that, in view of the position in which the shareholders of the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company find themselves, as above stated, and also of the fact that the price of Dominion lands in the New Westminster District, which was $5 per acre when the company tendered for the Pitt River Meadow lands, has been reduced by an Order in Council of the 11th July, 1895, to $1 an acre, this application is deserving of favourable consideration, he therefore recommends that the Order in Council of the 13th July, 1895, be amended by reducing the price of that portion of the tract to be reclaimed, lying south of the Lillooet River, as shown coloured green on the annexed map, and containing about 2,034 acres, from $5.75 to $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the above for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the Shipping of Seamen," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. Keen, to be Shipping Master for the Port of Massett Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

31–4

[217]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a Shipping Office shall be and the same is hereby established at the Port of Massett Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[272]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 24th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the regulations relating to the quarantine and transit of United States cattle through Canada shall be and the same are hereby amended in such way as to allow shipment of United States cattle from the port of St. John, in New Brunswick, subject to the following conditions:—

1. That the regulations relating to the inspection and isolation of United States cattle passing through Canada in transit, from one United States port to another, be made applicable to cattle shipped from the port of St. John.

2. That such cattle not having pratique in Canada but simply passing through in bond be shipped as United States and not Canadian cattle.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

31-4

[3844]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 26th December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that, by an Order in Council of date the 10th of November, 1863, the Indians of "The Gambler's" Band, resident on their Reserve at Silver Creek, on the east side of the Assiniboine River, about nine miles north of Fort Ellice, made a surrender to the Crown of a portion of that Reserve in consideration of receiving a corresponding area of land on Valley River, lying south of Duck Mountain, in the northern part of Manitoba. At the time when the Reserve for the Indians of "The Gambler's" Band was laid out at Silver Creek, a portion of the Band was residing on this Valley River, and objected to removing to Silver Creek.

The Minister further states that the Department of Indian Affairs has caused a survey to be made of the lands occupied by the Indians at Valley River, and has filed in the Department of the Interior a plan of the same, a copy of which is hereto attached.

The Minister recommends that the area of land bordered with "pink" on the annexed tracing be set apart and reserved for the purposes of "The Gambler's" Band of Indians.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[152]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 17th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, in view of the reported presence of Asiatic Cholera in epidemic form in certain districts of Japan from which the importation of bulbs and plants was excluded from vessels bound directly to the United States, and which were subsequently to be sent forward by one of the steamship lines, to a Canadian port, it is advisable that such bulbs and plants, not susceptible of being disinfected, should be prevented from passing through the Canadian Quarantines:—

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68, Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council forCanada, is pleased to order that the importation into Canada of bulbs and growing plants in earth, from the infected cholera districts of Japan, shall be and the same is hereby prohibited.

His Excellency, is further pleased to order that the present order shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a Quarantine regulation.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

30-4

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 12th February, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8359. "Sleep Lady Fair." (Serenade.) Words by Edward Oxenford, Music by Chas. A. E. Harriss. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 7th February, 1896.

8360. "Jarvis' Nautical Chart for Determining Distances." Frederick Arnold Jarvis, Guelph, Ont., 7th February, 1896.

8361. "Consider the Lilies." (Sacred Song.) Music by Chas. A. E. Harriss. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 8th February, 1896.

8362. "View on the Gatineau at Wright's Island." (Photo A.) Wm. J. Topley, Ottawa, Ont., 10th February, 1896.

8363. "View on the Gatineau at Wright's Island." (Photo B.) Wm. J. Topley, Ottawa, Ont., 10th February, 1896.

8364. "Massey Magazine." February, 1896. The Massey Press, Toronto, Ont., 10th February, 1896.

8365. "The Sailor." (Nautical Song.) Words and Music by E. Alfred. Alfred E. Welch, London, Ont., 11th February, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

33-1

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of February 1896, whereby the total capital stock of "The Carey Wire Sewing Machine Company" (Limited) is increased from the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars to the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars, such increase to be divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

32—3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of January, 1896, incorporating Harold Gruner, Arthur Wellesly Rowland, William Adams, all of the

Town of Okotoks, ranchers ; Henry William Christian Meyer, barrister-at-law, and John D. O'Neill, rancher, both of the City of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, North-west Territories, for the following purposes, viz :—For the purpose of acquiring, owning and supplying water, or water rights, and of irrigating lands, and therein to carry on the business of irrigators and water dealers, and to authorize and acquire the payment of rents, tolls, and other returns, for any lands which may be irrigated or for the supply and sale of water to the same or any persons and to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, such lands as may be necessary for the purposes of the company, and also to construct and operate such ditches, dams, reservoirs and other works, as may be considered necessary for the purposes of the said company in and about Township Twenty, Range Twenty-nine, west of the Fourth Initial Meridian, in the North-west Territories, and to hold and sell, and to dispose of the said lands, ditches, dams, reservoirs and other works, and to acquire and deal in patents, and patent rights in connection with such lands, ditches, dams, reservoirs and works, by the name of "The Okotoks Irrigation Company" (Limited) with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

32-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1896, incorporating Alexander Lumsden, contractor, Nicholas Charles Sparks, capitalist, George Halsey Perley, capitalist, Henry Peareth Hawden Brumell, mining engineer, and William Robert Askwith, mining engineer, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz. :—(*a.*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise a tract or tracts of mineral lands in the Province of Quebec and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, and to work and develope the ressources of the same ; (*b.*) To carry on the business of exploring for, mining and gathering graphite, iron, lead, nickel, copper, silver, gold and other metals, minerals, and ores in such form as the same may be found throughout the Dominion of Canada ; (*c.*) To dig for, mine, crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores, and forward, ship, or sell the same either in crude or other form throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and for such purposes to establish works, factories and warehouses and to operate the same ; (*d.*) To purchase or acquire from any individual in whole or in part any business of a nature or character similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on, as also the goodwill and any lands, and property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to any such business in whole or in part ; (*e.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam and other vessels so far as may be necessary or expedient for the conveyance of the products of the company's mines or other like purposes of the company ; (*f.*) To aid by way of bonus, gift or money, or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of steam or other tugs, steam boats, barges and other boats running from or to or connecting with the lands and properties of the company ; (*g.*) To build, construct and maintain all necessary wharves and warehouses and to make, build, provide and carry on, use and work tramways to be operated by steam, electric or other power, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, dams, water power, roads, streets and other works which may be found necessary or convenient for the objects of the company ; (*h.*) To purchase and sell graphite, iron, lead, nickel, copper, silver, gold and all other metals, minerals and ores found anywhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (*i.*) To acquire for the purposes aforesaid or any one or more of them by purchase, location or otherwise, water leases, water privileges and water rights and to dig ditches and canals and to build and construct flumes, ditches, aqueducts, works and any other system of water ways and to convey water from one place to another by any means the company may deem expedient ; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire shares, debentures and securities of other similar companies as a consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business ; (*k.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patents for any invention for or relating to any of the purposes aforesaid which the company may see fit, and to sell any patent or patents acquired by them, or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building, bridges or piers or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone upon the line of any railway without the consent of the company or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals or the discovery or prosecution of crime, and Government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of Justice, or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada, by the name of "The North American Graphite Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

32—3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 17th day of January, 1896, incorporating Henry Aldin Sherwin, manufacturer, Edward Porter Williams, manufacturer, both of the City of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, one of the United States of America ; John Fairfield Weare, manufacturer, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America ; Walter Horace Cottingham, merchant, and Archibald William Stevenson, accountant, both of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz. :—The manufacturing, selling and dealing in all kinds of paint, colors, lead, oils, glass, varnishes and painters' supplies,—by the name of "The Walter H. Cottingham Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of January, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

31-3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st January, 1895 and 1896.

Public Debt.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,348,155 64	7,523,744 55
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,822,335 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,240,993 12	22,415,677 62
Savings Banks	42,841,397 13	45,084,648 19
Trust Funds	8,258,014 50	8,307,502 68
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,720,427 39	1,874,102 80
Total Gross Debt	317,863,873 15	321,661,630 11
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,178,940 09	35,189,336 95
Other Investments	7,217,167 79	5,263,137 95
Province Accounts	10,919,856 12	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,140,446 60	17,150,094 87
Total Assets	68,456,410 60	68,526,057 17
Total Net Debt	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
do 31st December	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
Increase of Debt	3,473,458 06	2,397,493 44

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of January, 1895.	Total to 31st January, 1895.	Month of January, 1896.	Total to 31st January, 1896.
Revenue:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,409,793 94	9,918,567 78	1,857,507 11	11,530,232 33
Excise	596,652 15	4,657,750 95	616,101 85	4,724,694 30
Post Office	296,236 03	1,651,236 03	318,857 29	1,723,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	198,415 40	2,193,327 58	233,510 49	2,183,558 42
Miscellaneous	354,249 00	833,950 26	372,368 91	857,867 65
Total	2,855,346 52	19,254,832 60	3,398,345 65	21,020,209 99
Expenditure	6,000,790 79	20,130,209 08	5,961,685 41	19,499,716 84

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	240,466 18	1,678,232 45	134,285 23	1,697,981 81
Dominion Lands	6,304 07	50,742 30	3,910 73	38,904 38
Railway Subsidies	503,602 00	1,106,607 00	125,300 00	674,782 00
Total	750,372 25	2,835,581 75	263,495 96	2,411,668 19

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, for Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 6th February, 1896.

32-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4..............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62
	31st January.	**29th February.**	**31st March.**	**30th April.**	**31st May.**	**30th June.**
Fractionals.....	221,437 25					
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00					
$4..............	330,828 00					
$5, $10 & $20....	8,845 37					
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00					
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00					
Total......	19,684,276 62					

Fractional Notes....	$221,437 25
Provincial Notes....	29,531 87
Dominion Ones and Twos............	6,722,379 50
Dominion Fours....	330,828 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,588,300 00
Toronto "	3,400,800 00
Halifax "	662,500 00
St. John "	1,182,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,500 00
Charlottetown "	140,000 00
Victoria "	227,500 00
Total.........	$19,684,276 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st January, 1896....................................	$7,921,500 78
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000........................	1,946,666 67
	$9,868,167 45
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,684,276 62..............	4,921,069 15
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures........................	$4,947,098 30

Unguaranteed Debentures..	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,684,276.62..............	14,763,207 46
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures..............................	$2,486,792 54

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures.............	$4,947,098 30
" Unguaranteed Debentures..............................	2,486,792 54
Total excess.............................	$7,433,890 84

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th February, 1896.

33-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of December, 1895.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits..	459,595 39	
Malt..	73,120 72	
Malt Liquor..	....	
Tobacco..	172,193 96	
Cigars..	51,637 73	
Inspection of Petroleum..	4,218 88	
Manufactures in Bond..	2,669 38	
Seizures..	762 80	
Other Receipts..	3,101 70	
Total Excise Revenue..........................	....	767,300 56
Culling Timber..	....	844 87
Hydraulic and other Rents..	....	375 00
Minor Public Works..	....	153 32
Inspection of Weights and Measures..	....	2,599 43
Gas Inspection..	....	1,280 00
Law Stamps..	....	686 85
Other Revenues..	....	364 35
Electric Light Inspection..	....	363 25
Grand Total Revenue..........................	....	773,967 63

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th January, 1896.

29-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st December, 1895.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter.	$ 11,080 00	4,185 11
Animals	12,642 00	2,658 00
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	89,837 00	23,505 64
Brass and manufactures of	24,029 00	6,907 80
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	94,438 00	21,197 95
Flour	9,384 00	2,540 35
Meal, Corn and Oat	28,600 00	6,208 48
Rice	7,775 00	6,122 61
Other Breadstuffs	22,902 00	4,962 78
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	13,678 00	4,103 40
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	35,407 00	10,622 20
Coal, Bituminous	328,959 00	94,037 23
Copper, manufactures of	2,079 00	569 70
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	30,634 00	7,406 94
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	261,958 00	78,252 46
Cottons, Clothing,	15,733 00	5,475 22
“ Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	22,630 00	3,181 82
“ Thread on Spools	35,136 00	8,784 00
“ All other Manufactures of Cotton	40,188 00	11,553 96
Drugs and Medicines	88,436 00	21,762 11
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	39,974 00	11,985 52
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	37,261 00	11,003 52
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	27,801 00	8,284 45
All other Fancy Goods	23,128 00	7,711 28
Fish and products of	49,441 00	6,741 47
Fruits and Nuts dried	156,624 00	54,114 44
“ Green, Oranges and Lemons	89,624 00	10,773 99
“ All other	25,997 00	7,797 20
Furs, Manufactures of	21,615 00	3,665 44
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
“ Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	36,171 00	10,869 39
“ Window Glass	3,337 00	693 60
“ Plate-Glass	9,169 00	1,782 98
“ All other Manufactures of.	11,956 00	2,709 66
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	8,668 00	2,147 12
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	20,641 00	6,073 12
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	13,988 00	4,197 05
“ All other	18,377 00	5,503 10
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
“ Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	41,975 00	4,392 88
“ Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,924 00	3,054 00
“ Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	81,512 00	24,095 50

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$113,380 00	31,882 84
“ Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	27,748 00	9,874 09
“ Stoves and Castings	8,485 00	2,275 88
“ Tubing.	40,957 00	8,119 84
“ All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	155,280 00	42,508 45
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	57,025 00	15,252 64
Lead and manufactures of	18,409 00	3,633 39
Leather, all kinds	58,952 00	9,995 03
“ Boots and Shoes	19,685 00	4,921 23
“ All other manufactures of Leather	8,659 00	2,241 35
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	13,679 00	3,123 44
Metals and manufactures of	23,628 00	6,320 99
Musical Instruments	22,822 00	6,394 69
Oil, Mineral and Products of	81,842 00	52,566 41
“ Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	4,354 00	870 80
“ All other.	29,576 00	6,637 05
Paints and Colours	15,785 00	2,775 14
Paper, Envelopes, &c	81,775 00	25,061 83
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	5,019 00	1,756 83
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	52,166 00	18,340 26
“ Butter, Cheese	3,469 00	597 24
Seeds and Roots	20,831 00	2,108 90
Silk, manufactures of	140,502 00	42,769 86
Soap, all kinds	17,013 00	5,034 52
Spices, ground and unground	8,664 00	1,572 01
Spirits, all kinds	86,652 00	201,202 35
Wines, Sparkling	16,239 00	4,703 67
“ other than Sparkling	30,111 00	18,594 00
Sugar	258,611 00	64,655 56
Molasses & Syrups	55,173 00	4,703 79
Tobacco and Cigars	26,494 00	25,964 41
Vegetables.	6,521 00	1,852 02
Wood, manufactures of	41,810 00	9,827 21
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	29,912 00	9,010 90
“ Clothing	24,189 00	8,280 33
“ Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	178,473 00	57,780 89
“ Dress Goods	138,078 00	41,211 08
“ Knitted Goods	19,753 00	7,568 77
“ Shawls	2,081 00	520 25
“ Yarns	8,475 00	2,541 70
“ All other Manufactures of Woollens.	33,850 00	10,784 79
All other Dutiable Goods	704,060 00	181,405 41
Total Dutiable Goods	4,595,895 00	1,468,875 31
“ Free	3,490,870 00	
Coin and Bullion	127,997 00	
Grand Total	8,214,762 00	1,468,875 31

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st December 1895.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 16,653
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	9,837
Asphaltum or Asphalt	267
Broom Corn	20,514
Coal, Anthracite	428,583
Coffee	57,880
Cotton Waste	91,688
“ Raw	678,421
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	112,802
Fish and products of.	65,024
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	18,459
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	6,747
Fur, skins not dressed	24,512
Grease for soap making, &c	22,887
Hides and skins	272,127
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	137,508
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	33,290
Metals, Brass and Copper	32,169
“ Steel Rails for Railways	45,727

Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	70,321
“ Tin and Zinc	80,141
“ Other	10,838
Oils, Vegetable	5,127
Salt	8,807
Settlers' Effects	119,604
Silk, raw	19,859
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	55,944
Tea	319,593
Tobacco Leaf	67,118
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	79,777
Wool	77,067
All other Free Goods	501,579
Total	3,490,870
Coin and Bullion	127,997
Total Free Goods	3,618,867

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th January, 1896.

29-tf

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of December, 1895.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	467,518	10,566	478,084
do Fisheries	607,947	21,670	629,617
do Forest	1,132,499	....	1,132,499
Animals and their produce	3,205.491	13,076	3,218,567
Agricultural Products	2,556,844	97,606	2,654,450
Manufactures	721,001	76,932	797,933
Miscellaneous Articles	15,718	6,066	21,784
Totals	8,707,018	225,916	8,932,934
Bullion	14,821	....	14,821
Coin	....	87,793	87,793
Grand Total	8,721,839	313,709	9,035,548

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th January, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of December, 1895.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th November, 1895	27,771,335 15	WITHDRAWALS during month	646,270 87
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	730,705 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,024 73	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th November, 1895	27,859,794 01
	28,506,064 88		28,506,064 88

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WM. WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st January, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st January, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st December, 1895.	Deposits for January, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, January, 1896.	Balance, on 31st January, 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	559,432 63	15,231 00	574,663 63	6,573 04	568,090 59
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	732,690 10	18,526 00	751,216 10	12,009 49	739,206 61
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	816,907 72	34,122 00	851,029 72	18,107 43	832,922 29
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	39,609 33	220 00	39,829 33	492 47	39,336 86
Amherst	274,679 21	4,636 00	279,315 21	2,895 59	276,419 62
Annapolis	233,884 64	4,119 00	238,003 64	3,407 40	234,596 24
Arichat	193,467 42	3,549 00	197,016 42	2,321 56	194,694 86
Barrington	175,506 22	2,794 00	178,300 22	4,322 05	173,978 17
Bridgewater	131,343 97	2,222 00	133,565 97	1,775 53	131,790 44
Guysboro'	108,023 80	1,861 00	109,884 80	2,272 14	107,612 66
Halifax	2,588,117 51	40,086 00	2,628,203 51	31,203 49	2,597,000 02
Kentville	303,991 18	5,593 00	309,584 18	4,898 73	304,685 45
Liverpool	257,953 16	2,349 00	260,302 16	1,803 14	258,499 02
Lunenburg	277,496 79	9,988 00	287,484 79	3,456 73	284,028 06
Maitland	61,044 65	689 00	61,733 65	146 00	61,587 65
New Glasgow	377,860 73	4,779 00	382,639 73	3,938 14	378,701 59
Parrsboro'	115,315 17	824 00	116,139 17	911 28	115,227 89
Pictou	294,575 95	4,400 00	298,975 95	4,191 94	294,784 01
Port Hood	119,041 68	1,866 00	120,907 68	1,635 17	119,272 51
Shelburne	116,484 82	2,766 00	119,250 82	821 75	118,429 07
Sherbrooke	68,559 80	794 00	69,353 80	403 00	68,950 80
Wallace	70,807 84	1,507 00	72,314 84	1,094 00	71,220 84
Weymouth	102,295 92	2.438 00	104,733 92	2,381 05	102,352 87
Yarmouth	623,133 37	9.752 00	632,885 37	6,421 57	626,463 80
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	269,488 59	4,314 00	273,802 59	1,743 16	272,059 43
Dalhousie	384,205 97	1,813 00	386,018 97	3,799 20	382,219 77
Fredericton	651,768 28	9,469 00	661,237 28	5,729 60	655,507 68
Newcastle	235,359 34	925 00	236,284 34	1,817 88	234,466 46
St. Andrews	289,843 50	2,072 00	291,915 50	2,790 90	289,124 60
St. John	4,087,332 37	52,347 00	4,139,679 37	41,260 67	4,098,418 70
Woodstock	495,764 39	5,949 00	501,713 39	7,781 74	493,931 65
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,826,783 21	25,697 00	1,852,480 21	32,626 79	1,819,853 42
Summerside	313,156 27	8,557 00	321,713 27	3,321 66	318,391 61
Total	17,195,925 53	286,254 00	17,482,179 53	218,354 29	17,263,825 24

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th February, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST JANUARY, 1896.

—	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,495,594 28	180,000 00	24,254 39	9,793,190 53
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,897,614 78	83,000 00	204,362 14	5,184,976 92
Total	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,393,209 06	263,000 00	228,616 53	14,978,167 45

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,380,023 96	....	1,794,664 25	3,263,379 48	1,343,162 78	180,000 00	....	* 484,133 60	10,945,364 07
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	....	2,384,517 05	82,500 00	295,813 19	1,657,703 35	894,566 32	83,000 00	69,675 00	103,450 93	5,571,225 84
Total	1,500,000 00	4,764,541 01	82,500 00	2,090,477 44	4,921,082 83	2,237,729 10	263,000 00	69,675 00	587,584 53	16,516,589 91

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 11th February, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,584,111 Municipal Debentures and $150,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,641,837 Accepted value, $3,359,534 being $100,000 (A), and $3,259,534(B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company	Thomas Christie, Chief Agent, Toronto	$30,000 Canada Bonds and $70,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds	Insur'g wholesale dealers, jobbers and manufacturers against excess losses by reason of bad debts.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,303 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. T. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,680. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,509, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,509 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	R. M. Gifford, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $62,313; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $14,600; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,953,381 Municipal Debs., $56,500 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,018,881. (Accepted at $2,705,591, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,506,030 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $383,041; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $510,041, being $100,000 (A) and $410,041 (B).	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£32,000 Consolidated Stock	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Thos. A. Temple, Attorney, St. John, N.B.	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	24 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $64,373.64 Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Accident Insurance Company of North America has ceased transacting business. Notice has been given of application for the release of deposit.
The Eastern Assurance Company has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding risks with the Union Assurance Society. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th November, 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st FEBRUARY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Cape Jack	Harbour au Bouche	Antigonishe N.S.	Augustus DeCoste.
Cherrier Street (branch office)	City of Montreal	Montreal East Q.	D. J. Ouimet.
Gordon Bay	Humphrey	Muskoka and Parry Sound. O.	John Joseph Barnes.
Hanford Brook	Simonds	St. John N.B.	Robert McFee.
Hubley Settlement	Halifax	Halifax N.S.	Robert Hubley.
Hureauville	Hawkesbury	Richmond N.S.	Albert Joyce.
Kleefeld	Sec. 32, Tp. 6, R. 5, E. of 1st M.	Provencher M.	Peter W. Reimer.
Mistawasis	Sec. 27, Tp. 48, R. 6, W. of 3rd M.	Sask.	Henry W. Halpin.
Moody's	Dunlop	Gloucester N.B.	Robert Moody.
Molson	Sec. 22, Tp. 12, R. 9, E. of 1st M.	Lisgar M.	L. F. Fulmore.
North Renous (reopened)	Blackville	Northumberland N.B.	Everitt Donovan.
Pearceley (reopened)	Chapman	Muskoka and Parry Sound. O.	Isaac Milsap.
Pleasant Point	Lancaster	St. John N.B.	P. J. McMurray.
River Philip Centre	River Philip	Cumberland N.S.	Lewis Ripley.
St. Ignace de Loyola	Isle St. Ignace	Berthier Q.	J. Massé.
The Narrows	Sec. 14, Tp. 24, R. 10, W. of 1st M.	Lisgar M.	E. Kristjansson.
Welbeck	Bentinck	Grey, S.R. O.	Mrs. Letitia C. Lindsay.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

MacCormac	County of Renfrew, S.R., O.	to Cormac.
Nosbonsing	District of Nipissing, O.	to Bonfield.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Colepaugh	County of Northumberland, N.B.
Palmer Rapids	do Renfrew, S.R., O., closed 16th January.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a.* All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b.* No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the present session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 66, entitled "An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company," by striking out that part of section 10 of the said Act which declares that the said Act shall not come into force unless and until the Company have satisfied the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged the debts referred to in said section 10 ; and providing in lieu thereof that the Company may deposit with the Bank of Hamilton or some other institution or person a sufficient sum to discharge the said debts, and for other purposes.

E. D. CAHILL, secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.

Dated the 6th February, A.D. 1896. 32–

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are :—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer ; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George ; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher ; James Ross, of Montreal, railway contractor ; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice ; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire ; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario ; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer ; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant ; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronto, physician ; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31–9

THE Montreal Park and Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an amending Act, to enlarge its bonding powers and exercise them in sections, to confirm municipal and other contracts, to authorize preference shares, to carry on enterprises for developing traffic, to authorize a contract with a construction company for the completion and equipment of its lines, with necessary powers to the latter company, also respecting the capacity of the directors, and for other business.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for applicant.

Montreal, 15th January, 1896. 29–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point at or near the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, extending through or near the towns of Rossland and Midway, to a point on the Okanagan Lake at or near the town of Penticton, in the Districts of West Kootenay and Osoyoos, British Columbia; with powers to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines therefrom to all mines lying in the vicinity thereof; and also to construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines; and to build wharves and docks in connection therewith; together with the powers of acquiring lands, privileges, bonuses or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies; and for all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

F. E. WARD,
Agent for applicant.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company of the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, or from lines contiguous thereto, of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands; and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, and to change the name of the said company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and to amend section three of the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 62, by adding thereto the words "and may purchase and acquire timber or timber lands for the purposes of the company," and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Co.

Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Thousand Islands Railway Company; and further to extend the main line and branches easterly and westerly from a point at or near the Town of Gananoque to a point at or near the Village of Rockport, lying east of Gananoque, and to a point at or near Pitt's Ferry, lying west of Gananoque; and to permit of the use of electricity or other motive power in operating said lines and branches, and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered into by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Thousand Islands Railway Company.

Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay Railway Company, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its railway, and to otherwise amend its Act of incorporation.

HEARST & McKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Sault Ste. Marie, 17th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called the Red River Improvement Company, with powers to effect and carry out the purposes following, namely:—(*a.*) To improve the navigation of the Red River and create water powers thereon; (*b.*) To build and construct locks, dams and other structures to effect that object; (*c.*) To build and construct a canal to connect the waters of Lake Manitoba with the Assiboine River, and to expropriate lands for these purposes; (*d.*) To own, control and operate steamboats and other vessels upon the said waters; (*e.*) To construct, own and operate telegraph and telephoue lines in connection with the said improvements; (*f.*) To utilize the said water power and transmit the said power for electric or other purposes; (*g.*) To impose tolls and dues upon steamboats and other vessels, and the cargoes thereof, passing through the said locks and improvements, and to collect the same; (*h.*) To do such other acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the said company.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 24th day of December, 1895.
26-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of The Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company of the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company or from lines contiguous thereto of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands, and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company, and to change the name of the company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
The Bay of Quinte Ry. and Navig. Co.

Dated this 17th day of December, A.D. 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate "The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada," for the purpose of doing a general life insurance business.

F. H. CHRYSLER,
For applicants.

Ottawa, 11th December, 1895. 24-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ontario Peat Fuel Company (Limited), will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to operate a switch siding or railway from the works of the company, in the Township of Wainfleet, in the County of Welland, passing north over the Welland Canal Feeder to the line of and crossing the Grand Trunk Railway, and thence to the line of the Canada Southern Railway, in all a distance of about three miles, all being within the said Township of Wainfleet. And to operate same by steam, electricity or other power, and to make running or working arrangements with either or both said railways or any connecting railway.

And also to enable the company to exercise all its present powers within the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

J. R. SILLIMAN,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, 19th December, 1895. 25-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the works thereby authorized.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated 23rd December, 1895. 26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

Dated this 19th December, 1895. 25–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are to acquire and carry on the business now carried on by The W. R. Gardner Tool Co., at Brockville, Ontario ; and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in edged tools, saws, hammers, and implements of all kind for working in wood, iron, brass, and other metals and materials ; and to acquire and hold lands and premises for the purposes of mills, factories, shops and buildings in which to carry on the manufacture of the said articles and the said business ; and to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or otherwise, water power privileges for the development of the necessary power for the said manufacturing business.

3. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, and in the Town of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, and its chief place of business is to be at the said Town of Brockville.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $100,000, composed of one thousand shares of the value of $100 each.

5. The names in full, and addresses of each of the said applicants are as follow :—William Reid Gardner, manufacturer, and William McLeod Gardner, manufacturer, both of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, and Province of Ontario ; John Murphy, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, dry goods merchant ; John Adams Bangs, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, banker, and Robert H. Cramm, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, contractor.

6. The said William Reid Gardner, William McLeod Gardner, John Murphy, John Adams Bangs and Robert H. Cramm are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HUTCHESON & FISHER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Brockville, this 7th day of February, A.D. 1896. 33–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow—Henry F. MacCarthy, druggist, Albert Hudson, agent, John T. Kidd, physician, Thomas Payment, druggist, Frederick W. Bindon, agent, John G. Scott, physician, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario ; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1896. 33–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Acadian Steamship Co. (Ltd.)"

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

The acquiring, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining the steamship "Acadian" registered at Montreal, and any other vessel, steamship or craft which may be deemed advisable or necessary, either now or at any future time to add to or substitute for the said steamship, the conveying and carrying thereon goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient, the buying and selling of and dealing in cargoes and merchandise for freight hire or otherwise, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite and conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock is $12,000. The number of shares is to be 120, and the amount of each share is to be of $100.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow: Henry Dobell, merchant, Montreal; Charles Archibald, and William Henry Archibald, gentlemen, of Sydney, Cape Breton; John Delisle, sea captain, St. Jean d'Orleans, Quebec; Henry E. Hardisty and W. Patterson, both of the City of Montreal; of whom Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald are to be the first or provisional directors.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN.
Solicitor for applicants.
Montreal, 6th February, 1896. 32–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Robert Mitchell Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a.*) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches the business now carried on by Robert Mitchell under the firm name of Robert Mitchell & Co.;

(*b.*) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, gas and electric fitting and electric wiring, brass founding, tin and coppersmithing, plating, plumbing and steam-fitting of all kinds, including the manufacture of gas, water and electric meters and all work connected therewith, with the right to enter into contracts for the manufacture, supply and sale of all such materials and the installation of any work connected therewith, and to do any business of a like nature or incidental thereto.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be two thousand (2,000), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert Mitchell, manufacturer, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturer, Norman Mitchell, student, Ewing Smith, superintendent, and William Stanhouse, foreman, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and all of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 29th January, 1896. 31-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Carsley Sons & Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.

3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be thirty thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31–7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 17th January, 1896. 30–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant; Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province, manager; and Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province, merchant; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Standard Gas Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas, and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns, villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person;

(*c.*) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power, and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns, and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carbureted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes; and to operate and deal in the same;

(*d.*) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters, and more particularly to acquire, use and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44,943, known as The Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process;

(*e.*) To purchase, acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), at ten dollars ($10) each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, and Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross, and William P. O'Brien are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, all of whom are residents in Canada and subjects of Her Majesty.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 14th January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "Wm. Kennedy & Sons."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following :—The carrying on of a general foundry business including the manufacture, purchase and sale of steel castings, brass castings, malleable and other iron castings and castings of other kinds and classes of metals;

To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery;

To obtain, hold and operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same;

To manufacture, supply, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of patterns and forms for machines and mechanical devices;

To make surveys, plans, descriptions and specifications for all kinds and descriptions of works and to sell and dispose of the same;

To engage in, superintend and operate all kinds of hydraulic and civil engineering;

To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same;

To acquire the necessary real and personal property, including the lands, buildings, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade and other assets of the business of William Kennedy and Sons, now carried on by them at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, under their own name;

And to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, transfer and assign real estate and to take and hold mortgages, liens or charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise and to do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all such other matters or things as are or become necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the foregoing purposes and to carry on its business in and throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars ($95,000).

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty (950), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Matthew Kennedy, foundryman, William Kennedy, civil and hydraulic engineer, Alexander Kennedy, foundryman, David John Kennedy, machinist, Matthew Kennedy the younger, machinist, and Isaac Markle Kennedy, machinist, all of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, and Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; of whom the said Matthew Kennedy, William Kennedy and Alexander Kennedy are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CREASOR & SMITH,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Owen Sound, this 16th day of January, 1896. 29-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Smoke Preventer Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—To manufacture and deal in smoke preventers and other devices for abating the smoke nuisance, to acquire patent and other rights, and to manufacture and grant licenses to manufacture thereunder or otherwise dispose of the same, and generally to do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the said business, and to carry on the said business throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Macfarlane, of the Town of Westmount, manufacturer; Smeaton White, publisher, William John White, advocate, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, and Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal; of whom the said John Macfarlane, Smeaton White and William John White are to be the first or provisional directors of the said campany.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 7th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "Gault Brothers & Company" (Limited).

2. That the purpose for which incorporation is sought are to acquire and continue the mercantile and manufacturing business heretofore carried on at the City of Montreal and throughout the Dominion of Canada by the heretofore commercial firm of Gault Brothers & Company, now dissolved by the death of the late Robert Leslie Gault, one of the members thereof; for the manufacture, importation and sale of goods, wares and merchandise; and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants and traders throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. That the place within Canada which is to be the chief place of business of said company is the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. That the names of the applicants, with address and calling of each are,—Andrew Frederick Gault, of the City of Montreal, merchant; Robert Walters MacDougall, of the same place, merchant; Leslie Hamilton Gault, of the same place merchant; James Rodger, of the same place, merchant; Charlotte L. Dorwin, widow of the late Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault, and James Rodger, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid, in their quality of executrix and executors of the estate of the late Robert Leslie Gault, in his lifetime of the said City of Montreal, merchant.

6. That the first or provisional directors of the said company are to be Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault, and James Rodger above named, all of whom are residents of Canada.

DAVIDSON & RITCHIE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 8th January, 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Ontario Graphite Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—To explore for, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise any lands, mines, mining claims, and mining rights, and to work, sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them; to construct and maintain buildings and other erections and improvements on any of said lands or elsewhere for the purposes of the business of the company; to mine, mill, smelt and otherwise treat any minerals and to convert them into commercial products by any process or power; to buy, sell, or otherwise dispose of minerals and the products thereof; to acquire by lease, license, or purchase, and again to dispose of, any patents of invention or rights thereunder covering any process that might be used in connection with the operations of the company; and generally to do all such other things as may be necessary, useful or incidental in connection with any of said objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company to be at the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company to be two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares to be two thousand of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are: George Patrick Brophy, civil engineer, Sandford Hall Fleming, civil engineer, John William McRae, forwarder, John Byrne Brophy,

civil engineer; and Hector McRae, merchant; all of the City of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

7. The said George Patrick Brophy, Sandford Hall Fleming, John William McRae, John Byrne Brophy, and Hector McRae, are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Ottawa, 10th January, 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are:

(*a.*) The printing and publishing of a newspaper or newspapers, or journals, and the carrying on of a general newspaper, lithographing, printing, book-binding and job printing business, at the City of Ottawa or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise of any newspaper or journal and any printing, lithographing, publishing and book-binding or job printing business or plant, or the title or copyright thereof from any proprietor thereof.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the city of Ottawa in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ten thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand and the amount of each share is to be of the value of ten dollars.

6. The names in full, and the calling and address of the applicants are as follow: Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, broker; Charles Henry Thorburn, stationer; Thomas Payment, druggist; John George Kilt, printer, and Patrick Redmond Quain, coal merchant; all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

MACCRACKEN, HENDERSON & MCKAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th day of January, A.D. 1896. 28-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The International Dredging and Construction Company."

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general contractors, and as such to engage in the construction of public and other works, dredging, wrecking, towage and mining, with power to acquire and own steam and sailing vessels, and also to lease and acquire property of all kinds, including mines and quarries, and to work and operate the same, and to own, construct and operate railways, and generally to carry on any business conducive to the objects of the said company throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—Nicholas K. Connolly, of the City of Quebec, contractor; James Swift, of the City of Kingston, merchant; John Connor, of the City of St. John, New Brunswick, merchant; Michael Connolly, of the City of Montreal, contractor; and Felix Carbray, of the City of Quebec, merchant.

7. The said Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor and Michael Connolly are to be the first directors of the company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.

Quebec, 7th January, 1896. 28-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of Canada, 58-59 *Victoria, Chapter* 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the above-named company will be held at the head office of the company, situate at 6 Great Winchester Street, London, England, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider, and, if thought fit, to pass resolutions:—

(1.) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent first debenture stock for five hundred thousand pounds, to be secured by a trust deed framed so that, at any time after the 1st of October, 1924, the company, on giving 6 months' notice, may redeem such stock at not less than one hundred and ten pounds per cent, and may pay off at par the whole or any unredeemed part of such stock on the 1st of October, 1944, or otherwise, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said trust deed, and to exchange the same, or so much thereof as may be required, for a like amount of the five hundred thousand pounds four pounds per cent terminable debenture stock of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company (Limited), with all necessary ancillary powers, and to dispose of any balance of such stock as the directors may think fit.

(2.) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent second debenture stock for one hundred thousand pounds, repayable at par on the 1st July, 1956, or redeemable on or after the 1st July, 1916, by the company on six months' previous notice, such stock being secured (subject to the five hundred thousand pounds first debenture stock) by a trust deed which shall provide for the issue of additional like stock, in all respects entitled to rank equally with the said one hundred thousand pounds second debenture stock, and entitled *pari passu* with it to the benefit of the said trust deed, but so that the total amount of second debenture stock shall not exceed in all four hundred and forty thousand pounds, and that no additional issue thereof beyond the said one hundred thousand pounds shall be created without the sanction of the shareholders, under The General Railway Act, with power to the directors to dispose of the said one hundred thousand pounds of the said stock as they may determine; which said resolutions, if passed, will not need confirmation at any subsequent meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager and Secretary,
No. 6 Great Winchester Street,
London, England.

Dated 17th January, A.D. 1896. 33-5

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice to Shareholders.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of business generally will be held on

Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at the principal office of the company, at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.

The meeting will be made special for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the directors of the company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, The Canada Southern Railway Company, The Michigan Central Railroad Company and The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of such traffic, and also of approving of an agreement for a lease to the company of a branch line to be constructed by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company between Hamilton and Toronto for the term of fifty years or less, according to circumstances; the rent being a percentage of the net earnings on the said branch—the whole as set out in agreements which have been executed, subject amongst other things to the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council as prescribed by The Railway Act of Canada, and to the consent of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The common stock transfer books of the company will close in Montreal and New York on Tuesday, March 3, and in London, at 3 p.m. on Friday, February 21.

The preference stock books will close at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, March 10. All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 2.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 10th February, 1896. 33 5

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock of the People's Bank of Halifax for the half-year terminating 31st instant, will be paid at the banking-house, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of March next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By order of the directors,

JOHN KNIGHT,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 29th January, 1896. 32–4

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Directors of the Bank of British North America have resolved to declare, subject to audit at the meeting of proprietors called for the 3rd proximo, a dividend free of income tax of two per cent or twenty shillings per share, making four per cent for the year, leaving about £3,700 to be carried forward to next account.

By order of the Court,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street.
London, E.C., 4th February, 1896. 32–4

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting to be held at the head office of said company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 11 o'clock a.m., to consider and vote upon a proposed lease by said company to be entered into (subject to the approval of Parliament) of that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway lying between Valleyfield and Beauharnois, in the Dominion of Canada, and to consider such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February, 1896. 32–5

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Halifax, for the choice of directors, and other business, will be held at their banking-house, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday the 11th day of March next, being the second Wednesday of the month.

By order of the president and directors,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 8th February, 1896. 32–5

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Bridge Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, 97, St. James street, Montreal, on Saturday the seventh day of March, 1896, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

A. C. WURTELE,
Secretary-treasurer.

Montreal, 29th January, 1896. 32–4

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, for the election of directors and transaction of general business, will be held at the company's office, 97 St. James street, Montreal, on Saturday the seventh day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

Montreal, 28th January, 1896. 32–4

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the Southwestern Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting of shareholders to be held at the head office of the company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., to consider and vote upon an agreement to amalgamate and consolidate the Southwestern Railway Company with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, which agreement was entered into between the respective directors of said railway companies on the 17th day of December, 1895, subject to the approval of Parliament, and to consider at that time such other business as may be brought properly before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February, 1896. 32–3

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the People's Bank of Halifax will be held at the banking-house, on Tuesday, the 18th day of February next, at 11.30 a.m.

Business,—To receive statement of the condition of the Bank, election of directors for the ensuing year, etc.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN KNIGHT,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.B., 17th January, 1896. 30–4

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking-room, on and after Saturday, the 29th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 29th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 22nd January, 1896. 30-5

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting of shareholders to be held at the head office of the company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 11.30 o'clock, a.m., to consider and vote upon an agreement to amalgamate and consolidate the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company with the Southwestern Railway Company, which agreement was entered into between the respective directors of said railway companies, on the 17th day of December, 1895, subject to the approval of Parliament, and to consider at that time such other business as may be brought properly before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February 1896. 32-5

TOBIQUE VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Tobique Valley Railway Company will be held at the office of James Straton, solicitor, 42 Princess Street, St. John, N.B., on Thursday, the 20th day of February, A.D. 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

JAMES KNOX,
D. CARMICHAEL,
R. KELTIE JONES,
Directors.

31-3

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held in the banking-house, Hollis Street, on Wednesday, the 19th February next, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the Bank, for the election of directors, and for other business.

By order of the Board,
THOS. FYSHE,
Cashier.

Halifax, 18th January, 1896. 30-4

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

Ottawa, 30 septembre 1895.

Frederick W. Johnston, de la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, dans la province d'Ontario, Juge de la Cour de District du district judiciaire provisoire d'Algoma, dans la dite province d'Ontario : Commissaire chargé d'examiner, de constater les accusations d'infractions à "l'Acte des Pêcheries" portées contre James Noble et Charles Noble, sénior, faisant affaires sous les nom et raison de J. et C. Noble, et d'en faire rapport.

—

8 novembre 1895.

Wentworth E. Roscoe, de Kentville, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, écuyer, avocat : Conseil de la Reine.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRES rapportés pour servir dans le présent PARLEMENT.

Province de Québec.

District Electoral de Charlevoix.

Louis Charles Alphonse Angers, écuyer, avocat, de St. Etienne de la Malbaie, P.Q., *vice* Henri Simard, écuyer, décédé.

—

Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

District Electoral de Cap Breton.

L'honorable Sir Charles Tupper, Baronnet, Secrétaire d'Etat, de la cité d'Ottawa, *vice* David MacKeen, écuyer, qui a résigné son mandat.

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Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.

District Electoral de Northumberland.

James Robinson, écuyer, marchand, de la paroisse de Derby, N.-B., *vice* Michael Adams, qui a été appelé au Sénat.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

PROCLAMATION.

ABERDEEN.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—Salut :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada.

CONSIDÉRANT que dans et par les Statuts Revisés du Canada, chapitre 182, intitulé "Acte concernant les pénitenciers," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra, à toute époque, déclarer par proclamation publiée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, qu'un immeuble situé dans le Canada, et dont les limites seront déterminées avec précision dans la proclamation, est constitué en pénitencier, et doit être réputé tel aux termes du présent acte, et par la dite proclamation pourra déclarer pour quelle partie du Canada est créé ce pénitencier ;

Et considérant que Nous avons jugé à propos d'ordonner et déclarer que les étendues de terrain situées dans la province du Manitoba, et ci-dessous décrites, sont un pénitencier, et seront censées être un pénitencier aux termes du dit acte pour la province du Manitoba, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le district de Kéwatin :

Sachez donc, que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada Nous déclarons par les présentes, en vertu du dit acte, que les étendues de terrain situées dans la province du Manitoba, et décrites comme suit, savoir :

(*a*.) Le quart sud-est de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien, dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins ;

(*b*.) Le quart sud-ouest de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien, dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins, et—

(*c*.) Le quart nord-ouest de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins, sont constituées en pénitencier et seront réputées être un pénitencier aux termes du dit acte, pour la province du Manitoba, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et le District de Kéwatin, dans Notre Puissance du Canada.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-TROISIÈME jour de JANVIER, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

31-4

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[269]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 27e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba en conseil a, le 13e jour de septembre 1895, établi un chemin public traversant le quart nord-est de la section 35, et le quart nord-ouest de la section 36, tous deux dans le township 13, rang 27 à l'ouest du principal méridien, et demande aujourd'hui que la sanction nécessaire, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte concernant les chemins et réserves de chemin, soit accordée, et que le terrain non patenté formant le dit chemin public soit tout de suite transféré et attribué à la province du Manitoba.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte 58-59 Victoria, chapitre 30, intitulé "Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte concernant les chemins et réserves de chemins dans la province du Manitoba," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'ouverture de cette partie du dit chemin traversant le quart nord-ouest de la section 36, coloré "rose" sur le plan ci-joint, soit et elle est par le présent accordée, et le terrain non patenté formant le dit chemin public transféré et attribué à la province du Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

33-4

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[32]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

SUR un rapport en date du 23 de janvier 1896, du Ministre de l'Intérieur, énonçant que le département des affaires des Sauvages avait demandé qu'une étendue additionnelle de terrain sur le lac Winnipeg, à l'embouchure de la rivière Saskatchewan, soit mise à part et ajoutée à la présente réserve aux Grands Rapides pour l'usage de la bande de Sauvages qui y est fixée.

Le Ministre dit de plus que la lisière qu'il est proposé d'ajouter à la réserve actuelle, comprenant une étendue de 1899 acres, est colorée "vert" sur le plan ci-joint. En demandant cet octroi additionnel, le Sous-Surintendant Général des Affaires des Sauvages fait remarquer que l'arpenteur employé par le département des affaires des Sauvages pour disposer l'addition à la réserve, rapporte qu'une bonne moitié tant de la réserve primitive que de la nouvelle se compose de marais, et est conséquemment d'aucune valeur pour la culture. Les terres en question sont situées dans un territoire non arpenté, et il ne semble pas exister d'objection à ce qu'elles soient appropriées à l'objet mentionné.

Le Ministre recommande donc que l'étendue colorée "vert" sur le plan ci-joint, soit mise à part et réservée pour les fins d'une réserve additionnelle pour les Sauvages des Grands Rapides, rivière Saskatchewan.

Le comité soumet ce qui précède à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

33-4

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[152]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 17e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

VU que le choléra asiatique est réputé exister sous forme épidémique dans certaines régions du Japon d'où l'importation de bulbes et de plantes a été exclue de vaisseaux en destination directe des Etats-Unis, et qui devaient être subséquemment expédiés par l'une des lignes de paquebots à un port canadien, il est prudent que ces bulbes et plantes, n'étant pas susceptibles d'être désinfectés, soient empêchés de franchir le cordon quarantenaire canadien,—

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 68 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, que l'importation en Canada de bulbes et plantes croissantes en terre, des régions du Japon infectées du choléra, soit, et elle est par le présent défendue.

Il plaît en outre à Son Excellence d'ordonner que le présent arrêté soit et il est par le présent déclaré un réglement quarantenaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

30-4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 1er jour de février 1896, portant augmentation du capital-actions de la "Carey Wire Sewing Machine Company" (à resp. limitée), de la somme de deux cent cinquante mille piastres ($250,000) à la somme de trois cent cinquante mille ($350,000) piastres, cette augmentation sera divisée en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 7e jour de février 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

32-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 27e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Harold Gruner, Arthur Wellesly Rowland, William Adams, tous de la ville d'Okotoks, rancheros, Henry William Christian Meyer, avocat, et John D. O'Neill, ranchero, tous deux de la cité de Calgary, dans le district d'Alberta, territoires du Nord-Ouest, pour les fins suivantes, savoir : Acquérir, posséder et fournir de l'eau, ou droits d'eau, et d'irriguer les terres, et y faire les opérations d'irrigateurs et de commerçants d'eau, et d'autoriser et exiger le paiement de loyers, péages et autres retours pour les terres qui seront irriguées ou pour la fourniture et la vente de l'eau, et d'acquérir par achat ou autrement, les terres nécessaires aux opérations de la compagnie, et aussi de construire et exploiter les fossés, digues, réservoirs et autres travaux jugés nécessaires aux objets de la compagnie dans et aux environs du township vingt, rang vingt-neuf à l'ouest du quatrième méridien initial, dans les territoires du Nord-Ouest, et de posséder et vendre, et disposer des dites terres, fossés, digues, réservoirs et autres travaux, et d'acquérir et disposer de brevets et droits brevetés et retours concernant ces terres, fossés, digues, réservoirs et travaux, sous le nom de "Compagnie d'irrigation d'Okotoks" (à responsabilité limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 7e jour de février 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

32-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 1er jour de février 1896, constituant en corporation Alexander Lumsden, entrepreneur, Nicholas Charles Sparks, capitaliste, George Halsey Perley, capitaliste, Henry Peareth Hawden Brumell, ingénieur des mines, et William Robertson Askwith, ingénieur des mines, tous de la ville d'Ottawa dans le comté de Carleton, et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Acquérir par achat ou autrement une étendue ou des étendues de terrains miniers dans la province de Québec et ailleurs en Canada, et les exploiter et en développer les ressources ; (*b.*) Rechercher, extraire et recueillir du graphite, du fer, du plomb, du nickel, du cuivre, de l'argent, de l'or et autres métaux, minéraux et minérais sous telle forme qu'ils se trouveront en Canada ; (*c.*) Creuser, extraire, broyer, fondre, affiner et manufacturer ces métaux, minéraux et minérais, et les expédier ou vendre soit à l'état brut ou sous d'autre forme par tout le Canada et ailleurs, et à cette fin établir des usines, fabriques et entrepôts, et les exploiter ; (*d.*) Acheter ou acquérir de tout individu en tout ou en partie tout commerce d'une nature ou caractère semblable au commerce que la présente compagnie est autorisée à faire, ainsi que l'achalandage et les terrains, et propriété, privilèges, droits, contrats et obligations appartenant à ce commerce en tout ou en partie ; (*e.*) Bâtir, acquérir, posséder, noliser ou louer, naviguer et utiliser des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres en tant qu'il sera nécessaire ou à propos pour le transport des produits des mines de la compagnie ou autres fins semblables de la compagnie ; (*f.*) Aider au moyen de boni, don ou argent, ou autrement à la construction et entretien d'une ligne ou de lignes de remorqueurs à vapeur ou autres, de bateaux à vapeur, barges et autres bateaux naviguant entre les terrains et les propriétés de la compagnie, ou s'y raccordant ; (*g.*) Construire, bâtir et entretenir tous les quais et entrepôts nécessaires, et faire, construire, établir et exploiter et utiliser des tramways mus par la vapeur, l'électricité ou autre pouvoir, des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des réservoirs, aqueducs, canaux, barrages, pouvoirs hydrauliques, chemins, rues et autres travaux qui seront trouvés nécessaires ou utiles aux fins de la compagnie ; (*h.*) Acheter et vendre du graphite, du fer, du plomb, du nickel, du cuivre, de l'argent, de l'or et tous autres métaux, minéraux et minérais trouvés partout en Canada ; (*i.*) Acquérir pour les fins susdites ou l'une quelconque de ces fins, par achat, location ou autrement, des baux, privilèges et droits hydrauliques, et creuser des fossés et des canaux, et bâtir et construire des conduites, fossés, aqueducs, travaux et tout autre système de voies d'eau, et de transporter l'eau d'un endroit à un autre par tous les moyens que la compagnie jugera avantageux ; (*j.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir des parts, débentures et valeurs d'autres compagnies semblables en paiement d'articles, effets ou marchandises vendus à telles semblables compagnies dans le cours ordinaire des affaires ; (*k.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tout brevet ou brevets pour toute invention se rattachant à aucune des fins susdites que la compagnie jugera bon, et de vendre tout brevet ou brevets acquis par elle, ou tous droits de vendre, utiliser ou manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets respectivement.

Pourvu que rien de contenu aux présentes ne sera censé porter préjudice à aucuns droits individuels ou conférer à la dite compagnie le droit de construire des ponts, jetées ou travaux sur aucune rivière navigable en Canada sans le consentement du Gouverneur général en conseil ; ou de planter des poteaux ou de placer ses lignes de télégraphe ou de téléphone le long de la ligne d'aucun chemin de fer sans le consentement de la compagnie, ou des parties auxquelles ce chemin de fer appartient.

Pourvu de plus, que toute dépêche relative à l'administration de la justice, à l'arrestation des criminels, à la découverte ou poursuite des crimes, ainsi que les dépêches du gouvernement seront toujours transmises de préférence à toute autre dépêche, si quelque personne attachée à l'administration de la justice, ou quelque personne à ce autorisée par aucun ministre du Canada, l'exige, sous le nom de "North American Graphite Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 7e jour de février 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

32-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de décembre 1895.

DT. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic.*, *chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) AV.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 novembre 1895..........	27,771,335 15	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	46,270 87
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	730,705 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,024 73	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 novembre 1895......	27,859,794 01
	28,506,064 88		28,506,064 88

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WM. WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 21 janvier 1896.

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 janvier 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,348,155 64	7,523,744 55
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,822,335 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,240,993 12	22,415,677 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,841,397 13	45,084,648 19
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,258,014 50	8,307,502 68
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,720,427 39	1,874,102 80
Total de la dette brute	317,863,873 15	321,661,630 11
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,178,940 09	35,189,336 95
Autres placements	7,217,167 79	5,263,137 95
Comptes des provinces	10,919,856 12	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,140,446 60	17,150,094 87
Total de l'actif	68,456,410 60	68,526,057 17
Total de la dette nette	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
" au 31 décembre	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
Augmentation de la dette	3,473,458 06	2,397,493 44

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de janvier 1895.	Total au 31 de janvier 1895.	Mois de janvier 1896.	Total au 31 de janvier 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENU :				
Douanes	1,409,793 94	9,918,567 78	1,857,507 11	11,530,232 33
Excise	596,652 15	4,657,750 95	616,101 85	4,724,694 30
Département des Postes	296,236 03	1,651,236 03	318,857 29	1,723,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	198,415 40	2,193,327 58	233,510 49	2,183,558 42
Divers	354,249 00	833,950 26	372,368 91	857,867 65
Total	2,855,346 52	19,254,832 60	3,398,345 65	21,020,209 99
DÉPENSES	6,000,790 79	20,130,209 08	5,961,685 41	19,499,716 84

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	240,466 18	1,678,232 45	134,285 23	1,697,981 81
Terres fédérales	6,304 07	50,742 30	3,910 73	38,904 38
Subventions aux chemins de fer	503,602 00	1,106,607 00	125,300 00	674,782 00
Total	750,372 25	2,835,581 75	263,495 96	2,411,668 19

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 6 février 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,584,111 débent. munic. et $150,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,641,837 Valeur acceptée, $3,359,534, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,259,534 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)..	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Alliance "	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314,	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite " British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800).	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Caledonian "	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072).	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compag. de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne.	Thomas Christie, agent en chef, Toronto	$30,000 obligations du Canada, et $70,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B.	Assure les commerçants de gros, courtiers intermédiaires et fabricants contre les pertes résultant de mauvaises dettes.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Confédération "	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.).	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite " Covenant " d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Dominion ".	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,303 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite " Dominion "	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " Employers' Liability " (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $91,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton.	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson, agent en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p. c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,680. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,509, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,509 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	R. M. Gifford, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 : ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts.	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $62,313 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $14,600 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,953,381 débentures municipales, $56,500 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,018,881 (Acceptées à $2.705,5 1, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,506, 30 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $383,041 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $510,041, soit $100,000 (A) et $410,041 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£32,000 effets consolidés	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Thos. A. Temple, procureur, St. Jean, N.B.	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	25 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $64,373.64, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents de l'Amérique du Nord a cessé de faire des opérations. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.
La Compagnie d'assurance Eastern a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses risques dans la Société d'assurance Union. Avis a été donné de sa demande d'être remboursée de ses garanties.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	**Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.**
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	**W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.**
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	**J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.**
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	**W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.**
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	**E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.**

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 de novembre 1895.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser “ Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada.”
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d’insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l’annonce ainsi que le prix d’un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l’annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n’est insérée pour moins d’une piastre.

D’après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d’insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d’assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d’assemblées de banques et de compagnies d’assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d’abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d’avance, et que l’envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l’expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu’un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l’Acte de l’Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d’autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d’une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l’objet de la demande (sauf s’il s’agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s’il ne s’en publie qu’un seul dans ce district ; ou s’il n’y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l’avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s’en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s’il n’y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s’en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l’intervalle de temps qui s’écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l’avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l’endos “ Demande de bill privé.”

Si la pétition demande l’autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d’un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l’étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l’espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c’est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l’ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l’impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l’impression de l’acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L’honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l’obtention d’un bill privé ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu’un bill doit opérer dans plus d’une province, territoire ou district, l’avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l’objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l’on aura l’intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l’on voudra y introduire d’autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l’on entend s’écarter de l’Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu’aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l’officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d’actes existants que l’on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l’on proposera d’insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l’avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

LA Compagnie de chemin de fer du Parc et de l'Ile de Montréal s'adressera au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte à l'effet d'étendre ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations et lui permettant de les exercer par sections, confirmant les contrats passés avec les municipalités et autres, autorisant des actions-priorité, lui permettant de s'engager dans des entreprises ayant pour but de développer le trafic, l'autorisant à conclure un contrat avec une compagnie de construction pour le parachèvement et équipement de ses lignes, avec les pouvoirs nécessaires à cette dernière compagnie, aussi concernant la compétence des directeurs, et pour d'autres fins.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solliciteur de la requérante.

Montréal, 15 janvier 1896. 29–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant l'acte constitutif de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Kingston et Pontiac ; et aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter l'entreprise de la compagnie.

A. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté 23 décembre 1895. 26–9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie d'améliorations de la Rivière-Rouge," autorisée à effectuer et compléter les travaux suivants, savoir :—(*a.*) Améliorer la navigation de la rivière Rouge, et y créer des pouvoirs hydrauliques ; (*b.*) Construire des écluses, digues et autres travaux à cet effet ; (*c.*) Construire un canal reliant les eaux du lac Manitoba avec la rivière Assiniboine, et exproprier des terrains dans ce but ; (*d.*) Posséder, contrôler et naviguer des vapeurs et autres vaisseaux sur les dites eaux ; (*e.*) Construire, posséder et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone en rapport avec les dites améliorations ; (*f.*) Utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique et transmettre le dit pouvoir pour des fins électriques ou autres ; (*g.*) Imposer des péages et droits sur les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, et leurs cargaisons, passant dans les dites écluses et améliorations, et les prélever ; (*h.*) Faire tous autres actes et choses nécessaires aux fins de la dite compagnie.

O'CONNOR ET HOGG,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 24 décembre 1895. 26–9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres

patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Acadian Steamship Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Acquérir, posséder, naviguer, gérer et entretenir le steamship *Acadian* enregistré à Montréal, et tout navire, steamship ou autre embarcation qu'il sera jugé convenable ou nécessaire aujourd'hui ou en tout temps à l'avenir d'ajouter ou de substituer au dit steamship ; d'y transporter des effets, articles, marchandises, fret et cargaisons de toute espèce, tels que des passagers, la malle, et autre trafic, entre tels ports dans toutes les parties du monde que la compagnie jugera à propos ; acheter et vendre et faire le trafic de cargaisons et de marchandises pour fret, rémunération ou autrement ; et généralement faire toute autre chose propre ou de nature à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions sera $12,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera cent vingt, et le montant de chaque sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Dobell, marchand, Montréal ; Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald, bourgeois, de Sydney, Cap-Breton ; John Delisle, capitaine au long cours, Saint-Jean d'Orléans, Québec ; Henry E. Hardisty et William Patterson, teneur de livres, tous deux de Montréal ; dont les dits Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald et William Henry Archibald, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN,
Solliciteur des requérants.
Montréal, 6 février 1896. 32-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie Robert Mitchell" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont—

(*a.*) Acquérir, prendre à son nom et continuer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par Robert Mitchell sous les nom et raison de Robert Mitchell et Cie ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de toutes sortes de métaux, y compris les ouvrages en cuivre de tous genres, poser des appareils à gaz et électriques, et des fils électriques, fondre le cuivre, travailler le cuivre rouge et le ferblanc, faire l'électro-placage, la plomberie et le posage des tuyaux à vapeur de toutes sortes, y compris la manufacture des compteurs à gaz, à eau et à électricité, et tout ouvrage s'y rattachant ; avec le droit aussi de passer des contrats pour la manufacture et la vente de tous ces matériaux et l'installation de tout ouvrage s'y rattachant, et faire toute opération d'une nature semblable ou en découlant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille (2,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Mitchell, manufacturier, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturier, Norman Mitchell, étudiant, Ewing Smith, surintendant, et William Stanhouse, contremaître, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 29 janvier 1896. 31-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Carsley, Fils et Compagnie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de trois cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trente mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie projetée sera "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines à marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines servant à disposer des matières postales, et des brevets déjà délivrés ou qui seront délivrés pour ces inventions au Canada et au Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays délivrés à Charles F. Brown pour les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous privilèges de tous genre et nature accordés ou conférés en vertu des dits brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines comprises dans ces brevets, ou tout perfectionnement à icelles, avec pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, Irlande, Ecosse, Pays de Galles ou Canada, ou dans aucun de ces pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets à l'avantage de la compagnie pour tous perfectionnements dans ces machines, et faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à mener à bonne fin l'industrie de la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusets, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et la majorité desquels sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 17 janvier 1896. 30-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédiier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; et Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Standard Gas Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des outillages à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b.*) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz, et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour les entretenir et utiliser dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs au Canada ; et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c.*) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour augmenter la puissance éclairante et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz d'eau carburé pour usage dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la fabrication, l'éclairage et autres fins ; et les utiliser et en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir, vendre et disposer de tous droits d'invention relatifs aux dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada No. 44,943, sous la désignation de "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process" ;

(*e.*) Acheter, acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour le chauffage, l'éclairage, la cuisine, la fabrication ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et se rattachant à ces choses.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), de la valeur de dix piastres ($10) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, et Patrick Francis Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et les dits Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross et William P. O'Brien seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et sujets de Sa Majesté.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 14 janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Gault Frères et Cie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir et continuer les affaires mercantiles et manufacturières ci-devant faites en la cité de Montréal et par tout le Canada par la maison de commerce Gault Frères et Cie., aujourd'hui dissoute par suite du décès de feu Robert Leslie Gault, un de ses membres ; pour la manufacture, l'importation et la vente d'articles, effets et marchandises, et généralement faire les opérations de manufacturiers, marchands et négociants par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie en Canada, sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie est de sept cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en sept mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont,—Andrew Frederick Gault, de la cité de Montréal, marchand ; Robert Walters MacDougall, du même lieu, marchand ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, du même lieu, marchand ; James Rodger, du même lieu, marchand ; Charlotte L. Dorwin, veuve de feu Robert Leslie Gault, Andrew Frederick Gault et James Rodger, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite, en leur qualité d'exécutrice et d'exécuteurs testamentaires à la succession de feu Robert Leslie Gault, en son vivant de la dite cité de Montréal, marchand.

6. Les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie seront Andrew Frederick Gault, Robert Walters MacDougall, Leslie Hamilton Gault et James Rodger sus-nommés, qui tous résident en Canada.

DAVIDSON ET RITCHIE,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 8 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Smoke Preventer Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont les suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des appareils fumivores et autres inventions pour combattre l'incommodité de la fumée, acquérir des brevets d'invention et autres droits, et manufacturer et accorder des licences pour manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets, ou autrement en disposer ; et généralement faire toutes autres opérations nécessaires à la dite industrie ou s'y rattachant, par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de dix mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—John Macfarlane, de la ville de Westmount, manufacturier ; Smeaton White, éditeur, William John White, avocat, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, et Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal ; dont les dits John Macfarlane, Smeaton White et William John White seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 7 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Compagnie Internationale de dragage et de construction."

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de faire les opérations d'entrepreneurs en général, et comme tels entreprendre la construction de travaux publics et autres, dragage, sauvetage, touage et l'exploitation des mines, avec pouvoir d'acquérir et de posséder des vaisseaux à vapeur et à voiles, et aussi louer et acquérir des propriétés de toutes sortes, y compris les mines et carrières, et les faire valoir et les exploiter, et posséder, construire et faire fonctionner des chemins de fer, et généralement faire toutes autres opérations propres à atteindre le but que se propose la dite compagnie par tout le Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Nicholas K. Connolly, de la cité de Québec, entrepreneur ; James Swift, de la cité de Kingston, marchand ; John Connor, de la cité de Saint-Jean, Nouveau-Brunswick, marchand ; Michael Connolly, de la cité de Montréal, entrepreneur, et Félix Carbray, de la cité de Québec, marchand.

7. Les dits Nicholas K. Connolly, John Connor, et Michael Connolly seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 7 janvier 1896. 28-6

AVIS DIVERS.

CHEMIN DE FER CANADIEN DU PACIFIQUE.

Avis aux actionnaires.

LA quinzième assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie pour l'élection des directeurs et la transaction des affaires en général aura lieu mercredi le 1er jour d'avril prochain, au bureau principal de la compagnie à Montréal, à midi.

L'assemblée sera rendue spéciale dans le but de consentir à des arrangements faits par les directeurs de la compagnie avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canada-Sud, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Michigan Central, et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Rivière Hudson, pour le règlement et l'échange du trafic passant entre le chemin de fer de la compagnie et les chemins de fer des autres compagnies respectivement, et pour la division et la répartition des péages, taux et charges au sujet de ce trafic, et aussi pour approuver un arrangement à l'effet de louer à la compagnie une ligne d'embranchement que construira la Compagnie de chemin de fer Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo entre Hamilton et Toronto pour une période de cinquante ans ou moins, selon les circonstances, le loyer étant un percentage des recettes nettes sur le dit embranchement, le tout tel qu'énoncé dans des conventions qui ont été exécutées, sujet entre autres choses à l'approbation de Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Conseil tel que prescrit par l'Acte des chemins de fer du Canada, et au consentement des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique.

Les livres de transferts des actions ordinaires de la compagnie seront fermés à Montréal et New York, mardi le 3 de mars, et à Londres à 3 heures p.m. vendredi, le 21 de février.

Les livres des actions-priorité seront fermés à 3 heures p.m. de mardi le 10 de mars. Tous les livres seront rouverts jeudi le 2 d'avril.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 10 février 1896. 33-5

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

Constituée par Charte Royale.

LES directeurs de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord ont résolu de déclarer, sauf audition à une réunion des propriétaires convoquée pour le 3 proximo, un dividende, libre de la taxe sur le revenu, de deux pour cent ou vingt chelins par part, faisant quatre pour cent pour l'année, laissant environ £3,700 à porter au prochain compte.

Par ordre de la cour,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street,
Londres, E.C., 4 février 1896. 32–4

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale de la Compagnie du pont de Montréal, pour l'élection de directeurs, aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 97 rue St. Jacques, Montréal, samedi, le septième jour de mars 1896, à onze heures a.m.

A. C. WURTELE,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Montréal, 29 janvier 1896. 32–4

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack sont notifiés par le présent qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la compagnie, à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 11.30 a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un arrangement à l'effet de fusionner la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest, lequel arrangement a été conclu entre les directeurs respectifs des dites compagnies de chemin de fer le 17e jour de décembre 1895, sauf approbation du parlement, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32–5

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest sont par le présent notifiés qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la compagnie à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 10.30 a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un arrangement à l'effet de fusionner la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack, lequel arrangement a été conclu entre les directeurs respectifs des dites compagnies de chemin de fer le 17e jour de décembre 1895, sauf approbation du parlement, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32–3

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack sont par le présent notifiés qu'une assemblée spéciale aura lieu au bureau principal de la dite compagnie à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 11 heures a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un affermage projeté par la dite compagnie (sauf approbation du parlement) de la partie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer sise entre Valleyfield et Beauharnois, dans la Puissance du Canada, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32–5

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Atlantique et Lac Supérieur, pour l'élection de directeurs et la transaction des affaires en général, aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 97 rue St. Jacques, Montréal, samedi, le septième jour de mars 1896, à midi.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 28 janvier 1896. 32–4

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

Ottawa, 18th February, 1896.

John Sinclair, Esquire, late Captain, 5th Royal Irish Lancers: to be Governor General's Secretary, *vice* Arthur J. L. Gordon, C.M.G., resigned.

PROCLAMATION.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of
Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS in and by the Revised Statutes of Canada, chaptered 182, intituled "An Act respecting Penitentiaries," it is amongst other things in effect enacted, that the Governor in Council may declare, from time to time, by proclamation to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, that any tract of land within Canada, of which the boundaries shall be particularly defined in the proclamation, is a penitentiary and is to be so held within the meaning of the said Act, and by such proclamation may declare for what part of Canada the same shall be a penitentiary;

And whereas We have seen fit to ordain and declare that the tracts of land situate in the Province of Manitoba, and hereinafter described, are a Penitentiary and are to be so held within the meaning of the Act, as a Penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and the District of Keewatin:

Now Know Ye, that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We do hereby declare in virtue of the said Act, that the tracts of land situate in the Province of Manitoba, and described as follows, to wit:—

(*a*.) The south-east quarter of Section Two, in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian, in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less;

(*b*.) The south-west quarter of Section Two, in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian, in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and

(*c*) The north-west quarter of Section Two in the Thirteenth Township and Second Range east of the Principal Meridian in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, are a Penitentiary and are to be so held within the meaning of the said Act, as a Penitentiary for the Province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and the District of Keewatin, in Our Dominion of Canada.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-THIRD day of JANUARY, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

31-4

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

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[504]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum, dated 5th February, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 17th June, 1890, Mr. Thomas Goggin made homestead entry for the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian ; that from the time of his entry until the summer of 1895, Mr. Goggin resided upon his homestead for about three months in each year, and made considerable improvements on the land, consisting of forty acres of cultivation, a house, stables and well, and one and a half miles of fencing, as well as keeping upwards of thirty head of cattle and horses.

The Minister further states that the residence put in upon the homestead by Mr. Goggin, is not sufficient to entitle him to a free patent for the land, and it is represented that it would be difficult for Mr. Goggin to commence his duties afresh and reside on the land for six months in each of three ensuing years, but that he is willing to purchase the land at a fair valuation, and that the Homestead Inspector reported in the month of June of last year that the value of the quarter-section in question was $1 per acre ; the soil being sandy, with some parts scrubby, and fifty acres being taken up with large muskegs.

The Minister, under the circumstances, recommends that he be authorized to sell the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian to Mr. Thomas Goggin at the rate of $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

34-4

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[312]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 23rd January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the Department of Indian Affairs has made application for an additional area of land on Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, to be set apart and added to the present reserve at Grand Rapids, for the use of the Band of Indians located at that point.

The Minister further states that the tract proposed to be added to the present Reserve, embracing an area of 1899 acres, is coloured "green" on the accompanying plan. In asking for this additional grant the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs points out the fact that the Surveyor employed by the Department of Indian Affairs to lay off the addition to the reserve reports that fully one-half of both the original and the new reserve is composed of muskeg, and is therefore valueless for purposes of cultivation. The lands in question are situate in unsurveyed territory, and there would appear to be no objection to their appropriation for the purpose stated.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the area coloured "green" on the accompanying map, be set apart and secured for the purposes of an additional reserve for the Indians of Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

33-4

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[426]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 81, Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Wrecks, Casualties and Salvage," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a district for the purposes of the Act shall be and the same is hereby established in the Province of Ontario, the limits of which shall embrace all the waters of Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, lying within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, from the north limit of the Township of Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton, southwardly to the southern limit of the Town of Sarnia, in said County.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

33-4

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[269]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba in Council, did, on the 13th September, 1895, establish a public road across the north-east quarter of Section 35 and the north-west quarter of Section 36, both in Township 13, Range 27 west of the Principal Meridian, and now requests that the necessary sanction, under the provisions of the Act respecting roads and road allowances, be granted, and that the unpatented land forming the said public highway be forthwith transferred to and vested in the Province of Manitoba,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 30, intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting roads and road allowances in the Province of Manitoba," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the opening of that portion of the said road across the north-west quarter of Section 36, coloured pink on the accompanying plan, shall be and the same is hereby granted and the unpatented land forming the said public highway transferred to and vested in the Province of Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

33-4

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[427]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Allan McPherson, of Forest, in the County of Lambton, to be Receiver of Wreck for the district embracing all the waters of Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, lying within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, from the north limit of the Township of Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton, southwardly to the southern limit of the Town of Sarnia, in said County.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

33-4

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that, in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-west Territories, as watering places for stock, and as approaches to the water, the lands described in the schedule annexed hereto, shall be and the same are hereby set apart and reserved for the same purpose.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Section.		Township.	Range.	Meridian.	—
Part.	No.				
N½ of NW¼	17	9	27	4	
S½ of SW¼	20	9	27	4	
SW¼	12	10	27	4	
SW¼	36	10	27	4	
NW¼	10	10	28	4	
N½ of NW¼	14	10	28	4	
L. S. 7	20	10	28	4	
N½ of SE¼	22	10	28	4	
NE¼	24	10	28	4	
S½	36	10	28	4	
SE¼	24	10	29	4	
W½	20	10	29	4	
W½ of E½	20	10	29	4	
NE¼	36	10	30	4	
SW¼	6	11	26	4	
NE¼	28	11	27	4	
N½	32	11	27	4	
NW¼	6	11	28	4	
NE¼	32	11	28	4	
NE¼	1	11	29	4	
W½ of SW¼	3	11	29	4	
E½ of SE¼	4	11	29	4	
S½	12	11	29	4	
E½	17	11	29	4	
W½ of NE¼	19	11	29	4	
E½ of NW¼	19	11	29	4	
E½ of NE¼	20	11	29	4	
SW¼	32	12	28	4	
N½ of NW¼	34	12	29	4	
S½	2	12	30	4	
W½ of SE¼	13	12	30	4	
S½ of NW¼	13	12	30	4	
S½ of NW¼	14	12	30	4	
L. S. 13	16	13	28	4	
N½ of NE¼	19	13	28	4	
L. S. 4	21	13	28	4	
NW¼	28	13	28	4	
S½ of SE¼	30	13	28	4	
S½ of SW¼	3	13	29	4	
W½	24	13	29	4	
L. S. 11, 12, 15	28	13	29	4	
L. S. 7, 9, 10	34	13	29	4	
NE¼	26	13	30	4	
SW¼	18	14	28	4	East of Beaver Creek.
NW¼	32	14	28	4	
L. S. 16	4	14	29	4	
SW¼	5	14	29	4	
S½	12	14	29	4	
E½	14	14	29	4	
L. S. 4	16	14	29	4	
N½ of NE¼	24	14	29	4	East of Creek.
N½ of NW¼	24	14	29	4	do
SW¼	36	14	29	4	
S½ of SW¼	4	15	28	4	
E½	9	15	28	4	
NW¼	10	15	28	4	
NE¼	30	16	29	4	
NW¼	16	39	24	4	
NE¼	13	12	1	5	
NE¼	12	13	1	5	
L. S. 6, 7	36	13	1	5	
L. S. 16	30	15	1	5	
L. S. 1, 4, 7, 8	32	15	1	5	
E½	36	15	2	5	
N½	34	18	2	5	
NW¼	14	19	1	5	
N½ and SW¼	16	19	1	5	
N½ and SW¼	18	19	1	5	
SW¼	23	19	1	5	
NE¼	32	19	1	5	
NW¼	33	19	1	5	
All	2	19	2	5	
E½	10	19	2	5	
NW¼	22	19	2	5	
NE¼	26	19	2	5	
SE¼	28	19	2	5	
L. S. 1	35	19	2	5	
W½	36	19	2	5	
L. S. 15	7	19	3	5	
SE¼	12	19	3	5	
All	4	20	1	5	
SE¼	5	20	1	5	
L. S. 13	7	20	1	5	
W½	10	20	1	5	
L. S. 13, 14	17	20	1	5	
W½	18	20	1	5	
S½ and NE¼	19	20	1	5	
SW¼	20	20	1	5	
E½	22	20	1	5	
That portion	6	20	2	5	S. and E. of S. branch of Sheep Creek.
do W½	22	20	2	5	do
do	27	20	2	5	do
do	35	20	2	5	S. and E. of Sheep Creek.
do	25	20	2	5	S. and W. of Sheep Creek.
NE¼	12	20	2	5	
SE¼	13	20	2	5	
That portion	1	20	3	5	S. of S. Fork of Sheep Creek.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of "The Harbour Masters Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. William Oakes, of Bridgewater, in the County of Lunenburg, and Province of Nova Scotia, to be Harbour Master for the said Port of Bridgewater, *vice* Mr. Joseph R. Whyman, retired.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John McKinnon, of Murray Harbour South, King's County, P.E.I., to be Wharfinger of the Government wharf at Murray Harbour South, King's County, P.E.I., in the room of Richard Murley, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, advise that the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1895, be cancelled, it having been observed that certain of the lands therein reserved for the purpose of the Indian Department, are already included in an Indian Reserve, or reserved for or disposed of for other purposes.

JOHN J. McGEE,
32–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by Order in Council of the 13th December, 1886, the fractional west half, and a strip of five chains in width along the east side of St. Mary's River, in the south-east quarter of Section 18, Township 7, Range 21 west of the 4th Dominion Lands Meridian, were reserved for stock watering purposes.

The Minister further states that Mr. George Russell, the owner of the fractional east half of Section 18, has applied to be permitted to acquire the said reserved lands and has offered in exchange therefor that portion of the north-east quarter of Section 18, situated north of Pot Hole River, and a strip off the southerly portion of the south-east quarter of the said section lying east of the St. Mary's River, shown coloured *red* on the annexed map, the total area of the two blocks to be equal to the area of the land he desires to acquire. Mr. Russell has also offered to incur the expense of making any survey which may be found necessary.

Mr. William Pearce, the superintendent of mines, has examined the said lands, and has reported that there is no objection to meeting Mr. Russell's wishes in this matter.

The Minister recommends that the proposed exchange be sanctioned.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
32–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 21st December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company, as the successors of Messrs. Nathan and Mohun, have been authorized under the several Orders in Council in that behalf to purchase a tract of about 15,000 acres in extent known as the Pitt River Meadows, at the rate of $5.75 per acre, so soon as they shall have reclaimed these lands by dyking and drainage.

The Minister states that by an Order in Council of the 7th March, 1893, for the reasons therein stated, this company was required to consent to the inclusion of that portion of the lands lying south of the Lillooet River, and containing about 2,034 acres, in the reclamation scheme of the Maple Ridge Dyking Commissioners who were dyking and draining certain adjacent lands under the provisions of The British Columbia Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act of 1894. A question thereupon arose as to the power of commissioners working under a Provincial Statute to levy assessments upon Dominion lands, and the Minister of Justice expressed the opinion that assessments to defray the cost of dyking which might be levied upon any lands brought under the operation of the said British Columbia Drainage Act, would constitute a tax within the meaning of section 125 of The British North America Act. An Order in Council was therefore passed on the 13th July, 1895, permitting the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company to make a division of the tract of 2,034 acres lying south of the Lillooet River, amongst its shareholders for the purpose of enabling them individually to bring these lands under the operation of the local Drainage Act. By that Order in Council the Minister of the Interior was authorized to convey to such shareholders, individually, without waiting for the completion of the drainage, such portions of the tract in question as may fall to them respectively, upon filing in the Department of the Interior, certified copies of resolutions, under the seal of the company, duly authorizing the division of the said 2,034 acres as well as conveyances executed in proper form by the company to each individual purchaser, as aforesaid, and upon payment of the price originally stipulated, namely, $5.75 per acre.

The Minister further states that it has been represented to him that in the reclamation of the said 2,034 acres the Maple Ridge Dyking Commissioners have expended a very large sum of money in erecting a dyke, which, however, was found insufficient to protect the land against the floods of 1894; that an additional expenditure of about $46,000 has been found necessary to further raise the dyke, and that on account of this heavy expenditure it has been found necessary to greatly increase the rate of the assessments levied by the Commissioners. The President of the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company therefore, acting on behalf of the shareholders of that company amongst whom the said 2,034 acres have been divided, and on whom the burden of the increased assessments falls, asks that the price of these lands be reduced to $1 an acre.

The Minister is of opinion that, in view of the position in which the shareholders of the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company find themselves, as above stated, and also of the fact that the price of Dominion lands in the New Westminster District, which was $5 per acre when the company tendered for the Pitt River Meadow lands, has been reduced by an Order in Council of the 11th July, 1895, to $1 an acre, this application is deserving of favourable consideration, he therefore recommends that the Order in Council of the 13th July, 1895, be amended by reducing the price of that portion of the tract to be reclaimed, lying south of the Lillooet River, as shown coloured green on the annexed map, and containing about 2,034 acres, from $5.75 to $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the above for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
32–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the Shipping of Seamen," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint the Reverend Mr. Keen, to be Shipping Master for the Port of Massett Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
31–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a Shipping Office shall be and the same is hereby established at the Port of Massett Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island, in the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
31-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 24th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the regulations relating to the quarantine and transit of United States cattle through Canada shall be and the same are hereby amended in such way as to allow shipment of United States cattle from the port of St. John, in New Brunswick, subject to the following conditions :—

1. That the regulations relating to the inspection and isolation of United States cattle passing through Canada in transit, from one United States port to another, be made applicable to cattle shipped from the port of St. John.

2. That such cattle not having pratique in Canada but simply passing through in bond be shipped as United States and not Canadian cattle.

JOHN J. McGEE,
31-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 19th February, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8366. "Oh Tell Me Beloved, Why!" Words by C. A. Gifford. Music by Charles E. Brooke. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Ltd.), London, England, 14th February, 1896.

8367. "Jollity March." By W. O. Stevens, Toronto, Ont., 14th February, 1896.

8368. "The Perry-Dick System for Tabulating and Retaining Information as to the Capital, Credit, &c., of Merchants, Professional Men, Agents, Clerks, Mechanics and Labourers in every Village, Town or City in the Dominion of Canada." George Burdette Perry and Thomas Fraser Dick, Hamilton, Ont., 15th February, 1896.

8369. "England's Free Trade." (Its effect on Colonial Interests and English Agriculture. How it may affect her Factories.) By John Mothersill, Township of East Whitby, County of Ontario, Ont., 17th February, 1896.

8370. "Special Chattel Mortgage." (Form.) Henry Thomas Flynn, Toronto, Ont., 18th February, 1896.

8371. "In the Woods and On the Waters." (Book.) By John A. Murdoch. Walpole Murdoch, Pilot Mound, Man., 18th February, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
34-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of February 1896, whereby the total capital stock of "The Carey Wire Sewing Machine Company" (Limited) is increased from the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars to the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand (350,000) dollars, such increase to be divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
32—3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 27th day of January, 1896, incorporating Harold Gruner, Arthur Wellesly Rowland, William Adams, all of the Town of Okotoks, ranchers ; Henry William Christian Meyer, barrister-at-law, and John D. O'Neill, rancher, both of the City of Calgary, in the District of Alberta, North-west Territories, for the following purposes, viz :—For the purpose of acquiring, owning and supplying water, or water rights, and of irrigating lands, and therein to carry on the business of irrigators and water dealers, and to authorize and acquire the payment of rents, tolls, and other returns, for any lands which may be irrigated or for the supply and sale of water to the same or any persons and to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, such lands as may be necessary for the purposes of the company, and also to construct and operate such ditches, dams, reservoirs and other works, as may be considered necessary for the purposes of the said company in and about Township Twenty, Range Twenty-nine, west of the Fourth Initial Meridian, in the North-west Territories, and to hold and sell, and to dispose of the said lands, ditches, dams, reservoirs and other works, and to acquire and deal in patents, and patent rights in connection with such lands, ditches, dams, reservoirs and works, by the name of "The Okotoks Irrigation Company" (Limited) with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
32-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of February, 1896, incorporating Alexander Lumsden, contractor, Nicholas Charles Sparks, capitalist, George Halsey Perley, capitalist, Henry Peareth Hawden Brumell, mining engineer, and William Robert Askwith, mining engineer, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz. :—(*a.*) To acquire by purchase or otherwise a tract or tracts of mineral lands in the Province of Quebec and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, and to work and develope the ressources of the same ; (*b.*) To carry on the business of exploring for, mining and gathering graphite, iron, lead, nickel, copper, silver, gold and other metals, minerals, and ores in such form as the same may be found throughout the Dominion of Canada ; (*c.*) To dig for, mine, crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores, and forward, ship, or sell the same either in crude or other form throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, and for such purposes to establish works, factories and warehouses and to operate the same ; (*d.*) To purchase or acquire from any individual in whole or in part any business of a nature or character similar to the business which this company is authorized to carry on, as also the goodwill and any lands, and property, privileges, rights, contracts and liabilities appertaining to any such business in whole or in part ; (*e.*) To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate and use steam and other vessels so far as may be necessary or expedient for the conveyance of the products of the company's mines or other like purposes of the company ; (*f.*)

To aid by way of bonus, gift or money, or otherwise in the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of steam or other tugs, steam boats, barges and other boats running from or to or connecting with the lands and properties of the company ; (*g.*) To build, construct and maintain all necessary wharves and warehouses and to make, build, provide and carry on, use and work tramways to be operated by steam, electric or other power, telegraph and telephone lines, reservoirs, aqueducts, canals, dams, water power, roads, streets and other works which may be found necessary or convenient for the objects of the company ; (*h.*) To purchase and sell graphite, iron, lead, nickel, copper, silver, gold and all other metals, minerals and ores found anywhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (*i.*) To acquire for the purposes aforesaid or any one or more of them by purchase, location or otherwise, water leases, water privileges and water rights and to dig ditches and canals and to build and construct flumes, ditches, aqueducts, works and any other system of water ways and to convey water from one place to another by any means the company may deem expedient ; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire shares, debentures and securities of other similar companies as a consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to such similar companies in the ordinary course of business ; (*k.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire any patent or patents for any invention for or relating to any of the purposes aforesaid which the company may see fit, and to sell any patent or patents acquired by them, or any rights of selling, using or manufacturing thereunder respectively.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any private rights or to confer on the said company the right of building, bridges or piers or works over any navigable river in Canada, without the consent of the Governor in Council, or of erecting posts or placing their lines of telegraph or telephone upon the line of any railway without the consent of the company or parties to whom such railway belongs.

Provided also that any message in relation to the administration of justice, the arrest of criminals or the discovery or prosecution of crime, and Government messages or despatches shall always be transmitted in preference to any other message or despatch, if required by any person connected with the administration of Justice, or any person thereunto authorized by any Minister of Canada, by the name of "The North American Graphite Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

32—3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st January, 1895 and 1896.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,348,155 64	7,523,744 55
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,822,335 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,240,993 12	22,415,677 62
Savings Banks	42,841,397 13	45,084,648 19
Trust Funds	8,258,014 50	8,307,502 68
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,720,427 39	1,874,102 80
Total Gross Debt	317,863,873 15	321,661,630 11
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,178,940 09	35,189,336 95
Other Investments	7,217,167 79	5,263,137 95
Province Accounts	10,919,856 12	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,140,446 60	17,150,094 87
Total Assets	68,456,410 60	68,526,057 17
Total Net Debt	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
do 31st December	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
Increase of Debt	3,473,458 06	2,397,493 44

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of January, 1895.	Total to 31st January, 1895.	Month of January, 1896.	Total to 31st January, 1896.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,409,793 94	9,918,567 78	1,857,507 11	11,530,232 33
Excise	596,652 15	4,657,750 95	616,101 85	4,724,694 30
Post Office	296,236 03	1,651,236 03	318,857 29	1,723,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	198,415 40	2,193,327 58	233,510 49	2,183,558 42
Miscellaneous	354,249 00	833,950 26	372,368 91	857,867 65
Total	2,855,346 52	19,254,832 60	3,398,345 65	21,020,209 99
EXPENDITURE	6,000,790 79	20,130,209 08	5,961,685 41	19,499,716 84

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	240,466 18	1,678,232 45	134,285 23	1,697,981 81
Dominion Lands	6,304 07	50,742 30	3,910 73	38,904 38
Railway Subsidies	503,602 00	1,106,607 00	125,300 00	674,782 00
Total	750,372 25	2,835,581 75	263,495 96	2,411,668 19

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, for Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 6th February, 1896.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	221,437 25					
$1 & $2	6,739,916 00					
$4	330,828 00					
$5, $10 & $20	8,845 37					
$50 & $100	235,250 00					
$500 & $1000	12,148,000 00					
Total	19,684,276 62					

Fractional Notes	$221,437 25
Provincial Notes	29,531 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	6,722,379 50
Dominion Fours	330,828 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,588,300 00
Toronto "	3,400,800 00
Halifax "	662,500 00
St. John "	1,182,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,500 00
Charlottetown "	140,000 00
Victoria "	227,500 00
Total	$19,684,276 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st January, 1896	$7,921,500 78
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000	1,946,666 67
	$9,868,167 45
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,684,276 62	4,921,069 15
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$4,947,098 30
Unguaranteed Debentures	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,684,276.62	14,763,207 46
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	$2,486,792 54

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$4,947,098 30
" Unguaranteed Debentures	2,486,792 54
Total excess	$7,433,890 84

Fred. Toller,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 13th February, 1896.

33 tf

Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of January, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	331,839 71	
Malt	67,153 00	
Malt Liquor	35 70	
Tobacco	165,210 94	
Cigars	45,414 52	
Inspection of Petroleum	4,001 65	
Manufactures in Bond	2,496 95	
Seizures	965 78	
Other Receipts	1,602 50	
Total Excise Revenue		618,720 75
Culling Timber		1 60
Hydraulic and other Rents		1,370 00
Minor Public Works		897 25
Inspection of Weights and Measures		3,105 09
Gas Inspection		1,752 00
Electric Light Inspection		327 50
Law Stamps		470 25
Other Revenues		262 00
Grand Total Revenue		626,906 44

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 17th February, 1896.

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Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st January, 1896.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 6,237 00	2,841 11
Animals	8,817 00	1,987 74
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	58 398 00	15,203 56
Brass and manufactures of	28,427 00	7,994 58
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	96,985 00	22,635 69
Flour	8,072 00	2,233 14
Meal, Corn and Oat	8,744 00	1,861 02
Rice	11,295 00	8,153 39
Other Breadstuffs	17,744 00	3,892 83
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	25,025 00	7,599 05
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	5,966 00	1,789 80
Coal, Bituminous	280,904 00	89,590 47
Copper, manufactures of	2,170 00	554 25
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	52,045 00	13,093 18
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	503,739 00	150,053 13
Cottons, Clothing,	47,839 00	16,007 62
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	30,952 00	4,137 94
" Thread on Spools	33,961 00	8,490 90
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	58,859 00	16,978 97
Drugs and Medicines	77,077 00	19,339 18
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	27,526 00	8,303 98
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	110,616 00	31,479 66
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	102,252 00	30,677 95
All other Fancy Goods	20,374 00	6,321 45
Fish and products of	50,035 00	6,398 50
Fruits and Nuts dried	58,192 00	19,397 41
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	59,614 00	8,415 76
" All other	4,478 00	1,291 14
Furs, Manufactures of	16,916 00	2,741 04
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	27,217 00	8,196 83
" Window Glass	3,243 00	656 48
" Plate-Glass	12,469 00	2,713 82
" All other Manufactures of.	12,535 00	2,641 23
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	5,635 00	1,513 96
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	35,175 00	10,187 62
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	119,225 00	35,767 50
" All other	73,345 00	22,003 40
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	53,190 00	5,354 43
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	18,938 00	4,911 60
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	96,964 00	28,561 32
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$126,528 00	36,094 84
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	33,146 00	11,763 36
" Stoves and Castings	11,592 00	3,025 83
" Tubing	34,675 00	7,352 89
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	152,064 00	40,839 57
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	44,445 00	11,939 61
Lead and manufactures of	7,596 00	1,650 44
Leather, all kinds	58,207 00	9,779 20
" Boots and Shoes	16,552 00	4,137 38
" All other manufactures of Leather	7,275 00	1,824 47
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	8,290 00	2,037 44
Metals and manufactures of	21,290 00	6,243 69
Musical Instruments	20,190 00	5,143 30
Oil, Mineral and Products of	78,634 00	52,568 40
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	8,957 00	1,791 40
" All other	45,907 00	10,621 53
Paints and Colours	23,129 00	2,754 45
Paper, Envelopes, &c	73,701 00	22,645 51
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	2,936 00	1,035 20
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	43,821 00	14,451 64
" Butter, Cheese	1,737 00	299 29
Seeds and Roots	63,994 00	6,461 63
Silk, manufactures of	351,672 00	106,309 07
Soap, all kinds	20,586 00	5,375 99
Spices, ground and unground	14,049 00	2,182 28
Spirits, all kinds	57,711 00	140,090 82
Wines, Sparkling	9,544 00	2,567 07
" other than Sparkling	20,159 00	13,666 85
Sugar	1,137,756 00	295,644 53
Molasses & Syrups	45,357 00	4,135 99
Tobacco and Cigars	20,982 00	22,092 12
Vegetables.	4,638 00	1,201 54
Wood, manufactures of	44,708 00	9,512 39
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	86,613 00	25,991 27
" Clothing	27,017 00	9,469 91
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c	226,097 00	72,076 29
" Dress Goods	393,566 00	117,349 18
" Knitted Goods	55,306 00	21,319 33
" Shawls	5,731 00	1,432 75
" Yarns	6,918 00	2,070 91
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	43,932 00	14,681 55
All other Dutiable Goods	835,480 00	216,342 17
Total Dutiable Goods	6,563.683 00	1,969,945 71
" Free	2,690,279 00	
Coin and Bullion	492,777 00	
Grand Total	9,746,739 00	1,969,945 71

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st January 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 9,577
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	14,883
Asphaltum or Asphalt	179
Broom Corn	6,529
Coal, Anthracite	301,252
Coffee	66,602
Cotton Waste	18,619
" Raw	541,628
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	131,214
Fish and products of.	36,296
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	34,465
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	5,002
Fur, skins not dressed	34,243
Grease for soap making, &c	25,620
Hides and skins	126,070
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	131,533
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	33,592
Metals, Brass and Copper	31,392
" Steel Rails for Railways	325
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	68,288
" Tin and Zinc	69,483
" Other	12,304
Oils, Vegetable	5,221
Salt	8,466
Settlers' Effects	82,291
Silk, raw	9,105
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	77,132
Tea	178,045
Tobacco Leaf	70,169
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	47,500
Wool	106,468
All other Free Goods	406,786
Total	2,690,279
Coin and Bullion	492,777
Total Free Goods	3,183,056

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 20th February, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of January, 1896.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	590,260	18,304	608,564
do Fisheries	850,259	9,857	860,116
do Forest	727,873	....	727,873
Animals and their produce	1,571,145	60,600	1,631,745
Agricultural Products	766,367	15,995	782,362
Manufactures	697,640	42,746	740,386
Miscellaneous Articles	6,928	4,003	10,931
Totals	5,210,472	151,505	5,361,977
Bullion	11,296	....	11,296
Coin	....	2,653,361	2,653,361
Grand Total	5,221,768	2,804,866	8,026,634

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th February, 1896.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of January, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st December, 1895	27,859,794 01	WITHDRAWALS during month	608,409 43
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	802,343 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,884 59	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st January, 1896	28,058,612 17
	28,667,021 60		28,667,021 60

WM. WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st February, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st January, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st December, 1895.	Deposits for January, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, January, 1896.	Balance, on 31st January, 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	559,432 63	15,231 00	574,663 63	6,573 04	568,090 59
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	732,690 10	18,526 00	751,216 10	12,009 49	739,206 61
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	816,907 72	34,122 00	851,029 72	18,107 43	832,922 29
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	39,609 33	220 00	39,829 33	492 47	39,336 86
Amherst	274,679 21	4,636 00	279,315 21	2,895 59	276,419 62
Annapolis	233,884 64	4,119 00	238,003 64	3,407 40	234,596 24
Arichat	193,467 42	3,549 00	197,016 42	2,321 56	194,694 86
Barrington	175,506 22	2,794 00	178,300 22	4,322 05	173,978 17
Bridgewater	131,343 97	2,222 00	133,565 97	1,775 53	131,790 44
Guysboro'	108,023 80	1,861 00	109,884 80	2,272 14	107,612 66
Halifax	2,588,117 51	40,086 00	2,628,203 51	31,203 49	2,597,000 02
Kentville	303,991 18	5,593 00	309,584 18	4,898 73	304,685 45
Liverpool	257,953 16	2,349 00	260,302 16	1,803 14	258,499 02
Lunenburg	277,496 79	9,988 00	287,484 79	3,456 73	284,028 06
Maitland	61,044 65	689 00	61,733 65	146 00	61,587 65
New Glasgow	377,860 73	4,779 00	382,639 73	3,938 14	378,701 59
Parrsboro'	115,315 17	824 00	116,139 17	911 28	115,227 89
Pictou	294,575 95	4,400 00	298,975 95	4,191 94	294,784 01
Port Hood	119,041 68	1,866 00	120,907 68	1,635 17	119,272 51
Shelburne	116,484 82	2,766 00	119,250 82	821 75	118,429 07
Sherbrooke	68,559 80	794 00	69,353 80	403 00	68,950 80
Wallace	70,807 84	1,507 00	72,314 84	1,094 00	71,220 84
Weymouth	102,295 92	2.438 00	104,733 92	2,381 05	102,352 87
Yarmouth	623,133 37	9.752 00	632,885 37	6,421 57	626,463 80
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	269,488 59	4,314 00	273,802 59	1,743 16	272,059 43
Dalhousie	384,205 97	1,813 00	386,018 97	3,799 20	382,219 77
Fredericton	651,768 28	9,469 00	661,237 28	5,729 60	655,507 68
Newcastle	235,359 34	925 00	236,284 34	1,817 88	234,466 46
St. Andrews	289,843 50	2,072 00	291,915 50	2,790 90	289,124 60
St. John	4,087,332 37	52,347 00	4,139,679 37	41,260 67	4,098,418 70
Woodstock	495,764 39	5,949 00	501,713 39	7,781 74	493,931 65
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,826,783 21	25,697 00	1,852,480 21	32,626 79	1,819,853 42
Summerside	313,156 27	8,557 00	321,713 27	3,321 66	318,391 61
Total	17,195,925 53	286,254 00	17,482,179 53	218,354 29	17,263,825 24

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th February, 1896.

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31st JANUARY, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,495,594 28	180,000 00	24,254 39	9,793,190 53
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,897,614 78	83,000 00	204,362 14	5,184,976 92
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,393,209 06	263,000 00	228,616 53	14,978,167 45

ASSETS.

——	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,380,023 96	....	1,794,664 25	3,263,379 48	1,343,162 78	180,000 00	....	* 484,133 60	10,945,364 07
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec............	....	2,384,517 05	82,500 00	295,813 19	1,657,703 35	894,566 32	83,000 00	69,675 00	103,450 93	5,571,225 84
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,764,541 01	82,500 00	2,090,477 44	4,921,082 83	2,237,729 10	263,000 00	69,675 00	587,584 53	16,516,589 91

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 11th February, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B).	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,53 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,00 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B).	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 20th February, 1896

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st FEBRUARY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Cape Jack	Harbour au Bouche	Antigonishe N.S.	Augustus DeCoste.
Cherrier Street (branch office)	City of Montreal	Montreal East Q.	D. J. Ouimet.
Gordon Bay	Humphrey	Muskoka and Parry Sound. O.	John Joseph Barnes.
Hanford Brook	Simonds	St. John N.B.	Robert McFee.
Hubley Settlement	Halifax	Halifax N.S.	Robert Hubley.
Hureauville	Hawkesbury	Richmond N.S.	Albert Joyce.
Kleefeld	Sec. 32, Tp. 6, R. 5, E. of 1st M.	Provencher M.	Peter W. Reimer.
Mistawasis	Sec. 27, Tp. 48, R. 6, W. of 3rd M.	Sask.	Henry W. Halpin.
Moody's	Dunlop	Gloucester N.B.	Robert Moody.
Molson	Sec. 22, Tp. 12, R. 9, E. of 1st M.	Lisgar M.	L. F. Fulmore.
North Renous (reopened)	Blackville	Northumberland N.B.	Everitt Donovan.
Pearceley (reopened)	Chapman	Muskoka and Parry Sound. O.	Isaac Milsap.
Pleasant Point	Lancaster	St. John N.B.	P. J. McMurray.
River Philip Centre	River Philip	Cumberland N.S.	Lewis Ripley.
St. Ignace de Loyola	Isle St. Ignace	Berthier Q.	J. Massé.
The Narrows	Sec. 14, Tp. 24, R. 10, W. of 1st M.	Lisgar M.	E. Kristjansson.
Welbeck	Bentinck	Grey, S.R. O.	Mrs. Letitia C. Lindsay.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

MacCormac	County of Renfrew, S.R., O.	to Cormac.
Nosbonsing	District of Nipissing, O.	to Bonfield.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Colepaugh	County of Northumberland, N.B.
Palmer Rapids	do Renfrew, S.R., O., closed 16th January.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future:—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, with power to (*a.*) Carry on the business of exploring for, mining, or otherwise acquiring iron, nickel, copper, and other metals, materials, minerals and ores; (*b.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores; (*c.*) To carry on the business generally of smelting metals, minerals and ores, and to manufacture the same, and of manufacturing therefrom as well as in combination with other metals, minerals and ores, substances and materials, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom, including iron, steel and nickel of all kinds and descriptions and all forms; (*d.*) To carry on the business of rolling mills, and the manufacture of iron and steel rails and all kinds and classes of muck bar and refined rolled bar-iron, Bessemer and other kinds and descriptions of steel; (*e.*) To manufacture charcoal, coke and other fuel requisites for the said business; (*f.*) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such real and personal property, easements, premises, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges or other rights necessary or convenient for the business or operations of the company; (*g.*) To erect and establish works, mills, factories, warehouses and other buildings, and to operate the same; (*h.*) To construct tramways and to operate the same by steam, electricity or other motive power; (*i.*) To build, acquire, charter or lease steam and other vessels, boats, piers and wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, aqueducts, dams, water power, roads, and other works in connection with the works of the company, or which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the business of the company, and, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at a general meeting to be duly called for considering the subject, to aid, by way of bonus or otherwise, the construction or maintenance of any of the same or any railways that may serve or promote the company or its interests; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire such articles of merchandise as may be deemed necessary for the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same and any property not further required for the business of the company; (*k.*) To issue paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company for real or personal property, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges, or other rights which may be deemed suitable or necessary for the purposes of the company; (*l.*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise in whole or in part the business, franchises, shares, or other securities, rights, powers or privileges and assets or any of them of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in paid-up or partly paid-up capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not, or wholly or partly in debentures of the company as may be agreed upon. The capital stock to be one million dollars in ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The applicants are John H. Tilden, John Milne, A. T. Wood, William Southam, R. R. Morgan, A. E. Jarvis, George Hope, Cyrus E. Birge, A. Turner, D. Newton and A. B. Osborne, all of Hamilton, Ontario, the first eight are to be the provisional directors of the company.

STAUNTON & O'HEIR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Hamilton, the 15th February, 1896. 34-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the present session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 66, entitled "An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company," by striking out that part of section 10 of the said Act which declares that the said Act shall not come into force unless and until the Company have satisfied the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged the debts referred to in said section 10; and providing in lieu thereof that the Company may deposit with the Bank of Hamilton or some other institution or person a sufficient sum to discharge the said debts, and for other purposes.

E. D. CAHILL, secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.
Dated the 6th February, A.D. 1896. 32–

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are:—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher; James Ross, of Montreal, civil engineer; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronty, physician; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31–9

THE Montreal Park and Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an amending Act, to enlarge its bonding powers and exercise them in sections, to confirm municipal and other contracts, to authorize preference shares, to carry on enterprises for developing traffic, to authorize a contract with a construction company for the completion and equipment of its lines, with necessary powers to the latter company, also respecting the capacity of the directors, and for other business.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for applicant.
Montreal, 15th January, 1896. 29–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point at or near the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, extending through or near the towns of Rossland and Midway, to a point on the Okanagan Lake at or near the town of Penticton, in the Districts of West Kootenay and Osoyoos, British Columbia; with powers to construct, equip, maintain and operate branch lines therefrom to all mines lying in the vicinity thereof; and also to construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines; and to build wharves and docks in connection therewith; together with the powers of acquiring lands, privileges, bonuses or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies; and for all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

F. E. WARD,
Agent for applicant.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1895. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company of the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, or from lines contiguous thereto, of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands; and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, and to change the name of the said company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and to amend section three of the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 62, by adding thereto the words "and may purchase and acquire timber or timber lands for the purposes of the company," and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Co.
Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 27–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called the Red River Improvement Company, with powers to effect and carry out the purposes following, namely:—(*a.*) To improve the navigation of the Red River and create water powers thereon; (*b.*) To build and construct locks, dams and other structures to effect that object; (*c.*) To build and construct a canal to connect the waters of Lake Manitoba with the Assiboine River, and to expropriate lands for these purposes; (*d.*) To own, control and operate steamboats and other vessels upon the said waters; (*e.*) To construct, own and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said improvements; (*f.*) To utilize the said water power and transmit the said power for electric or other purposes; (*g.*) To impose tolls and dues upon steamboats and other vessels, and the cargoes thereof, passing through the said locks and improvements, and to collect the same; (*h.*) To do such other acts and things as may be necessary to carry out the objects of the said company.

O'CONNOR & HOGG,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 24th day of December, 1895.
26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Railway Company, and to extend the time for commencing and completing the works thereby authorized.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 23rd December, 1895. 26–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase or otherwise all patents for new and useful improvements in car axle lubricators of which Arthur W. Wright, of Detroit, is the inventor, to manufacture and sell said improvements, to sell or otherwise dispose of the right to manufacture and sell said improvements, and to do all other things necessary for carrying out the objects above mentioned.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be $50,000, and the number of shares to be 5,000 of $10 each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Bell Wright, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, physician ; William Woollatt, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, general superintendent ; Erie Emma Wright, spinster, Annie Frances Wright, spinster, and Julia Elizabeth Wright, spinster, all of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

6. All of the said applicants are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING, WIGLE & RODD,
34–6 Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follows :—

(*a.*) To purchase and take over the business at present carried on by the firm of J. & H. Taylor, in the City of Montreal, as iron merchants and manufacturers ;

(*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of mechinery, railway supplies, and generally to carry on the business of dealers in iron, steel and other metals ;

(*c.*) To obtain, hold, operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade-marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same ;

(*d.*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same ;

(*e.*) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes of the said company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), divided into six hundred (600) shares of fifty dollars ($50) each.

5. The names in full, addresses and callings of the applicants are as follow :—John Mitford Taylor, of the City of Montreal, engineer ; George A. McLean, of the City of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, manufacturer ; Robert Cowans, manufacturer, William Currie, merchant, and Theodore Charles Haynes, salesman, of the City of Montreal, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 17th February, 1896. 34–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Beaver Bag Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the carrying on in all its branches of the manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description, the manufacture of, calendering, and dealing in jute and cotton cloths, twines and all products thereof ; the printing, stamping and otherwise completing the same ; the acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the capital stock of said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Edward Kirk Greene, jr., merchant, John Leckie Galletti, merchant, Charles Allan Smart, clerk, John Edgar, merchant, and Eben McAdam, clerk, all of the said City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

7. That the said Edward Kirk Greene, jr., John Leckie Galletti and Charles Allan Smart, are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

LAFLEUR & MACDOUGALL,
34–6 Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are to acquire and carry on the business now carried on by The W. R. Gardner Tool Co., at Brockville, Ontario ; and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in edged tools, saws, hammers, and implements of all

kind for working in wood, iron, brass, and other metals and materials ; and to acquire and hold lands and premises for the purposes of mills, factories, shops and buildings in which to carry on the manufacture of the said articles and the said business ; and to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or otherwise, water power privileges for the development of the necessary power for the said manufacturing business.

3. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, and in the Town of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, and its chief place of business is to be at the said Town of Brockville.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $100,000, composed of one thousand shares of the value of $100 each.

5. The names in full, and addresses of each of the said applicants are as follow :—William Reid Gardner, manufacturer, and William McLeod Gardner, manufacturer, both of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, and Province of Ontario ; John Murphy, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, dry goods merchant ; John Adams Bangs, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, banker, and Robert H. Cramm, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, contractor.

6. The said William Reid Gardner, William McLeod Gardner, John Murphy, John Adams Bangs and Robert H. Cramm are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HUTCHESON & FISHER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Brockville, this 7th day of February, A.D. 1896. 33–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Carsley Sons & Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.

3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be thirty thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31–7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 17th January, 1896. 30–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Acadian Steamship Co. (Ltd.)"

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

The acquiring, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining the steamship "Acadian" registered at Montreal, and any other vessel, steamship or craft which may be deemed advisable or necessary, either now or at any future time to add to or substitute for the said steamship, the conveying and carrying thereon goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient, the buying and selling of and dealing in cargoes and merchandise for freight hire or otherwise, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite and conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock is $12,000. The number of shares is to be 120, and the amount of each share is to be of $100.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow : Henry Dobell,

merchant, Montreal; Charles Archibald, and William Henry Archibald, gentlemen, of Sydney, Cape Breton; John Delisle, sea captain, St. Jean d'Orleans, Quebec; Henry E. Hardisty and W. Patterson, both of the City of Montreal; of whom Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald are to be the first or provisional directors.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN.
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 6th February, 1896. 32–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Robert Mitchell Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a*.) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches the business now carried on by Robert Mitchell under the firm name of Robert Mitchell & Co.;

(*b*.) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, gas and electric fitting and electric wiring, brass founding, tin and coppersmithing, plating, plumbing and steam-fitting of all kinds, including the manufacture of gas, water and electric meters and all work connected therewith, with the right to enter into contracts for the manufacture, supply and sale of all such materials and the installation of any work connected therewith, and to do any business of a like nature or incidental thereto.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be two thousand (2,000), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert Mitchell, manufacturer, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturer, Norman Mitchell, student, Ewing Smith, superintendent, and William Stanhouse, foreman, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and all of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 29th January, 1896. 31–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant; Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province, manager; and Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province, merchant; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Standard Gas Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a*.) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b*.) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas, and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns, villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person;

(*c*.) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power, and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns, and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carbureted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes; and to operate and deal in the same;

(*d*.) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters, and more particularly to acquire, use and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44,943, known as The Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process;

(*e*.) To purchase, acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), at ten dollars ($10) each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, and Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross, and William P. O'Brien are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, all of whom are residents in Canada and subjects of Her Majesty.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 14th January, 1896. 29–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "Wm. Kennedy & Sons."

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the following :—The carrying on of a general foundry business including the manufacture, purchase and sale of steel castings, brass castings, malleable and other iron castings and castings of other kinds and classes of metals ;

To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery ;

To obtain, hold and operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same ;

To manufacture, supply, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of patterns and forms for machines and mechanical devices ;

To make surveys, plans, descriptions and specifications for all kinds and descriptions of works and to sell and dispose of the same ;

To engage in, superintend and operate all kinds of hydraulic and civil engineering ;

To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same ;

To acquire the necessary real and personal property, including the lands, buildings, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade and other assets of the business of William Kennedy and Sons, now carried on by them at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, under their own name ;

And to purchase, acquire, hold, lease, sell, transfer and assign real estate and to take and hold mortgages, liens or charges upon real and personal property by way of security or otherwise and to do all acts in respect of each and all of the matters hereinbefore referred to and all such other matters or things as are or become necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the foregoing purposes and to carry on its business in and throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of said company is to be ninety-five thousand dollars ($95,000).

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred and fifty (950), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Matthew Kennedy, foundryman, William Kennedy, civil and hydraulic engineer, Alexander Kennedy, foundryman, David John Kennedy, machinist, Matthew Kennedy the younger, machinist, and Isaac Markle Kennedy, machinist, all of the Town of Owen Sound, in the County of Grey, and Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; of whom the said Matthew Kennedy, William Kennedy and Alexander Kennedy are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

CREASOR & SMITH,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Owen Sound, this 16th day of January, 1896. 29–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act with the agent, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from the South Fork of Sheep Creek, on the S.W. ¼ of Section 22, Township 20, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands :—Part of Sections 19 and 30, Township 20, Range 1, and parts of Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 34 and 35, Township 20, Range 2 west of the 5th Meridian.

E. J. SWANN,
J. S. GIBB,
Trustees and Receivers,
Quorn Ranche Property.
Dated at Calgary, 2nd October, 1895. 34–4

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, with the agent, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from Sheep Creek, on the south-east quarter of Section 25, Township 20, Range 2 west of the 5th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands :—Parts of Sections 27, 28, 29 and 30, Township 20, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian.

JAMES RODGERS,
President Sheep Creek Irrigation Co.
Dated at Calgary, 10th February, 1896. 34–4

THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY
(LIMITED).

(Canadian Company.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the head office of the company, No. 18 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, 25th day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive a statement of the affairs of the company for the year ending 31st December last past, to receive and consider the schedule prepared in terms of section 12 of the Act of incorporation, to elect directors, and for other business.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Wednesday, 11th March, until Wednesday, 25th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
F. C. CAMPBELL,
Secretary-treasurer.
Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of February, 1896.
34–1 37–2

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the stockholders of La Banque du Peuple will be held at the office of the Bank, St. James Street, on Monday, the 23rd day of March next, at 3 o'clock p.m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of incorporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. RICHER,
Asst. cashier.

Montreal, 19th February, 1896. 34 5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of The Canada Atlantic Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, on the 23rd day of March, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing by-laws :—

1. To authorize the board of directors to fix and regulate the tariff of tolls for the conveyance of freight and passengers ;

2. To pass by-laws, rules and regulations regulating and providing for all or any of the matters which the company have the power to regulate by by-law under The Railway Act, and the special Acts relating to the company.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary-treasurer.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1896. 34–5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of The Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, on the 23rd day of March, 1896, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing by-laws :—

1. To authorize the board of directors to fix and regulate the tariff of tolls for the conveyance of freight and passengers ;

2. To pass by-laws, rules and regulations regulating and providing for all or any of the matters which the company have the power to regulate by by-law under The Railway Act, and the special Acts relating to the company.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1896. 34–5

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of Canada, 58-59 Victoria, Chapter 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the above-named company will be held at the head office of the company, situate at 6 Great Winchester Street, London, England, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider, and, if thought fit, to pass resolutions :—

(1.) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent first debenture stock for five hundred thousand pounds, to be secured by a trust deed framed so that, at any time after the 1st of October, 1924, the company, on giving 6 months' notice, may redeem such stock at not less than one hundred and ten pounds per cent, and may pay off at par the whole or any unredeemed part of such stock on the 1st of October, 1944, or otherwise, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said trust deed, and to exchange the same, or so much thereof as may be required, for a like amount of the five hundred thousand pounds four pounds per cent terminable debenture stock of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company (Limited), with all necessary ancillary powers, and to dispose of any balance of such stock as the directors may think fit.

(2.) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent second debenture stock for one hundred thousand pounds, repayable at par on the 1st July, 1956, or redeemable on or after the 1st July, 1916, by the company on six months' previous notice, such stock being secured (subject to the five hundred thousand pounds first debenture stock) by a trust deed which shall provide for the issue of additional like stock, in all respects entitled to rank equally with the said one hundred thousand pounds second debenture stock, and entitled *pari passu* with it to the benefit of the said trust deed, but so that the total amount of second debenture stock shall not exceed in all four hundred and forty thousand pounds, and that no additional issue thereof beyond the said one hundred thousand pounds shall be created without the sanction of the shareholders, under The General Railway Act, with power to the directors to dispose of the said one hundred thousand pounds of the said stock as they may determine ; which said resolutions, if passed, will not need confirmation at any subsequent meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager and Secretary,
No. 6 Great Winchester Street,
London, England.

Dated 17th January, A.D. 1896. 33–5

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice to Shareholders.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of business generally will be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at the principal office of the company, at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.

The meeting will be made special for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the directors of the company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, The Canada Southern Railway Company, The Michigan Central Railroad Company and The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of such traffic, and also of approving of an agreement for a lease to the company of a branch line to be constructed by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company between Hamilton and Toronto for the term of fifty years or less, according to circumstances ; the rent being a percentage of the net earnings on the said branch—the whole as set out in agreements which have been executed, subject amongst other things to the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council as prescribed by The Railway Act of Canada, and to the consent of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The common stock transfer books of the company will close in Montreal and New York on Tuesday, March 3, and in London, at 3 p.m. on Friday, February 21.

The preference stock books will close at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, March 10. All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 2.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 10th February, 1896. 33–5

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting of shareholders to be held at the head office of the company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 11.30 o'clock, a.m., to consider and vote upon an agreement to amalgamate and consolidate the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company with the Southwestern Railway Company, which agreement was entered into between the respective directors of said railway companies, on the 17th day of December, 1895, subject to the approval of Parliament, and to consider at that time such other business as may be brought properly before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February 1896. 32–5

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock of the People's Bank of Halifax for the half-year terminating 31st instant, will be paid at the banking-house, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of March next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By order of the directors,

JOHN KNIGHT,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 29th January, 1896. 32-4

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Directors of the Bank of British North America have resolved to declare, subject to audit at the meeting of proprietors called for the 3rd proximo, a dividend free of income tax of two per cent or twenty shillings per share, making four per cent for the year, leaving about £3,700 to be carried forward to next account.

By order of the Court,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street.
London, E.C., 4th February, 1896. 32-4

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting to be held at the head office of said company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 11 o'clock a.m., to consider and vote upon a proposed lease by said company to be entered into (subject to the approval of Parliament) of that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway lying between Valleyfield and Beauharnois, in the Dominion of Canada, and to consider such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February, 1896. 32-5

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Bridge Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, 97, St. James street, Montreal, on Saturday the seventh day of March, 1896, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

A. C. WURTELE,
Secretary-treasurer.

Montreal, 29th January, 1896. 32-4

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Halifax, for the choice of directors, and other business, will be held at their banking-house, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday the 11th day of March next, being the second Wednesday of the month.

By order of the president and directors,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 8th February, 1896. 32-5

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, for the election of directors and transaction of general business, will be held at the company's office, 97 St. James street, Montreal, on Saturday the seventh day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.

Montreal, 28th January, 1896. 32-4

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the Southwestern Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting of shareholders to be held at the head office of the company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., to consider and vote upon an agreement to amalgamate and consolidate the Southwestern Railway Company with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, which agreement was entered into between the respective directors of said railway companies on the 17th day of December, 1895, subject to the approval of Parliament, and to consider at that time such other business as may be brought properly before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February, 1896. 32-3

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the banking-room, on and after Saturday, the 29th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 29th February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 22nd January, 1896. 30-5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

Ottawa, 18 février 1896.

John Sinclair, écuyer, ci-devant capitaine au "5e Royal Irish Lancers" : Secrétaire du Gouverneur Général, *vice* Arthur J. L. Gordon, C.M.G., démissionnaire.

PROCLAMATION.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—Salut :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Sous-ministre de la Justice, Canada.

CONSIDÉRANT que dans et par les Statuts Revisés du Canada, chapitre 182, intitulé "Acte concernant les pénitenciers," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que le Gouverneur en conseil pourra, à toute époque, déclarer par proclamation publiée dans la *Gazette du Canada*, qu'un immeuble situé dans le Canada, et dont les limites seront déterminées avec précision dans la proclamation, est constitué en pénitencier, et doit être réputé tel aux termes du présent acte, et par la dite proclamation pourra déclarer pour quelle partie du Canada est créé ce pénitencier ;

Et considérant que Nous avons jugé à propos d'ordonner et déclarer que les étendues de terrain situées dans la province du Manitoba, et ci-dessous décrites, sont un pénitencier, et seront censées être un pénitencier aux termes du dit acte pour la province du Manitoba, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le district de Kéwatin :

Sachez donc, que par et avec l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada Nous déclarons par les présentes, en vertu du dit acte, que les étendues de terrain situées dans la province du Manitoba, et décrites comme suit, savoir :

(*a*.) Le quart sud-est de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien, dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins ;

(*b*.) Le quart sud-ouest de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien, dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins, et—

(*c*.) Le quart nord-ouest de la section Deux, dans le treizième township et le second rang à l'est du principal méridien dans le Manitoba, contenant cent soixante acres, plus ou moins, sont constituées en pénitencier et seront réputées être un pénitencier aux termes du dit acte, pour la province du Manitoba, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et le District de Kéwatin, dans Notre Puissance du Canada.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-TROISIÈME jour de JANVIER, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

31-4

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[269]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 27e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba en conseil a, le 13e jour de septembre 1895, établi un chemin public traversant le quart nord-est de la section 35, et le quart nord-ouest de la section 36, tous deux dans le township 13, rang 27 à l'ouest du principal méridien, et demande aujourd'hui que la sanction nécessaire, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte concernant les chemins et réserves de chemin, soit accordée, et que le terrain non patenté formant le dit chemin public soit tout de suite transféré et attribué à la province du Manitoba.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte 58-59 Victoria, chapitre 30, intitulé "Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte concernant les chemins et réserves de chemins dans la province du Manitoba," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'ouverture de cette partie du dit chemin traversant le quart nord-ouest de la section 36, coloré "rose" sur le plan ci-joint, soit et elle est par le présent accordée, et le terrain non patenté formant le dit chemin public transféré et attribué à la province du Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

33-4

[32]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

SUR un rapport en date du 23 de janvier 1896, du Ministre de l'Intérieur, énonçant que le département des affaires des Sauvages avait demandé qu'une étendue additionnelle de terrain sur le lac Winnipeg, à l'embouchure de la rivière Saskatchewan, soit mise à part et ajoutée à la présente réserve aux Grands Rapides pour l'usage de la bande de Sauvages qui y est fixée.

Le Ministre dit de plus que la lisière qu'il est proposé d'ajouter à la réserve actuelle, comprenant une étendue de 1899 acres, est colorée "vert" sur le plan ci-joint. En demandant cet octroi additionnel, le Sous-Surintendant Général des Affaires des Sauvages fait remarquer que l'arpenteur employé par le département des affaires des Sauvages pour disposer l'addition à la réserve, rapporte qu'une bonne moitié tant de la réserve primitive que de la nouvelle se compose de marais, et est conséquemment d'aucune valeur pour la culture. Les terres en question sont situées dans un territoire non arpenté, et il ne semble pas exister d'objection à ce qu'elles soient appropriées à l'objet mentionné.

Le Ministre recommande donc que l'étendue colorée "vert" sur le plan ci-joint, soit mise à part et réservée pour les fins d'une réserve additionnelle pour les Sauvages des Grands Rapides, rivière Saskatchewan.

Le comité soumet ce qui précède à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
33-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 1er jour de février 1896, portant augmentation du capital-actions de la "Carey Wire Sewing Machine Company" (à resp. limitée), de la somme de deux cent cinquante mille piastres ($250,000) à la somme de trois cent cinquante mille ($350,000) piastres, cette augmentation sera divisée en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, 7e jour de février 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
32-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 27e jour de janvier 1896, constituant en corporation Harold Gruner, Arthur Wellesly Rowland, William Adams, tous de la ville d'Okotoks, rancheros, Henry William Christian Meyer, avocat, et John D. O'Neill, ranchero, tous deux de la cité de Calgary, dans le district d'Alberta, territoires du Nord-Ouest, pour les fins suivantes, savoir : Acquérir, posséder et fournir de l'eau, ou droits d'eau, et d'irriguer les terres, et y faire les opérations d'irrigateurs et de commerçants d'eau, et d'autoriser et exiger le paiement de loyers, péages et autres retours pour les terres qui seront irriguées ou pour la fourniture et la vente de l'eau, et d'acquérir par achat ou autrement, les terres nécessaires aux opérations de la compagnie, et aussi de construire et exploiter les fossés, digues, réservoirs et autres travaux jugés nécessaires aux objets de la compagnie dans et aux environs du township vingt, rang vingt-neuf à l'ouest du quatrième méridien initial, dans les territoires du Nord-Ouest, et de posséder et vendre, et disposer des dites terres, fossés, digues, réservoirs et autres travaux, et d'acquérir et disposer de brevets et droits brevetés et retours concernant ces terres, fossés, digues, réservoirs et travaux, sous le nom de "Compagnie d'irrigation d'Okotoks" (à responsabilité limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 7e jour de février 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
32-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 1er jour de février 1896, constituant en corporation Alexander Lumsden, entrepreneur, Nicholas Charles Sparks, capitaliste, George Halsey Perley, capitaliste, Henry Peareth Hawden Brumell, ingénieur des mines, et William Robertson Askwith, ingénieur des mines, tous de la ville d'Ottawa dans le comté de Carleton, et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Acquérir par achat ou autrement une étendue ou des étendues de terrains miniers dans la province de Québec et ailleurs en Canada, et les exploiter et en développer les ressources ; (*b.*) Rechercher, extraire et recueillir du graphite, du fer, du plomb, du nickel, du cuivre, de l'argent, de l'or et autres métaux, minéraux et minérais sous telle forme qu'ils se trouveront en Canada ; (*c.*) Creuser, extraire, broyer, fondre, affiner et manufacturer ces métaux, minéraux et minérais, et les expédier ou vendre soit à l'état brut ou sous d'autre forme par tout le Canada et ailleurs, et à cette fin établir des usines, fabriques et entrepôts, et les exploiter ; (*d.*) Acheter ou acquérir de tout individu en tout ou en partie tout commerce d'une nature ou caractère semblable au commerce que la présente compagnie est autorisée à faire, ainsi que l'achalandage et les terrains, et propriété, privilèges, droits, contrats et obligations appartenant à ce commerce en tout ou en partie ; (*e.*) Bâtir, acquérir, posséder, noliser ou louer, naviguer et utiliser des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres en tant qu'il sera nécessaire ou à propos pour le transport des produits des mines de la compagnie ou autres fins semblables de la compagnie ; (*f.*) Aider au moyen de boni, don ou argent, ou autrement à la construction et entretien d'une ligne ou de lignes de remorqueurs à vapeur ou autres, de bateaux à vapeur, barges et autres bateaux naviguant entre les terrains et les propriétés de la compagnie, ou s'y raccordant ; (*g.*) Construire, bâtir et entretenir tous les quais et entrepôts nécessaires, et faire, construire, établir et exploiter et utiliser des tramways mus par la vapeur, l'électricité ou autre pouvoir, des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des réservoirs, aqueducs, canaux, barrages, pouvoirs hydrauliques, chemins, rues et autres travaux qui seront trouvés nécessaires ou utiles aux fins de la compagnie ; (*h.*) Acheter et vendre du graphite, du fer, du plomb, du nickel, du cuivre, de l'argent, de l'or et tous autres métaux, minéraux et minérais trouvés partout en Canada ; (*i.*) Acquérir pour les fins susdites ou l'une quelconque de ces fins, par achat, location ou autrement, des baux, privilèges et droits hydrauliques, et creuser des fossés et des canaux, et bâtir et construire des conduites, fossés, aqueducs, travaux et tout autre système de voies d'eau, et de transporter l'eau d'un endroit à un autre par tous les moyens que la compagnie jugera avantageux ; (*j.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir des parts, débentures et valeurs d'autres compagnies semblables en paiement d'articles, effets ou marchandises vendus à telles semblables compagnies dans le cours ordinaire des affaires ; (*k.*) Acheter ou autrement acquérir tout brevet ou brevets pour toute invention se rattachant à aucune des fins susdites que la compagnie jugera bon, et de vendre tout brevet ou brevets acquis par elle, ou tous droits de vendre, utiliser ou manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets respectivement.

Pourvu que rien de contenu aux présentes ne sera censé porter préjudice à aucuns droits individuels ou conférer à la dite compagnie le droit de construire des ponts, jetées ou travaux sur aucune rivière navigable en Canada sans le consentement du Gouverneur général en conseil ; ou de planter des poteaux ou de placer ses lignes de télégraphe ou de téléphone le long de la ligne d'aucun chemin de fer sans le consentement de la compagnie, ou des parties auxquelles ce chemin de fer appartient.

Pourvu de plus, que toute dépêche relative à l'administration de la justice, à l'arrestation des criminels, à la découverte ou poursuite des crimes, ainsi que les dépêches du gouvernement seront toujours transmises de préférence à toute autre dépêche, si quelque personne attachée à l'administration de la justice, ou quelque personne à ce autorisée par aucun ministre du Canada, l'exige, sous le nom de "North American Graphite Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 7e jour de février 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
32-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

Compte de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de janvier 1896.

Dt. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes,* 49 *Vic., chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) Av.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 décembre 1895..........	27,859,794 01	**Remboursements** durant le mois.........	608,409 43
Dépôts à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	802,343 00		
Transferts de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert......			
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,884 59	**Balance** au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 janvier 1896	28,058,612 17
	28,667,021 60		28,667,021 60

Certifié.
D. Matheson,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WM. WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

Département des Postes, Ottawa, 21 février 1896.

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 janvier 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,348,155 64	7,523,744 55
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,822,335 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,240,993 12	22,415,677 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,841,397 13	45,084,648 19
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,258,014 50	8,307,502 68
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,720,427 39	1,874,102 80
Total de la dette brute	317,863,873 15	321,661,630 11
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,178,940 09	35,189,336 95
Autres placements	7,217,167 79	5,263,137 95
Comptes des provinces	10,919,856 12	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,140,446 60	17,150,094 87
Total de l'actif	68,456,410 60	68,526,057 17
Total de la dette nette	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
" au 31 décembre	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
Augmentation de la dette	3,473,458 06	2,397,493 44

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de janvier 1895.	Total au 31 de janvier 1895.	Mois de janvier 1896.	Total au 31 de janvier 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENU :				
Douanes	1,409,793 94	9,918,567 78	1,857,507 11	11,530,232 33
Excise	596,652 15	4,657,750 95	616,101 85	4,724,694 30
Département des Postes	296,236 03	1,651,236 03	318,857 29	1,723,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	198,415 40	2,193,327 58	233,510 49	2,183,558 42
Divers	354,249 00	833,950 26	372,368 91	857,867 65
Total	2,855,346 52	19,254,832 60	3,398,345 65	21,020,209 99
DÉPENSES	6,000,790 79	20,130,209 08	5,961,685 41	19,499,716 84

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	240,466 18	1,678,232 45	134,285 23	1,697,981 81
Terres fédérales	6,304 07	50,742 30	3,910 73	38,904 38
Subventions aux chemins de fer	503,602 00	1,106,607 00	125,300 00	674,782 00
Total	750,372 25	2,835,581 75	263,495 96	2,411,668 19

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 6 février 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Alliance "	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite " British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Caledonian "	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Confédération "	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite " Covenant " d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Dominion "	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite " Dominion "	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " Employers' Liability " (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $91,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A. et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—Fin

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$190,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A.) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $55,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 20 de février 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser " Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos " Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

—

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a*.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b*.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

"49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

LA Compagnie de chemin de fer du Parc et de l'Ile de Montréal s'adressera au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte à l'effet d'étendre ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations et lui permettant de les exercer par sections, confirmant les contrats passés avec les municipalités et autres, autorisant des actions-priorité, lui permettant de s'engager dans des entreprises ayant pour but de développer le trafic, l'autorisant à conclure un contrat avec une compagnie de construction pour le parachèvement et équipement de ses lignes, avec les pouvoirs nécessaires à cette dernière compagnie, aussi concernant la compétence des directeurs, et pour d'autres fins.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solliciteur de la requérante.

Montréal, 15 janvier 1896. 29-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte renouvelant l'acte constitutif de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Kingston et Pontiac ; et aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour compléter l'entreprise de la compagnie.

A. FERGUSON,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté 23 décembre 1895. 26-9

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, a sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie sous le nom de "Compagnie d'améliorations de la Rivière-Rouge," autorisée à effectuer et compléter les travaux suivants, savoir :—(*a*.) Améliorer la navigation de la rivière Rouge, et y créer des pouvoirs hydrauliques ; (*b*.) Construire des écluses, digues et autres travaux à cet effet ; (*c*.) Construire un canal reliant les eaux du lac Manitoba avec la rivière Assiniboine, et exproprier des terrains dans ce but ; (*d*.) Posséder, contrôler et naviguer des vapeurs et autres vaisseaux sur les dites eaux ; (*e*.) Construire, posséder et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone en rapport avec les dites améliorations ; (*f*.) Utiliser le dit pouvoir hydraulique et transmettre le dit pouvoir pour des fins électriques ou autres ; (*g*.) Imposer des péages et droits sur les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, et leurs cargaisons, passant dans les dites écluses et améliorations, et les prélever ; (*h*.) Faire tous autres actes et choses nécessaires aux fins de la dite compagnie.

O'CONNOR ET HOGG,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Ottawa, 24 décembre 1895. 26-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres

patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a*.) Acheter et prendre à son nom l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par la maison J. et H. Taylor, en la cité de Montréal, comme ferronniers et manufacturiers d'articles en fer ;

(*b*.) Manufacturer et vendre toutes sortes de machines, fournitures de chemin de fer, et généralement faire les opérations de commerçants de fer, acier et autres métaux ;

(*c*.) Obtenir, tenir, exploiter, acheter et louer des brevets d'invention et de droits brevetés, dessins de fabrique, marques de commerce et droits d'auteur, et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d*.) Acquérir et tenir des parts dans le capital-actions d'autres corporations, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer ;

(*e*.) Acquérir et tenir des biens-fonds pour les fins de la dite compagnie, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de trente mille piastres ($30,000), divisé en six cents (600) actions de cinquante (50) piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont :—John Mitford Taylor, de la cité de Montréal, ingénieur ; George A. McLean, de la cité de Pittsburg, dans l'Etat de la Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, manufacturier ; Robert Cowans, manufacturier, William Currie, marchand, et Theodore Charles Haynes, commis aux ventes, de la cité de Montréal, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 17 février 1896. 34-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Beaver Bag Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de sacs de toutes sortes, fabriquer, calendrer et vendre des toiles et cordes de jute et de coton, et tous produits de ces articles ; les imprimer, étamper et autrement les compléter ; acquérir et disposer de tous et chacun des droits brevetés s'y rapportant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, marchand, John Leckie Galletti, marchand, Charles Allan Smart, commis, John Edgar, marchand, et Eben McAdam, commis, tous de la dite cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

7. Les dits Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, John Leckie Galletti, et Charles Allan Smart, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

LAFLEUR ET MACDOUGALL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
34-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Acadian Steamship Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Acquérir, posséder, naviguer, gérer et entretenir le steamship *Acadian* enregistré à Montréal, et tout navire, steamship ou autre embarcation qu'il sera jugé convenable ou nécessaire aujourd'hui ou en tout temps à l'avenir d'ajouter ou de substituer au dit steamship ; d'y transporter des effets, articles, marchandises, fret et cargaisons de toute espèce, tels que des passagers, la malle, et autre trafic, entre tels ports dans toutes les parties du monde que la compagnie jugera à propos ; acheter et vendre et faire le trafic de cargaisons et de marchandises pour fret, rémunération ou autrement ; et généralement faire toute autre chose propre ou de nature à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions sera $12,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera cent vingt, et le montant de chaque sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Dobell, marchand, Montréal ; Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald, bourgeois, de Sydney, Cap-Breton ; John Delisle, capitaine au long cours, Saint-Jean d'Orléans, Québec ; Henry E. Hardisty et William Patterson, teneur de livres, tous deux de Montréal ; dont les dits Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald et William Henry Archibald, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN,
Solliciteur des requérants.
Montréal, 6 février 1896. 32-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie Robert Mitchell" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont—

(*a*.) Acquérir, prendre à son nom et continuer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par Robert Mitchell sous les nom et raison de Robert Mitchell et Cie ;

(*b*.) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de toutes sortes de métaux, y compris les ouvrages en cuivre de tous genres, poser des appareils à gaz et électriques, et des fils électriques, fondre le cuivre, travailler le cuivre rouge et le ferblanc, faire l'électro-placage, la plomberie et le posage des tuyaux à vapeur de toutes sortes, y compris la manufacture des compteurs à gaz, à eau et à électricité, et tout ouvrage s'y rattachant ; avec le droit aussi de passer des contrats pour la manufacture et la vente de tous ces matériaux et l'installation de tout ouvrage s'y rattachant, et faire toute opération d'une nature semblable ou en découlant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille (2,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Mitchell, manufacturier, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturier, Norman Mitchell, étudiant, Ewing Smith, surintendant, et William Stanhouse, contremaître, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 29 janvier 1896. 31–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Carsley, Fils et Compagnie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de trois cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trente mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31–7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie projetée sera "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines à marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines servant à disposer des matières postales, et des brevets déjà délivrés ou qui seront délivrés pour ces inventions au Canada et au Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays délivrés à Charles F. Brown pour les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous privilèges de tous genre et nature accordés ou conférés en vertu des dits brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines comprises dans ces brevets, ou tout perfectionnement à icelles, avec pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, Irlande, Ecosse, Pays de Galles ou Canada, ou dans aucun de ces pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets à l'avantage de la compagnie pour tous perfectionnements dans ces machines, et faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à mener à bonne fin l'industrie de la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec,

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusets, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et la majorité desquels sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 17 janvier 1896. 30–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédiier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux a vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; et Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 29–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le

Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie projetée sera "The Standard Gas Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des outillages à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b.*) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz, et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour les entretenir et utiliser dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs au Canada ; et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c.*) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour augmenter la puissance éclairante et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz d'eau carburé pour usage dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la fabrication, l'éclairage et autres fins ; et les utiliser et en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir, vendre et disposer de tous droits d'invention relatifs aux dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada No. 44,943, sous la désignation de "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process" ;

(*e.*) Acheter, acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour le chauffage, l'éclairage, la cuisine, la fabrication ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et se rattachant à ces choses.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), de la valeur de dix piastres ($10) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, et Patrick Francis Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et les dits Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross et William P. O'Brien seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et sujets de Sa Majesté.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 14 janvier 1896. 29-6

AVIS DIVERS.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de La Banque du Peuple aura lieu au bureau de la banque, rue St. Jacques, lundi, le 23 mars prochain, à 3 heures p.m., conformément aux 16e et 17e clauses de l'acte d'incorporation.

Par ordre du bureau des directeurs,

WM. RICHER,
Asst.-caissier.

Montréal, 19 février 1896. 34-5

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack sont notifiés par le présent qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la compagnie, à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 11.30 a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un arrangement à l'effet de fusionner la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest, lequel arrangement a été conclu entre les directeurs respectifs des dites compagnies de chemin de fer le 17e jour de décembre 1895, sauf approbation du parlement, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32–5

CHEMIN DE FER CANADIEN DU PACIFIQUE.

Avis aux actionnaires.

LA quinzième assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie pour l'élection des directeurs et la transaction des affaires en général aura lieu mercredi le 1er jour d'avril prochain, au bureau principal de la compagnie à Montréal, à midi.

L'assemblée sera rendue spéciale dans le but de consentir à des arrangements faits par les directeurs de la compagnie avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canada-Sud, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Michigan Central, et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Rivière Hudson, pour le règlement et l'échange du trafic passant entre le chemin de fer de la compagnie et les chemins de fer des autres compagnies respectivement, et pour la division et la répartition des péages, taux et charges au sujet de ce trafic, et aussi pour approuver un arrangement à l'effet de louer à la compagnie une ligne d'embranchement que construira la Compagnie de chemin de fer Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo entre Hamilton et Toronto pour une période de cinquante ans ou moins, selon les circonstances, le loyer étant un percentage des recettes nettes sur le dit embranchement, le tout tel qu'énoncé dans des conventions qui ont été exécutées, sujet entre autres choses à l'approbation de Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Conseil tel que prescrit par l'Acte des chemins de fer du Canada, et au consentement des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique.

Les livres de transferts des actions ordinaires de la compagnie seront fermés à Montréal et New York, mardi le 3 de mars, et à Londres à 3 heures p.m. vendredi, le 21 de février.

Les livres des actions-priorité seront fermés à 3 heures p.m. de mardi le 10 de mars. Tous les livres seront rouverts jeudi le 2 d'avril.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 10 février 1896. 33-5

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

Constituée par Charte Royale.

LES directeurs de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord ont résolu de déclarer, sauf audition à une réunion des propriétaires convoquée pour le 3 proximo, un dividende, libre de la taxe sur le revenu, de deux pour cent ou vingt chelins par part, faisant quatre pour cent pour l'année, laissant environ £3,700 à porter au prochain compte.

Par ordre de la cour,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street,
Londres, E.C., 4 février 1896. 32–4

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale de la Compagnie du pont de Montréal, pour l'élection de directeurs, aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 97 rue St. Jacques, Montréal, samedi, le septième jour de mars 1896, à onze heures a.m.

A. C. WURTELE,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Montréal, 29 janvier 1896. 32–4

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest sont par le présent notifiés qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la compagnie à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 10.30 a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un arrangement à l'effet de fusionner la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack, lequel arrangement a été conclu entre les directeurs respectifs des dites compagnies de chemin de fer le 17e jour de décembre 1895, sauf approbation du parlement, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32–3

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack sont par le présent notifiés qu'une assemblée spéciale aura lieu au bureau principal de la dite compagnie à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 11 heures a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un affermage projeté par la dite compagnie (sauf approbation du parlement) de la partie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer sise entre Valleyfield et Beauharnois, dans la Puissance du Canada, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32–5

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Atlantique et Lac Supérieur, pour l'élection de directeurs et la transaction des affaires en général, aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 97 rue St. Jacques, Montréal, samedi, le septième jour de mars 1896, à midi.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 28 janvier 1896. 32–4

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal,—

David McKeen, Esquire, of Little Glace Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the Province of Nova Scotia.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

Ottawa, 9th October, 1895.

Allan W. Chapman, of the Parish of Dorchester, in the Province of New Brunswick, Esquire : to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[566]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by section 3 of the Regulations governing the disposal of Dominion lands containing minerals other than coal, established by the Order in Council of the 9th November, 1889, it is provided that a location for mining, except for iron, shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length and 600 feet in breadth ;

And whereas, it appears that a location of the size prescribed by the said Regulations and which contains an area of about 20 acres, is too limited for land containing mica, as the cost and difficulty of extraction generally limit workings to a comparatively small depth, and for profitable work a greater superficial area is desirable ;

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that locations for the mining of mica shall be increased to an area of 160 acres, the area prescribed for locations for the mining of iron by section 13 of the said Regulations, and that sections 3 and 13 of the said Regulations of the 9th November, 1889, be amended accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
35-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[567]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th February, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that an application has been received from Mr. W. R. Hull, who is at present the owner of what was formerly the Indian Supply Farm at Fish Creek, for the closing of the road allowances between sections on the said farm.

The Minister states that it appears from reports by the Superintendent of Mines and the Chief Inspector of Surveys that the said road allowances are not needed by the public, and that roads along the west and part of the north and south boundaries of the farm are quite sufficient to meet the requirements of travel.

The Minister therefore recommends that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories be authorized to close the said road allowances, as shown on the accompanying plan, under the powers vested in him by section 21 of 57-58 Victoria, chapter 17, which provides that : "The Lieutenant-Governor, may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, close up any road which has been transferred to the Territories, or vary its direction, and may, subject to any ordinances made in respect thereof, open and establish any new highway in the stead of such road ; and the land in any road allowance, public travelled road, or trail so closed, may be dealt with as the Governor in Council sees fit."

The Minister further recommends that the consent of Your Excellency be made conditional upon the grant for public purposes by Mr. Hull, of the land required for a road, one chain wide, along and inside the west and parts of the north and south boundaries of this farm, which land may be more particularly described as follows:—

Beginning at the point where the west boundary of Section Twenty-six, in Township Twenty-two, Range One west of the Fifth Meridian, is intersected by the south boundary of the said farm; thence northerly along the prolongation of the said west boundary, a distance of one chain; thence westerly, parallel to said south boundary, a distance of twenty-nine chains and seventy-five links, more or less, to a point one chain distant easterly at right angles from the west boundary of said farm; thence northerly parallel to the said west boundary, a distance of two hundred and thirty-eight chains and seventy-three links, more or less, to a point one chain distant southerly at right angles from the north boundary of the said farm; thence easterly on a line parallel to the said north boundary, a distance of thirty chains and forty-eight and one-half links, more or less, to its intersection with the southerly prolongation of the west boundary of Section Eleven, in Township Twenty-three, in Range One west of the Fifth Meridian; thence northerly along the said prolongation, a distance of one chain to the north boundary of the said farm; thence westerly along the said north boundary, a distance of thirty-one chains and forty-eight and one-half links, more or less, to the north-west corner of the said farm; thence southerly along the said west boundary, a distance of two hundred and forty chains and seventy-three links, more or less, to the south-west corner of the same; thence easterly along the south boundary of the same, a distance of thirty chains and seventy-five links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing an area of thirty acres and nine-hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The Minister further recommends that the land in any of the road allowances closed be granted to Mr. Hull, in exchange for the land to be taken along the west, north and south boundaries for a public road.

The Committee advise that a certified copy of this Minute, if approved, be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories.

JOHN J. McGEE,
35-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[555]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "City of Owen Sound," of Toronto, to "Saturn."

JOHN J. McGEE,
35-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[504]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum, dated 5th February, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 17th June, 1890, Mr. Thomas Goggin made homestead entry for the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian; that from the time of his entry until the summer of 1895, Mr. Goggin resided upon his homestead for about three months in each year, and made considerable improvements on the land, consisting of forty acres of cultivation, a house, stables and well, and one and a half miles of fencing, as well as keeping upwards of thirty head of cattle and horses.

The Minister further states that the residence put in upon the homestead by Mr. Goggin, is not sufficient to entitle him to a free patent for the land, and it is represented that it would be difficult for Mr. Goggin to commence his duties afresh and reside on the land for six months in each of three ensuing years, but that he is willing to purchase the land at a fair valuation, and that the Homestead Inspector reported in the month of June of last year that the value of the quarter-section in question was $1 per acre; the soil being sandy, with some parts scrubby, and fifty acres being taken up with large muskegs.

The Minister, under the circumstances, recommends that he be authorized to sell the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian to Mr. Thomas Goggin at the rate of $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
34-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[269]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba in Council, did, on the 13th September, 1895, establish a public road across the north-east quarter of Section 35 and the north-west quarter of Section 36, both in Township 13, Range 27 west of the Principal Meridian, and now requests that the necessary sanction, under the provisions of the Act respecting roads and road allowances, be granted, and that the unpatented land forming the said public highway be forthwith transferred to and vested in the Province of Manitoba,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 30, intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting roads and road allowances in the Province of Manitoba," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the opening of that portion of the said road across the north-west quarter of Section 36, coloured pink on the accompanying plan, shall be and the same is hereby granted and the unpatented land forming the said public highway transferred to and vested in the Province of Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
33-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[427]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Allan McPherson, of Forest, in the County of Lambton, to be Receiver of Wreck for the district embracing all the waters of Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, lying within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, from the north limit of the Township of Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton, southwardly to the southern limit of the Town of Sarnia, in said County.

JOHN J. McGEE,
33-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[227]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that, in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-west Territories, as watering places for stock, and as approaches to the water, the lands described in the schedule annexed hereto, shall be and the same are hereby set apart and reserved for the same purpose.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Section.		Township.	Range.	Meridian.	—
Part.	No.				
N½ of NW¼	17	9	27	4	
S½ of SW¼	20	9	27	4	
SW¼	12	10	27	4	
SW¼	36	10	27	4	
NW¼	10	10	28	4	
N½ of NW¼	14	10	28	4	
L. S. 7	20	10	28	4	
N½ of SE¼	22	10	28	4	
NE¼	24	10	28	4	
S½	36	10	28	4	
SE¼	24	10	29	4	
W½	20	10	29	4	
W½ of E½	20	10	29	4	
NE¼	36	10	30	4	
SW¼	6	11	26	4	
NE¼	28	11	27	4	
N½	32	11	27	4	
NW¼	6	11	28	4	
NE¼	32	11	28	4	
NE¼	1	11	29	4	
W½ of SW¼	3	11	29	4	
E½ of SE¼	4	11	29	4	
S½	12	11	29	4	
E½	17	11	29	4	
W½ of NE¼	19	11	29	4	
E½ of NW¼	19	11	29	4	
E½ of NE¼	20	11	29	4	
SW¼	32	12	28	4	
N½ of NW¼	34	12	29	4	
S½	2	12	30	4	
W½ of SE¼	13	12	30	4	
S½ of NW¼	13	12	30	4	
S½ of NW¼	14	12	30	4	
L. S. 13	16	13	28	4	
N½ of NE¼	19	13	28	4	
L. S. 4	21	13	28	4	
NW¼	28	13	28	4	
S½ of SE¼	30	13	28	4	
S½ of SW¼	3	13	29	4	
W½	24	13	29	4	
L. S. 11, 12, 15	28	13	29	4	
L. S. 7, 9, 10	34	13	29	4	
NE¼	26	13	30	4	
SW¼	18	14	28	4	East of Beaver Creek.
NW¼	32	14	28	4	
L. S. 16	4	14	29	4	
SW¼	5	14	29	4	
S½	12	14	29	4	
E½	14	14	29	4	
L. S. 4	16	14	29	4	
N½ of NE¼	24	14	29	4	East of Creek.
N½ of NW¼	24	14	29	4	do
SW¼	36	14	29	4	
S½ of SW¼	4	15	28	4	
E½	9	15	28	4	
NW¼	10	15	28	4	
NE¼	30	16	29	4	
NW¼	16	39	24	4	
NE¼	13	12	1	5	
NE¼	12	13	1	5	
L. S. 6, 7	36	13	1	5	
L. S. 16	30	15	1	5	
L. S. 1, 4, 7, 8	32	15	1	5	
E½	36	15	2	5	
N½	34	18	2	5	
NW¼	14	19	1	5	
N½ and SW¼	16	19	1	5	
N½ and SW¼	18	19	1	5	
SW¼	23	19	1	5	
NE¼	32	19	1	5	
NW¼	33	19	1	5	
All	2	19	2	5	
E½	10	19	2	5	
NW¼	22	19	2	5	
NE¼	26	19	2	5	
SE¼	28	19	2	5	
L. S. 1	35	19	2	5	
W½	36	19	2	5	
L. S. 15	7	19	3	5	
SE¼	12	19	3	5	
All	4	20	1	5	
SE¼	5	20	1	5	
L. S. 13	7	20	1	5	
W½	10	20	1	5	
L. S. 13, 14	17	20	1	5	
W½	18	20	1	5	
S½ and NE¼	19	20	1	5	
SW¼	20	20	1	5	
E½	22	20	1	5	
That portion	6	20	2	5	S. and E. of S. branch of Sheep Creek.
do W½	22	20	2	5	do
do	27	20	2	5	do
do	35	20	2	5	S. and E. of Sheep Creek.
do	25	20	2	5	S. and W. of Sheep Creek.
NE¼	12	20	2	5	
SE¼	13	20	2	5	
That portion	1	20	3	5	S. of S. Fork of Sheep Creek.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of "The Harbour Masters Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. William Oakes, of Bridgewater, in the County of Lunenburg, and Province of Nova Scotia, to be Harbour Master for the said Port of Bridgewater, *vice* Mr. Joseph R. Whyman, retired.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John McKinnon, of Murray Harbour South, King's County, P.E.I., to be Wharfinger of the Government wharf at Murray Harbour South, King's County, P.E.I., in the room of Richard Murley, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[312]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 23rd January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the Department of Indian Affairs has made application for an additional area of land on Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, to be set apart and added to the present reserve at Grand Rapids, for the use of the Band of Indians located at that point.

The Minister further states that the tract proposed to be added to the present Reserve, embracing an area of 1899 acres, is coloured "green" on the accompanying plan. In asking for this additional grant the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs points out the fact that the Surveyor employed by the Department of Indian Affairs to lay off the addition to the reserve reports that fully one-half of both the original and the new reserve is composed of muskeg, and is therefore valueless for purposes of cultivation. The lands in question are situate in unsurveyed territory, and there would appear to be no objection to their appropriation for the purpose stated.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the area coloured "green" on the accompanying map, be set apart and secured for the purposes of an additional reserve for the Indians of Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 81, Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Wrecks, Casualties and Salvage," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a district for the purposes of the Act shall be and the same is hereby established in the Province of Ontario, the limits of which shall embrace all the waters of Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, lying within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, from the north limit of the Township of Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton, southwardly to the southern limit of the Town of Sarnia, in said County.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 8th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 21st December, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company, as the successors of Messrs. Nathan and Mohun, have been authorized under the several Orders in Council in that behalf to purchase a tract of about 15,000 acres in extent known as the Pitt River Meadows, at the rate of $5.75 per acre, so soon as they shall have reclaimed these lands by dyking and drainage.

The Minister states that by an Order in Council of the 7th March, 1893, for the reasons therein stated, this company was required to consent to the inclusion of that portion of the lands lying south of the Lillooet River, and containing about 2,034 acres, in the reclamation scheme of the Maple Ridge Dyking Commissioners who were dyking and draining certain adjacent lands under the provisions of The British Columbia Drainage, Dyking and Irrigation Act of 1894. A question thereupon arose as to the power of commissioners working under a Provincial Statute to levy assessments upon Dominion lands, and the Minister of Justice expressed the opinion that assessments to defray the cost of dyking which might be levied upon any lands brought under the operation of the said British Columbia Drainage Act, would constitute a tax within the meaning of section 125 of The British North America Act. An Order in Council was therefore passed on the 13th July, 1895, permitting the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company to make a division of the tract of 2,034 acres lying south of the Lillooet River, amongst its shareholders for the purpose of enabling them individually to bring these lands under the operation of the local Drainage Act. By that Order in Council the Minister of the Interior was authorized to convey to such shareholders, individually, without waiting for the completion of the drainage, such portions of the tract in question as may fall to them respectively, upon filing in the Department of the Interior, certified copies of resolutions, under the seal of the company, duly authorizing the division of the said 2,034 acres as well as conveyances executed in proper form by the company to each individual purchaser, as aforesaid, and upon payment of the price originally stipulated, namely, $5.75 per acre.

The Minister further states that it has been represented to him that in the reclamation of the said 2,034 acres the Maple Ridge Dyking Commissioners have expended a very large sum of money in erecting a dyke, which, however, was found insufficient to protect the land against the floods of 1894; that an additional expenditure of about $46,000 has been found necessary to further raise the dyke, and that on account of this heavy expenditure it has been found necessary to greatly increase the rate of the assessments levied by the Commissioners. The President of the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company therefore, acting on behalf of the shareholders of that company amongst whom the said 2,034 acres have been divided, and on whom the burden of the increased assessments falls, asks that the price of these lands be reduced to $1 an acre.

The Minister is of opinion that, in view of the position in which the shareholders of the British Columbia Drainage and Dyking Company find themselves, as above stated, and also of the fact that the price of Dominion lands in the New Westminster District, which was $5 per acre when the company tendered for the Pitt River Meadow lands, has been reduced by an Order in Council of the 11th July, 1895, to $1 an acre, this application is deserving of favourable consideration, he therefore recommends that the Order in Council of the 13th July, 1895, be amended by reducing the price of that portion of the tract to be reclaimed, lying south of the Lillooet River, as shown coloured green on the annexed map, and containing about 2,034 acres, from $5.75 to $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the above for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 18th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 6th January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by Order in Council of the 13th December, 1886, the fractional west half, and a strip of five chains in width along the east side of St. Mary's River, in the south-east quarter of Section 18, Township 7, Range 21 west of the 4th Dominion Lands Meridian, were reserved for stock watering purposes.

The Minister further states that Mr. George Russell, the owner of the fractional east half of Section 18, has applied to be permitted to acquire the said reserved lands and has offered in exchange therefor that portion of the north-east quarter of Section 18, situated north of Pot Hole River, and a strip off the southerly portion of the south-east quarter of the said section lying east of the St. Mary's River, shown coloured *red* on the annexed map, the total area of the two blocks to be equal to the area of the land he desires to acquire. Mr. Russell has also offered to incur the expense of making any survey which may be found necessary.

Mr. William Pearce, the superintendent of mines, has examined the said lands, and has reported that there is no objection to meeting Mr. Russell's wishes in this matter.

The Minister recommends that the proposed exchange be sanctioned.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
32-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

THE Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, advise that the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1895, be cancelled, it having been observed that certain of the lands therein reserved for the purpose of the Indian Department, are already included in an Indian Reserve, or reserved for or disposed of for other purposes.

JOHN J. McGEE,
32-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 26th February, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8372. "Guaranteed Dividend System of Life Insurance." (Pamphlet.) John Granby, Chatham, Ont., 20th February, 1896.

8373. "La Science de la Réclame." Par W. A. Grenier, Montréal, Qué., 20 février 1896.

8374. "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, Historical and Juridical, with Observations upon the Ordinary Provisions of State Constitutions, and a Comparison with the Constitutions of other Countries." By Roger Foster, New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 22nd February, 1896.

8375. "The Perversion of Dr. Newman to the Church of Rome." (In the light of his own explanations, common sense and the Word of God.—Third Edition.) By Rev. Charles Chiniquy, D.D., Montréal, Qué., 24 février 1896.

8376. "Ave Maria." (O God of Mercy.) For Tenor or Soprano. Composed by E. Marie Thoss. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 25th February, 1896.

8377. "Sexton's Omnimetre." (Chart.) Thaddeus Norris, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., 26th February, 1896.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

487. "Brantford City Directory, 1896." The Brantford Publishing Co., Brantford, Ont., 20th February, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
35-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1896, incorporating Thomas Malcolm McCaw, accountant, William Thomas Martin, cashier, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, Edward Hodson Barker, gentleman, and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—To acquire patent and other rights for the manufacture and sale of the Blaisdell Paper Pencil; to manufacture and deal in said pencils, and to grant licenses and other rights under the said patents, and also to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers and dealers in stationery supplies,—by the name of "The Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company of Canada" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
35-3 Secretary of State.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THE CIVIL SERVICE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

—

NOVEMBER, 1895.

—

At Montreal.

Duchesne, Edouard. Riley, George.

By order of the Board,
JNO. FRANCIS WATERS.
Secretary.

Ottawa, 27th February, 1896. 35-3

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THE CIVIL SERVICE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

—

NOVEMBER, 1895.

—

At Quebec.

MacNaughton, Helen.

At Montreal.

Macdonald, Emma.

At Hamilton.

McKay, Fred M.

—

IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

At Ottawa.

Daws, Edith Mary, Shorthand.

By order of the Board,
JNO. FRANCIS WATERS,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 27th February, 1896. 35-3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st January, 1895 and 1896.

Public Debt.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,348,155 64	7,523,744 55
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,822,335 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,240,993 12	22,415,677 62
Savings Banks	42,841,397 13	45,084.648 19
Trust Funds	8,258,014 50	8,307,502 68
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,720,427 39	1,874,102 80
Total Gross Debt	317,863,873 15	321,661,630 11
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,178,940 09	35,189,336 95
Other Investments	7,217,167 79	5,263,137 95
Province Accounts	10,919,856 12	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,140,446 60	17,150,094 87
Total Assets	68,456,410 60	68,526,057 17
Total Net Debt	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
do 31st December	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
Increase of Debt	3,473,458 06	2,397,493 44

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of January, 1895.	Total to 31st January, 1895.	Month of January, 1896.	Total to 31st January, 1896.
Revenue:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,409,793 94	9,918,567 78	1,857,507 11	11,530,232 33
Excise	596,652 15	4,657,750 95	616,101 85	4,724,694 30
Post Office	296,236 03	1,651,236 03	318,857 29	1,723,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	198,415 40	2,193,327 58	233,510 49	2,183,558 42
Miscellaneous	354,249 00	833,950 26	372,368 91	857,867 65
Total	2,855,346 52	19,254,832 60	3,398,345 65	21,020,209 99
Expenditure	6,000,790 79	20,130,209 08	5,961,685 41	19,499,716 84

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	240,466 18	1,678,232 45	134,285 23	1,697,981 81
Dominion Lands	6,304 07	50,742 30	3,910 73	38,904 38
Railway Subsidies	503,602 00	1,106,607 00	125,300 00	674,782 00
Total	750,372 25	2,835,581 75	263,495 96	2,411,668 19

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, for Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 6th February, 1896.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62
	31st January.	**29th February.**	**31st March.**	**30th April.**	**31st May.**	**30th June.**
Fractionals	221,437 25					
$1 & $2	6,739,916 00					
$4	330,828 00					
$5, $10 & $20	8,845 37					
$50 & $100	235,250 00					
$500 & $1000	12,148,000 00					
Total	19,684,276 62					

Fractional Notes	$221,437 25
Provincial Notes	29,531 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	6,722,379 50
Dominion Fours	330,828 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,588,300 00
Toronto "	3,400,800 00
Halifax "	662,500 00
St. John "	1,182,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,500 00
Charlottetown "	140,000 00
Victoria "	227,500 00
Total	$19,684,276 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st January, 1896	$7,921,500 78
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000	1,946,666 67
	$9,868,167 45
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,684,276 62	4,921,069 15
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$4,947,098 30
Unguaranteed Debentures	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,684,276.62	14,763,207 46
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	$2,486,792 54

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$4,947,098 30
" Unguaranteed Debentures	2,486,792 54
Total excess	$7,433,890 84

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th February, 1896.

33 tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of January, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	331,839 71	
Malt	67,153 00	
Malt Liquor	35 70	
Tobacco	165,210 94	
Cigars	45,414 52	
Inspection of Petroleum	4,001 65	
Manufactures in Bond	2,496 95	
Seizures	965 78	
Other Receipts	1,602 50	
Total Excise Revenue		618,720 75
Culling Timber		1 60
Hydraulic and other Rents		1,370 00
Minor Public Works		897 25
Inspection of Weights and Measures		3,105 09
Gas Inspection		1,752 00
Electric Light Inspection		327 50
Law Stamps		470 25
Other Revenues		262 00
Grand Total Revenue		626,906 44

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th February, 1896.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st January, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 6,237 00	2,841 11
Animals	8,817 00	1,987 74
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	58.398 00	15,203 56
Brass and manufactures of	28,427 00	7,994 58
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	96,985 00	22,635 69
Flour	8,072 00	2,233 14
Meal, Corn and Oat	8,744 00	1,861 02
Rice	11,295 00	8,153 39
Other Breadstuffs	17,744 00	3,892 83
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	25,025 00	7,599 05
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	5,966 00	1,789 80
Coal, Bituminous	280,904 00	89,590 47
Copper, manufactures of	2,170 00	554 25
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	52,045 00	13,093 18
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	503,739 00	150,053 13
Cottons, Clothing,	47,839 00	16,007 62
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	30,952 00	4,137 94
" Thread on Spools	33,961 00	8,490 90
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	58,859 00	16,978 97
Drugs and Medicines	77,077 00	19,339 18
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	27,526 00	8,303 98
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	110,616 00	31,479 66
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	102,252 00	30,677 95
All other Fancy Goods	20,374 00	6,321 45
Fish and products of	50,035 00	6,398 50
Fruits and Nuts dried	58,192 00	19,397 41
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	59,614 00	8,415 76
" All other	4,478 00	1,291 14
Furs, Manufactures of	16,916 00	2,741 04
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	27,217 00	8,196 83
" Window Glass	3,243 00	656 48
" Plate-Glass	12,469 00	2,713 82
" All other Manufactures of.	12,535 00	2,641 23
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	5,635 00	1,513 96
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	35,175 00	10,187 62
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	119,225 00	35,767 50
" All other	73,345 00	22,003 40
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	53,190 00	5,354 43
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	18,938 00	4,911 60
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	96,964 00	28,561 32
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$126,528 00	36,094 84
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	33,146 00	11,763 36
" Stoves and Castings	11,592 00	3,025 83
" Tubing	34,675 00	7,352 89
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	152,064 00	40,839 57
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	44,445 00	11,939 61
Lead and manufactures of	7,596 00	1,650 44
Leather, all kinds	58,207 00	9,779 20
" Boots and Shoes	16,552 00	4,137 38
" All other manufactures of Leather	7,275 00	1,824 47
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	8,290 00	2,037 44
Metals and manufactures of	21,290 00	6,243 69
Musical Instruments	20,190 00	5,143 30
Oil, Mineral and Products of	78,634 00	52,568 40
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	8,957 00	1,791 40
" All other	45,907 00	10,621 53
Paints and Colours	23,129 00	2,754 45
Paper, Envelopes, &c	73,701 00	22,645 51
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	2,936 00	1,035 20
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	43,821 00	14,151 64
" Butter, Cheese	1,737 00	299 29
Seeds and Roots	63,994 00	6,461 63
Silk, manufactures of	351,672 00	106,309 07
Soap, all kinds	20,586 00	5,375 99
Spices, ground and unground	14,049 00	2,182 28
Spirits, all kinds	57,711 00	140,090 82
Wines, Sparkling	9,544 00	2,567 07
" other than Sparkling	20,159 00	13,666 85
Sugar	1,137,756 00	295,644 53
Molasses & Syrups	45,357 00	4,135 99
Tobacco and Cigars	20,982 00	22,092 12
Vegetables.	4,638 00	1,201 54
Wood, manufactures of	44,708 00	9,512 39
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	86,613 00	25,991 27
" Clothing	27,017 00	9,469 91
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	226,097 00	72,076 29
" Dress Goods	393,566 00	117,349 18
" Knitted Goods	55,306 00	21,319 33
" Shawls	5,731 00	1,432·75
" Yarns	6,918 00	2,070 91
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	43,932 00	14,681 55
All other Dutiable Goods	835,480 00	216,342 17
Total Dutiable Goods	6,563.683 00	1,969,945 71
" Free	2,690,279 00	
Coin and Bullion	492,777 00	
Grand Total	9,746,739 00	1,969,945 71

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st January 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 9,577
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	14,883
Asphaltum or Asphalt	179
Broom Corn	6,529
Coal, Anthracite	301,252
Coffee	66,602
Cotton Waste	18,619
" Raw	541,628
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	131,214
Fish and products of	36,296
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	34,465
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	5,002
Fur, skins not dressed	34,243
Grease for soap making, &c	25,620
Hides and skins	126,070
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	131,533
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	33,592
Metals, Brass and Copper	31,392
" Steel Rails for Railways	325
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	68,288
" Tin and Zinc	69,483
" Other	12,304
Oils, Vegetable	5,221
Salt	8,466
Settlers' Effects	82,291
Silk, raw	9,105
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	77,132
Tea	178,045
Tobacco Leaf	70,169
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	47,500
Wool	106,468
All other Free Goods	406,786
Total	2,690,279
Coin and Bullion	492,777
Total Free Goods	3,183,056

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th February, 1896.

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F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of January, 1896.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	590,260	18,304	608,564
do Fisheries	850,259	9,857	860,116
do Forest	727,873	....	727,873
Animals and their produce	1,571,145	60,600	1,631,745
Agricultural Products	766,367	15,995	782,362
Manufactures	697,640	42,746	740,386
Miscellaneous Articles	6,928	4,003	10,931
Totals	5,210,472	151,505	5,361,977
Bullion	11,296	....	11,296
Coin	....	2,653,361	2,653,361
Grand Total	5,221,768	2,804,866	8,026,634

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th February, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of January, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

Dr.	$ cts.		Cr. $
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st December, 1895	27,859,794 01	WITHDRAWALS during month	608,409 43
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	802,343 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,884 59	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st January, 1896	28,058,612 17
	28,667,021 60		28,667,021 60

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st February, 1896.

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Statement of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st January, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

Bank.	Balance, 31st December, 1895.	Deposits for January, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, January, 1896.	Balance, on 31st January, 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	559,432 63	15,231 00	574,663 63	6,573 04	568,090 59
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	732,690 10	18,526 00	751,216 10	12,009 49	739,206 61
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	816,907 72	34,122 00	851,029 72	18,107 43	832,922 29
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	39,609 33	220 00	39,829 33	492 47	39,336 86
Amherst	274,679 21	4,636 00	279,315 21	2,895 59	276,419 62
Annapolis	233,884 64	4,119 00	238,003 64	3,407 40	234,596 24
Arichat	193,467 42	3,549 00	197,016 42	2,321 56	194,694 86
Barrington	175,506 22	2,794 00	178,300 22	4,322 05	173,978 17
Bridgewater	131,343 97	2,222 00	133,565 97	1,775 53	131,790 44
Guysboro'	108,023 80	1,861 00	109,884 80	2,272 14	107,612 66
Halifax	2,588,117 51	40,086 00	2,628,203 51	31,203 49	2,597,000 02
Kentville	303,991 18	5,593 00	309,584 18	4,898 73	304,685 45
Liverpool	257,953 16	2,349 00	260,302 16	1,803 14	258,499 02
Lunenburg	277,496 79	9,988 00	287,484 79	3,456 73	284,028 06
Maitland	61,044 65	689 00	61,733 65	146 00	61,587 65
New Glasgow	377,860 73	4,779 00	382,639 73	3,938 14	378,701 59
Parrsboro'	115,315 17	824 00	116,139 17	911 28	115,227 89
Pictou	294,575 95	4,400 00	298,975 95	4,191 94	294,784 01
Port Hood	119,041 68	1,866 00	120,907 68	1,635 17	119,272 51
Shelburne	116,484 82	2,766 00	119,250 82	821 75	118,429 07
Sherbrooke	68,559 80	794 00	69,353 80	403 00	68,950 80
Wallace	70,807 84	1,507 00	72,314 84	1,094 00	71,220 84
Weymouth	102,295 92	2.438 00	104,733 92	2,381 05	102,352 87
Yarmouth	623,133 37	9.752 00	632,885 37	6,421 57	626,463 80
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	269,488 59	4,314 00	273,802 59	1,743 16	272,059 43
Dalhousie	384,205 97	1,813 00	386,018 97	3,799 20	382,219 77
Fredericton	651,768 28	9,469 00	661,237 28	5,729 60	655,507 68
Newcastle	235,359 34	925 00	236,284 34	1,817 88	234,466 46
St. Andrews	289,843 50	2,072 00	291,915 50	2,790 90	289,124 60
St. John	4,087,332 37	52,347 00	4,139,679 37	41,260 67	4,098,418 70
Woodstock	495,764 39	5,949 00	501,713 39	7,781 74	493,931 65
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,826,783 21	25,697 00	1,852,480 21	32,626 79	1,819,853 42
Summerside	313,156 27	8,557 00	321,713 27	3,321 66	318,391 61
Total	17,195,925 53	286,254 00	17,482,179 53	218,354 29	17,263,825 24

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. Anderson,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 13th February, 1896.

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST JANUARY, 1896.

—	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,495,594 28	180,000 00	24,254 39	9,793,190 53
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,897,614 78	83,000 00	204,362 14	5,184,976 92
Total	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,393,209 06	263,000 00	228,616 53	14,978,167 45

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,380,023 96	....	1,794,664 25	3,263,379 48	1,343,162 78	180,000 00	....	* 484,133 60	10,945,364 07
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	....	2,384,517 05	82,500 00	295,813 19	1,657,703 35	894,566 32	83,000 00	69,675 00	103,450 93	5,571,225 84
Total	1,500,000 00	4,764,541 01	82,500 00	2,090,477 44	4,921,082 83	2,237,729 10	263,000 00	69,675 00	587,584 53	16,516,589 91

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 11th February, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	**Fire and Inland Marine.**
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	**Steam Boilers, &c.**
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	**Fire and Inland Marine.**
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	**Inland Marine.**
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	**Accident and Plate-Glass.**
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	**Fire, Inland Marine and Life.**
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B).	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 20th February, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

34-tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st FEBRUARY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Cape Jack	Harbour au Bouche	Antigonishe N.S.	Augustus DeCoste.
Cherrier Street (branch office)	City of Montreal	Montreal East Q.	D. J. Ouimet.
Gordon Bay	Humphrey	Muskoka and Parry Sound. O.	John Joseph Barnes.
Hanford Brook	Simonds	St. John N.B.	Robert McFee.
Hubley Settlement	Halifax	Halifax N.S.	Robert Hubley.
Hureauville	Hawkesbury	Richmond N.S.	Albert Joyce.
Kleefeld	Sec. 32, Tp. 6, R. 5, E. of 1st M.	Provencher M.	Peter W. Reimer.
Mistawasis	Sec. 27, Tp. 48, R. 6, W. of 3rd M.	Sask.	Henry W. Halpin.
Moody's	Dunlop	Gloucester N.B.	Robert Moody.
Molson	Sec. 22, Tp. 12, R. 9, E. of 1st M.	Lisgar M.	L. F. Fulmore.
North Renous (reopened)	Blackville	Northumberland N.B.	Everitt Donovan.
Pearceley (reopened)	Chapman	Muskoka and Parry Sound. O.	Isaac Milsap.
Pleasant Point	Lancaster	St. John N.B.	P. J. McMurray.
River Philip Centre	River Philip	Cumberland N.S.	Lewis Ripley.
St. Ignace de Loyola	Isle St. Ignace	Berthier Q.	J. Massé.
The Narrows	Sec. 14, Tp. 24, R. 10, W. of 1st M.	Lisgar M.	E. Kristjansson.
Welbeck	Bentinck	Grey, S.R. O.	Mrs. Letitia C. Lindsay.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

MacCormac	County of Renfrew, S.R., O.	to Cormac.
Nosbonsing	District of Nipissing, O.	to Bonfield.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Colepaugh	County of Northumberland, N.B.
Palmer Rapids	do Renfrew, S.R., O., closed 16th January.

33-tf.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

Condensed Rules *in re* Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Special Rule of the Senate.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, with power to (*a.*) Carry on the business of exploring for, mining, or otherwise acquiring iron, nickel, copper, and other metals, materials, minerals and ores ; (*b.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores ; (*c.*) To carry on the business generally of smelting metals, minerals and ores, and to manufacture the same, and of manufacturing therefrom as well as in combination with other metals, minerals and ores, substances and materials, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom, including iron, steel and nickel of all kinds and descriptions and all forms ; (*d.*) To carry on the business of rolling mills, and the manufacture of iron and steel rails and all kinds and classes of muck bar and refined rolled bar-iron, Bessemer and other kinds and descriptions of steel ; (*e.*) To manufacture charcoal, coke and other fuel requisites for the said business ; (*f.*) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such real and personal property, easements, premises, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges or other rights necessary or convenient for the business or operations of the company ; (*g.*) To erect and establish works, mills, factories, warehouses and other buildings, and to operate the same ; (*h.*) To construct tramways and to operate the same by steam, electricity or other motive power ; (*i.*) To build, acquire, charter or lease steam and other vessels, boats, piers and wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, aqueducts, dams, water power, roads, and other works in connection with the works of the company, or which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the business of the company, and, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at a general meeting to be duly called for considering the subject, to aid, by way of bonus or otherwise, the construction or maintenance of any of the same or any railways that may serve or promote the company or its interests ; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire such articles of merchandise as may be deemed necessary for the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same and any property not further required for the business of the company ; (*k.*) To issue paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company for real or personal property, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges, or other rights which may be deemed suitable or necessary for the purposes of the company ; (*l.*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise in whole or in part the business, franchises, shares, or other securities, rights, powers or privileges and assets or any of them of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in paid-up or partly paid-up capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not, or wholly or partly in debentures of the company as may be agreed upon. The capital stock to be one million dollars in ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The applicants are John H. Tilden, John Milne, A. T. Wood, William Southam, R. R. Morgan, A. E. Jarvis, George Hope, Cyrus E. Birge, A. Turner, D. Newton and A. B. Osborne, all of Hamilton, Ontario, the first eight are to be the provisional directors of the company.

STAUNTON & O'HEIR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Hamilton, the 15th February, 1896. 34-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the present session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 66, entitled "An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company," by striking out that part of section 10 of the said Act which declares that the said Act shall not come into force unless and until the Company have satisfied the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged the debts referred to in said section 10; and providing in lieu thereof that the Company may deposit with the Bank of Hamilton or some other institution or person a sufficient sum to discharge the said debts, and for other purposes.

E. D. CAHILL, secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.
Dated the 6th February, A.D. 1896. 32-9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are:—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher; James Ross, of Montreal, civil engineer; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronto, physician; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31-11

THE Montreal Park and Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an amending Act, to enlarge its bonding powers and exercise them in sections, to confirm municipal and other contracts, to authorize preference shares, to carry on enterprises for developing traffic, to authorize a contract with a construction company for the completion and equipment of its lines, with necessary powers to the latter company, also respecting the capacity of the directors, and for other business.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for applicant.
Montreal, 15th January, 1896. 29-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate company for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining and operating a railway from a point at r near the mouth of Trail Creek, on the Columbia River, extending through or near the towns of Ross-and and Midway, to a point on the Okanagan Lake t or near the town of Penticton, in the Districts of West Kootenay and Osoyoos, British Columbia; with owers to construct, equip, maintain and operate ranch lines therefrom to all mines lying in the vicity thereof; and also to construct, equip, maintain nd operate telegraph and telephone lines; and to uild wharves and docks in connection therewith; gether with the powers of acquiring lands, privileges, onuses or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies; and for all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

F. E. WARD,
Agent for applicant.
Dated this 21st day of December, 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to extend the time for the completion of the main line and branches of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company; and further to permit of the lease or purchase by the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company of the lines of the Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company; and to permit of the building from the lines of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, or from lines contiguous thereto, of branches or extensions not exceeding twenty miles in length towards iron or other mineral lands; and further with power to increase if deemed necessary the capital stock of the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, and to change the name of the said company; and to legalize and confirm any agreements made between the said railway company and any municipality entered by said lines or through which said lines may run, and to amend section three of the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 62, by adding thereto the words "and may purchase and acquire timber or timber lands for the purposes of the company," and for other purposes.

F. S. RATHBUN,
Secretary,
Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Co.
Dated this 12th day of December, A.D. 1895. 27-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Distributing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a.*) The distributing and delivery of newspapers, periodicals, circulars and other reading matter, together with samples, parcels and other goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions throughout the cities, towns and other parts of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) The carrying on of a special messenger service for the delivery of messages.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $5,000.

5. The number of shares is to be one hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $50.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Arthur William Lee, manufacturer, Herbert Blake Andrews, accountant, Charles Cecil Sheriff, manufacturer, James Russell Lovett Starr, barrister, and John Henderson Goodall, distributor, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York; of whom the said Arthur William Lee, Herbert Blake Andrews, Charles Cecil Sheriff, James Russell Lovett Starr, and John Henderson Goodall are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

THORNE, WARREN & STARR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of February, A.D. 1896. 35-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow—Henry F. MacCarthy, druggist, Albert Hudson, agent, John T. Kidd, physician, Thomas Payment, druggist, Frederick W. Bindon, agent, John G. Scott, physician, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1896. 33-1 35-5

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase or otherwise all patents for new and useful improvements in car axle lubricators of which Arthur W. Wright, of Detroit, is the inventor, to manufacture and sell said improvements, to sell or otherwise dispose of the right to manufacture and sell said improvements, and to do all other things necessary for carrying out the objects above mentioned.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be $50,000, and the number of shares to be 5,000 of $10 each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Bell Wright, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, physician; William Woollatt, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, general superintendent; Erie Emma Wright, spinster, Annie Frances Wright, spinster, and Julia Elizabeth Wright, spinster, all of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

6. All of the said applicants are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING, WIGLE & RODD,
Solicitors for applicants.

34-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follows :—

(*a.*) To purchase and take over the business at present carried on by the firm of J. & H. Taylor, in the City of Montreal, as iron merchants and manufacturers;

(*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of machinery, railway supplies, and generally to carry on the business of dealers in iron, steel and other metals;

(*c.*) To obtain, hold, operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade-marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same;

(*d.*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same;

(*e.*) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes of the said company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), divided into six hundred (600) shares of fifty dollars ($50) each.

5. The names in full, addresses and callings of the applicants are as follow :—John Mitford Taylor, of the City of Montreal, engineer; George A. McLean, of the City of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, manufacturer; Robert Cowans, manufacturer, William Currie, merchant, and Theodore Charles Haynes, salesman, of the City of Montreal, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 17th February, 1896. 34-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Beaver Bag Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the carrying on in all its branches of the manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description, the manufacture of, calendering, and dealing in jute and cotton cloths, twines and all products thereof; the printing, stamping and otherwise completing the same; the acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the capital stock of said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100)

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Edward Kirk Greene, jr., merchant, John Leckie Galletti, merchant, Charles Cushing, Notary, John Edgar, merchant, and Eben McAdam, clerk, all of the said City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

7. That the said Edward Kirk Greene, jr., John Leckie Galletti and Charles Cushing, are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

LAFLEUR & MACDOUGALL,
Solicitors for applicants.
34-7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are to acquire and carry on the business now carried on by The W. R. Gardner Tool Co., at Brockville, Ontario; and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in edged tools, saws, hammers, and implements of all kind for working in wood, iron, brass, and other metals and materials; and to acquire and hold lands and premises for the purposes of mills, factories, shops and buildings in which to carry on the manufacture of the said articles and the said business; and to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or otherwise, water power privileges for the development of the necessary power for the said manufacturing business.

3. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, and in the Town of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, and its chief place of business is to be at the said Town of Brockville.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $100,000, composed of one thousand shares of the value of $100 each.

5. The names in full, and addresses of each of the said applicants are as follow:—William Reid Gardner, manufacturer, and William McLeod Gardner, manufacturer, both of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, and Province of Ontario; John Murphy, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, dry goods merchant; John Adams Bangs, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, banker, and Robert H. Cramm, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, contractor.

6. The said William Reid Gardner, William McLeod Gardner, John Murphy, John Adams Bangs and Robert H. Cramm are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HUTCHESON & FISHER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Brockville, this 7th day of February, A.D. 1896. 33-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Carsley Sons & Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.

3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be thirty thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31-7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 17th January, 1896. 30–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Acadian Steamship Co. (Ltd.)"

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

The acquiring, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining the steamship "Acadian" registered at Montreal, and any other vessel, steamship or craft which may be deemed advisable or necessary, either now or at any future time to add to or substitute for the said steamship, the conveying and carrying thereon goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient, the buying and selling of and dealing in cargoes and merchandise for freight hire or otherwise, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite and conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock is $12,000. The number of shares is to be 120, and the amount of each share is to be of $100.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow: Henry Dobell, merchant, Montreal; Charles Archibald, and William Henry Archibald, gentlemen, of Sydney, Cape Breton; John Delisle, sea captain, St. Jean d'Orleans, Quebec; Henry E. Hardisty and W. Patterson, both of the City of Montreal; of whom Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald are to be the first or provisional directors.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN.
Solicitor for applicants.
Montreal, 6th February, 1896. 32–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Robert Mitchell Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a*.) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches the business now carried on by Robert Mitchell under the firm name of Robert Mitchell & Co.;

(*b*.) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, gas and electric fitting and electric wiring, brass founding, tin and coppersmithing, plating, plumbing and steam-fitting of all kinds, including the manufacture of gas, water and electric meters and all work connected therewith, with the right to enter into contracts for the manufacture, supply and sale of all such materials and the installation of any work connected therewith, and to do any business of a like nature or incidental thereto.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be two thousand (2,000), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert Mitchell, manufacturer, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturer, Norman Mitchell, student, Ewing Smith, superintendent, and William Stanhouse, foreman, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and all of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 29th January, 1896. 31–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAKE MANITOBA RAILWAY AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the Grand Central Hotel, in the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in the Province of Manitoba, at noon on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1896, to authorize the directors of the company to issue bonds under the provisions of the Acts in that behalf, and to approve of certain financial arrangements, contracts and agreements that have been entered into, and generally to take such steps as may seem best for the interests of the company's undertaking.

By order,
CHARLES E. L PORTEOUS,
Secretary-treasurer.
Dated this 21st day of February, 1896. 35–4

CANADA MUTUAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, 50 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

GEO. D. PERRY,
Secretary.
Montreal, 21st February, 1896. 35–1

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as wholesale merchants and importers of and dealers in fancy goods, glass and china ware, etc., under the firm name of Nerlich & Co., at the City of Toronto, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. Henry Nerlich, senior, retiring from the said partnership.

Notice is also given that a new partnership has been formed between Mr. Emil Nerlich, Mr. Chas. B. Doherty and Mr. Henry Nerlich, the younger, under the old style and firm of Nerlich & Co., by whom the business of the old firm will be continued. All the outstanding accounts are to be paid to the new firm, who will settle all liabilities of the old firm.

HENRY NERLICH, the elder.
CHARLES B. DOHERTY.
EMIL NERLICH.
Dated at Toronto, this 2nd day of January, 1896.
35–1

THE MUTUAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LTD).

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, 50 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12.30 p.m.

GEO. D. PERRY,
Secretary.
Montreal, 21st February, 1896. 35-1

THE MOLSONS BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 81.

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of four per cent upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches, on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
General manager.
Montreal, 26th February, 1896. 35-4

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act with the agent, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from the South Fork of Sheep Creek, on the S.W. ¼ of Section 22, Township 20, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Part of Sections 19 and 30, Township 20, Range 1, and parts of Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 34 and 35, Township 20, Range 2 west of the 5th Meridian.

E. J. SWANN,
J. S. GIBB,
Trustees and Receivers,
Quorn Ranche Property.
Dated at Calgary, 2nd October, 1895. 34-4

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, with the agent, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from Sheep Creek, on the south-east quarter of Section 25, Township 20, Range 2 west of the 5th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Parts of Sections 27, 28, 29 and 30, Township 20, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian.

JAMES RODGERS,
President Sheep Creek Irrigation Co.
Dated at Calgary, 10th February, 1896. 34-4

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company, for the election of directors and transaction of general business, will be held at the company's office, 97 St. James street, Montreal, on Saturday the seventh day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock, noon.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.
Montreal, 28th January, 1896. 32-4

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the stockholders of La Banque du Peuple will be held at the office of the Bank, St. James Street, on Monday, the 23rd day of March next, at 3 o'clock p.m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of incorporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. RICHER,
Asst. cashier.
Montreal, 19th February, 1896. 34-5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of The Canada Atlantic Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, on the 23rd day of March, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing by-laws:—

1. To authorize the board of directors to fix and regulate the tariff of tolls for the conveyance of freight and passengers;

2. To pass by-laws, rules and regulations regulating and providing for all or any of the matters which the company have the power to regulate by by-law under The Railway Act, and the special Acts relating to the company.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary-treasurer.
Dated this 20th day of February, 1896. 34-5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special genera meeting of The Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, on the 23rd day of March, 1896, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing by-laws:—

1. To authorize the board of directors to fix and regulate the tariff of tolls for the conveyance of freight and passengers;

2. To pass by-laws, rules and regulations regulating and providing for all or any of the matters which the company have the power to regulate by by-law under The Railway Act, and the special Acts relating to the company.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.
Dated this 20th day of February, 1896. 34-5

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of Canada, 58-59 *Victoria, Chapter* 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the above-named company will be held at the head office of the company, situate at 6 Great Winchester Street, London, England, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider, and, if thought fit, to pass resolutions:—

(1.) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent first debenture stock for five hundred thousand pounds, to be secured by a trust deed framed so that, at any time after the 1st of October, 1924, the company, on giving 6 months' notice, may redeem such stock at not less than one hundred and ten pounds per cent, and may pay off at par the whole or any unredeemed part of such stock on the 1st of October, 1944, or otherwise, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said trust deed, and to exchange the same, or so much thereof as may be required, for a like amount of the five hundred thousand pounds four pounds per cent terminable debenture stock of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company (Limited), with all necessary ancillary powers, and to dispose of any balance of such stock as the directors may think fit.

(2.) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent second debenture stock for one hundred thousand pounds, repayable at par on the 1st July, 1956, or redeemable on or after the 1st July, 1916, by the company on six months' previous notice, such stock being secured (subject to the five hundred thousand pounds first debenture stock) by a trust deed which shall provide for the issue of additional like stock, in all respects entitled to rank equally with the said one hundred thousand pounds second debenture stock, and entitled *pari passu* with it to the benefit of the said trust deed, but so that the total amount of second debenture stock shall not exceed in all four hundred and forty thousand pounds, and that no additional issue thereof beyond the said one hundred thousand pounds shall be created without the sanction of the shareholders, under The General Railway Act, with power to the directors to dispose of the said one hundred thousand pounds of the said stock as they may determine; which said resolutions, if passed, will not need confirmation at any subsequent meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager and Secretary,
No. 6 Great Winchester Street,
London, England.

Dated 17th January, A.D. 1896. 33–5

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice to Shareholders.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of business generally will be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at the principal office of the company, at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.

The meeting will be made special for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the directors of the company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, The Canada Southern Railway Company, The Michigan Central Railroad Company and The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of such traffic, and also of approving of an agreement for a lease to the company of a branch line to be constructed by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company between Hamilton and Toronto for the term of fifty years or less, according to circumstances; the rent being a percentage of the net earnings on the said branch—the whole as set out in agreements which have been executed, subject amongst other things to the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council as prescribed by The Railway Act of Canada, and to the consent of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The common stock transfer books of the company will close in Montreal and New York on Tuesday, March 3, and in London, at 3 p.m. on Friday, February 21.

The preference stock books will close at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, March 10. All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 2.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 10th February, 1896. 33 5

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Halifax, for the choice of directors, and other business, will be held at their banking-house, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday the 11th day of March next, being the second Wednesday of the month.

By order of the president and directors,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 8th February, 1896. 32–5

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock of the People's Bank of Halifax for the half-year terminating 31st instant, will be paid at the banking-house, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of March next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By order of the directors,

JOHN KNIGHT,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 29th January, 1896. 32–4

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

THE Directors of the Bank of British North America have resolved to declare, subject to audit at the meeting of proprietors called for the 3rd proximo, a dividend free of income tax of two per cent or twenty shillings per share, making four per cent for the year, leaving about £3,700 to be carried forward to next account.

By order of the Court,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street.
London, E.C., 4th February, 1896. 32–4

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting to be held at the head office of said company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 11 o'clock a.m., to consider and vote upon a proposed lease by said company to be entered into (subject to the approval of Parliament) of that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway lying between Valleyfield and Beauharnois, in the Dominion of Canada, and to consider such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February, 1896. 32–5

NOTICE.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Bridge Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, 97, St. James street, Montreal, on Saturday the seventh day of March, 1896, at eleven o'clock, a.m.

A. C. WURTELE,
Secretary-treasurer.

Montreal, 29th January, 1896. 32–4

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting of shareholders to be held at the head office of the company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 11.30 o'clock, a.m., to consider and vote upon an agreement to amalgamate and consolidate the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company with the Southwestern Railway Company, which agreement was entered into between the respective directors of said railway companies, on the 17th day of December, 1895, subject to the approval of Parliament, and to consider at that time such other business as may be brought properly before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February 1896. 32–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général d'appeler au Sénat, par Lettres Patentes sous le Grand Sceau,—

David McKeen, écuyer, de Little Glace Bay, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, pour la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

Ottawa, 9 octobre 1895.

Allan W. Chapman, de la paroisse de Dorchester, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, écuyer : Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 27e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Considérant que le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba en conseil a, le 13e jour de septembre 1895, établi un chemin public traversant le quart nord-est de la section 35, et le quart nord-ouest de la section 36, tous deux dans le township 13, rang 27 à l'ouest du principal méridien, et demande aujourd'hui que la sanction nécessaire, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte concernant les chemins et réserves de chemin, soit accordée, et que le terrain non patenté formant le dit chemin public soit tout de suite transféré et attribué à la province du Manitoba.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte 58-59 Victoria, chapitre 30, intitulé "Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte concernant les chemins et réserves de chemins dans la province du Manitoba," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'ouverture de cette partie du dit chemin traversant le quart nord-ouest de la section 36, coloré "rose" sur le plan ci-joint, soit et elle est par le présent accordée, et le terrain non patenté formant le dit chemin public transféré et attribué à la province du Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

33-4

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Sur un rapport en date du 23 de janvier 1896, du Ministre de l'Intérieur, énonçant que le département des affaires des Sauvages avait demandé qu'une étendue additionnelle de terrain sur le lac Winnipeg, à l'embouchure de la rivière Saskatchewan, soit mise à part et ajoutée à la présente réserve aux Grands Rapides pour l'usage de la bande de Sauvages qui y est fixée.

Le Ministre dit de plus que la lisière qu'il est proposé d'ajouter à la réserve actuelle, comprenant une étendue de 1899 acres, est colorée "vert" sur le plan ci-joint. En demandant cet octroi additionnel, le Sous-Surintendant Général des Affaires des Sauvages fait remarquer que l'arpenteur employé par le département des affaires des Sauvages pour disposer l'addition à la réserve, rapporte qu'une bonne moitié tant de la réserve primitive que de la nouvelle se compose de marais, et est conséquemment d'aucune valeur pour la culture. Les terres en question sont situées dans un territoire non arpenté, et il ne semble pas exister d'objection à ce qu'elles soient appropriées à l'objet mentionné.

Le Ministre recommande donc que l'étendue colorée "vert" sur le plan ci-joint, soit mise à part et réservée pour les fins d'une réserve additionnelle pour les Sauvages des Grands Rapides, rivière Saskatchewan.

Le comité soumet ce qui précède à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

33-4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

LISTE SUPPLÉMENTAIRE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT PASSÉ L'EXAMEN PRÉLIMINAIRE DU SERVICE CIVIL.

—

Novembre 1895.

A Montréal.

Duchesne, Edouard.
Riley, George.

Par ordre du bureau,
JNO. FRANCIS WATERS,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 27 février 1896.

35-3

LISTE SUPPLÉMENTAIRE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT PASSÉ L'EXAMEN D'APTITUDES DU SERVICE CIVIL.

—

Novembre 1895.

—

A Québec.

MacNaughton, Helen.

A Montréal.

Macdonald, Emma.

A Hamilton.

McKay, Fred. M.

—

SUJETS FACULTATIFS.

A Ottawa.

Daws, Edith Mary, Sténographie.

Par ordre du bureau,
JNO. FRANCIS WATERS,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 27 février 1896.

35-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 25e jour de févier 1896, constituant en corporation Thomas Malcolm McCaw, comptable, William Thomas Martin, caissier, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, Edward Hodson Barker, bourgeois, et Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Acquérir des droits de brevet et autres pour la manufacture et la vente du crayon de papier de Blaisdell ; de manufacturer et faire le commerce des dits crayons, d'accorder des permis et autres droits en vertu des dits brevets, et aussi de faire le commerce de fabricants de papeterie et de commerçants de fournitures de papeterie, sous le nom de "Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company of Canada" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 28e jour de févier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

35-3

Compte de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de janvier 1896.

Dt. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes, 49 Vic., chap. 35, sec. 76.*) Av.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 décembre 1895..........	27,859,794 01	**Remboursements** durant le mois.........	608,409 43
Dépôts à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	802,343 00		
Transferts de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,884 59	**Balance** au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 janvier 1896	28,058,612 17
	28,667,021 60		28,667,021 60

Certifié.
D. Matheson,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

Département des Postes, Ottawa, 21 février 1896.

34-tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 janvier 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,348,155 64	7,523,744 55
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,822,335 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,240,993 12	22,415,677 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,841,397 13	45,084,648 19
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,258,014 50	8,307,502 68
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,720,427 39	1,874,102 80
Total de la dette brute	317,863,873 15	321,661,630 11
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,178,940 09	35,189,336 95
Autres placements	7,217,167 79	5,263,137 95
Comptes des provinces	10,919,856 12	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,140,446 60	17,150,094 87
Total de l'actif	68,456,410 60	68,526,057 17
Total de la dette nette	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
" au 31 décembre	245,934,004 49	250,738,079 50
Augmentation de la dette	3,473,458 06	2,397,493 44

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de janvier 1895.	Total au 31 de janvier 1895.	Mois de janvier 1896.	Total au 31 de janvier 1896.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,409,793 94	9,918,567 78	1,857,507 11	11,530,232 33
Excise	596,652 15	4,657,750 95	616,101 85	4,724,694 30
Département des Postes	296,236 03	1,651,236 03	318,857 29	1,723,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	198,415 40	2,193,327 58	233,510 49	2,183,558 42
Divers	354,249 00	833,950 26	372,368 91	857,867 65
Total	2,855,346 52	19,254,832 60	3,398,345 65	21,020,209 99
DÉPENSES	6,000,790 79	20,130,209 08	5,961,685 41	19,499,716 84

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	240,466 18	1,678,232 45	134,285 23	1,697,981 81
Terres fédérales	6,304 07	50,742 30	3,910 73	38,904 38
Subventions aux chemins de fer	503,602 00	1,106,607 00	125,300 00	674,782 00
Total	750,372 25	2,835,581 75	263,495 96	2,411,668 19

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 6 février 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec : $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072).	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $91,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $363,000 débent. municipales ; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union." Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union, sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $55,000 garanties municipales.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	**F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal**	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	**David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto**	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	**F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.**	**$110,000, dépôts en banque**	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	**William Angus, procureur, Montréal**	**$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis**	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	**H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal**	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	**William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal**	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	**W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.**
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	**E. S. Miller**, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 20 de février 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser “Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada.”
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos “Demande de bill privé.”

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé n sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Séna ou à la Chambre des Communes après les première quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'un province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dan la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien étab publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district o le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constituti devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en l spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant l détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons sp ciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'inte tion de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voud y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces déta et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispo tions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'A général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conform ment à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les a teurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun c mité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour m dification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont co peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill qu conque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modè seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été re sées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprim ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conf mité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs po être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on prop sera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et en crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, ser imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

LA Compagnie de chemin de fer du Parc et de l'Ile de Montréal s'adressera au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte à l'effet d'étendre ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations et lui permettant de les exercer par sections, confirmant les contrats passés avec les municipalités et autres, autorisant des actions-priorité, lui permettant de s'engager dans des entreprises ayant pour but de développer le trafic, l'autorisant à conclure un contrat avec une compagnie de construction pour le parachèvement et équipement de ses lignes, avec les pouvoirs nécessaires à cette dernière compagnie, aussi concernant la compétence des directeurs, et pour d'autres fins.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solliciteur de la requérante.

Montréal, 15 janvier 1896. 29–9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acheter et prendre à son nom l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par la maison J. et H. Taylor, en la cité de Montréal, comme ferronniers et manufacturiers d'articles en fer ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer et vendre toutes sortes de machines, fournitures de chemin de fer, et généralement faire les opérations de commerçants de fer, acier et autres métaux ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, tenir, exploiter, acheter et louer des brevets d'invention et de droits brevetés, dessins de fabrique, marques de commerce et droits d'auteur, et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir et tenir des parts dans le capital-actions d'autres corporations, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer ;

(*e.*) Acquérir et tenir des biens-fonds pour les fins de la dite compagnie, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de trente mille piastres ($30,000), divisé en six cents (600) actions de cinquante (50) piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont :—John Mitford Taylor, de la cité de Montréal, ingénieur ; George A. McLean,

de la cité de Pittsburg, dans l'Etat de la Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, manufacturier; Robert Cowans, manufacturier, William Currie, marchand, et Theodore Charles Haynes, commis aux ventes, de la cité de Montréal, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 17 février 1896. 34-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Beaver Bag Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de sacs de toutes sortes, fabriquer, calendrer et vendre des toiles et cordes de jute et de coton, et tous produits de ces articles; les imprimer, étamper et autrement les compléter; acquérir et disposer de tous et chacun des droits brevetés s'y rapportant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit:—Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, marchand, John Leckie Galletti, marchand, Charles Cushing, notaire, John Edgar, marchand, et Eben McAdam, commis, tous de la dite cité de Montréal, dans la province de Quebec.

7. Les dits Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, John Leckie Galletti, et Charles Cushing, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

LAFLEUR ET MACDOUGALL,
34-7 Solliciteurs des requérants.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Acadian Steamship Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes:—Acquérir, posséder, naviguer, gérer et entretenir le steamship *Acadian* enregistré à Montréal, et tout navire, steamship ou autre embarcation qu'il sera jugé convenable ou nécessaire aujourd'hui ou en tout temps à l'avenir d'ajouter ou de substituer au dit steamship; d'y transporter des effets, articles, marchandises, fret et cargaisons de toute espèce, tels que des passagers, la malle, et autre trafic, entre tels ports dans toutes les parties du monde que la compagnie jugera à propos; acheter et vendre et faire le trafic de cargaisons et de marchandises pour fret, rémunération ou autrement; et généralement faire toute autre chose propre ou de nature à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions sera $12,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera cent vingt, et le montant de chaque sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants:—Henry Dobell, marchand, Montréal; Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald, bourgeois, de Sydney, Cap-Breton; John Delisle, capitaine au long cours, Saint-Jean d'Orléans, Québec; Henry E. Hardisty et William Patterson, teneur de livres, tous deux de Montréal; dont les dits Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald et William Henry Archibald, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN,
Solliciteur des requérants.
Montréal, 6 février 1896. 32-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie Robert Mitchell" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont—

(*a*.) Acquérir, prendre à son nom et continuer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par Robert Mitchell sous les nom et raison de Robert Mitchell et Cie;

(*b*.) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de toutes sortes de métaux, y compris les ouvrages en cuivre de tous genres, poser des appareils à gaz et électriques, et des fils électriques, fondre le cuivre, travailler le cuivre rouge et le ferblanc, faire l'électro-placage, la plomberie et le posage des tuyaux à vapeur de toutes sortes, y compris la manufacture des compteurs à gaz, à eau et à électricité, et tout ouvrage s'y rattachant; avec le droit aussi de passer des contrats pour la manufacture et la vente de tous ces matériaux et l'installation de tout ouvrage s'y rattachant, et faire toute opération d'une nature semblable ou en découlant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille (2,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants:—Robert Mitchell, manufacturier, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturier, Norman Mitchell, étudiant, Ewing Smith, surintendant, et William Stanhouse, contremaître, tous des cité et district de Montréal; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 29 janvier 1896. 31-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Carsley, Fils et Compagnie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de trois cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trente mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie projetée sera "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company of Canada" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines à marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines servant à disposer des matières postales, et des brevets déjà délivrés ou qui seront délivrés pour ces inventions au Canada et au Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays délivrés à Charles F. Brown pour les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous privilèges de tous genre et nature accordés ou conférés en vertu des dits brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines comprises dans ces brevets, ou tout perfectionnement à icelles, avec pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, Irlande, Ecosse, Pays de Galles ou Canada, ou dans aucun de ces pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets à l'avantage de la compagnie pour tous perfectionnements dans ces machines, et faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à mener à bonne fin l'industrie de la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec,

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusets, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et la majorité desquels sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROW, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 17 janvier 1896. 30-6

AVIS DIVERS.

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER ET DE CANAL DU LAC MANITOBA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la présente compagnie aura lieu au Grand Central Hotel, en la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, à midi de mardi le 7e jour d'avril 1896, dans le but d'autoriser les directeurs de la compagnie à émettre des obligations en vertu des dispositions des actes y relatifs, et d'approuver certains arrangements financiers, contrats et conventions conclus, et généralement de prendre les mesures qui paraitront les plus avantageuses aux intérêts de la compagnie.

Par ordre,
CHARLES E. L. PORTEOUS,
Secrétaire-trésorier.
Daté ce 21e jour de février 1896. 35-4

COMPAGNIE DE TÉLÉGRAPHE MUTUELLE DU CANADA.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 50 rue Saint-François-Xavier, Montréal, jeudi le 26e jour de mars 1896, à midi.

GEO. D. PERRY,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 21 février 1896. 35-1

COMPAGNIE MUTUELLE DE TÉLÉGRAPHE
(À RESP. LIMITÉE).

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 50 rue Saint-François-Xavier, Montréal, jeudi, le 26e jour de mars 1896, à 12.30 p.m.

GEO. D. PERRY,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 21 février 1896. 35-1

BANQUE MOLSONS.

DIVIDENDE No. 81.

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Banque Molsons sont notifiés par le présent qu'un dividende de quatre pour cent sur le capital-actions a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, et aux succursales, à compter du 1er jour d'avril prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 25 au 31 de mars, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
T. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
Gérant général.
Montréal, 26 de février 1896. 35-4

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de La Banque du Peuple aura lieu au bureau de la banque, rue St. Jacques, lundi, le 23 mars prochain, à 3 heures p.m., conformément aux 16e et 17e clauses de l'acte d'incorporation.

Par ordre du bureau des directeurs,
WM. RICHER,
Asst.-caissier.
Montréal, 19 février 1896. 34-5

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack sont notifiés par le présent qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la compagnie, à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 11.30 a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un arrangement à l'effet de fusionner la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest, lequel arrangement a été conclu entre les directeurs respectifs des dites compagnies de chemin de fer le 17e jour de décembre 1895, sauf approbation du parlement, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.
Daté 5 février 1896. 32-5

CHEMIN DE FER CANADIEN DU PACIFIQUE.

Avis aux actionnaires.

LA quinzième assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie pour l'élection des directeurs et la transaction des affaires en général aura lieu mercredi le 1er jour d'avril prochain, au bureau principal de la compagnie à Montréal, à midi.

L'assemblée sera rendue spéciale dans le but de consentir à des arrangements faits par les directeurs de la compagnie avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canada-Sud, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Michigan Central, et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Rivière Hudson, pour le règlement et l'échange du trafic passant entre le chemin de fer de la compagnie et les chemins de fer des autres compagnies respectivement, et pour la division et la répartition des péages, taux et charges au sujet de ce trafic, et aussi pour approuver un arrangement à l'effet de louer à la compagnie une ligne d'embranchement que construira la Compagnie de chemin de fer Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo entre Hamilton et Toronto pour une période de cinquante ans ou moins, selon les circonstances, le loyer étant un percentage des recettes nettes sur le dit embranchement, le tout tel qu'énoncé dans des conventions qui ont été exécutées, sujet entre autres choses à l'approbation de Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Conseil tel que prescrit par l'Acte des chemins de fer du Canada, et au consentement des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique.

Les livres de transferts des actions ordinaires de la compagnie seront fermés à Montréal et New York, mardi le 3 de mars, et à Londres à 3 heures p.m. vendredi, le 21 de février.

Les livres des actions-priorité seront fermés à 3 heures p.m. de mardi le 10 de mars. Tous les livres seront rouverts jeudi le 2 d'avril.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 10 février 1896. 33-5

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Atlantique et Lac Supérieur, pour l'élection de directeurs et la transaction des affaires en général, aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 97 rue St. Jacques, Montréal, samedi, le septième jour de mars 1896, à midi.

EDGAR N. ARMSTRONG,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 28 janvier 1896. 32-4

AVIS.—Une assemblée générale spéciale de la Compagnie du pont de Montréal, pour l'élection de directeurs, aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 97 rue St. Jacques, Montréal, samedi, le septième jour de mars 1896, à onze heures a.m.

A. C. WURTELE,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Montréal, 29 janvier 1896. 32-4

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

Constituée par Charte Royale.

LES directeurs de la Banque de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord ont résolu de déclarer, sauf audition à une réunion des propriétaires convoquée pour le 3 proximo, un dividende, libre de la taxe sur le revenu, de deux pour cent ou vingt chelins par part, faisant quatre pour cent pour l'année, laissant environ £3,700 à porter au prochain compte.

Par ordre de la cour,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

3 Clements Lane,
Lombard Street,
Londres, E.C., 4 février 1896. 32-4

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack sont par le présent notifiés qu'une assemblée spéciale aura lieu au bureau principal de la dite compagnie à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 11 heures a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un affermage projeté par la dite compagnie (sauf approbation du parlement) de la partie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer sise entre Valleyfield et Beauharnois, dans la Puissance du Canada, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32-5

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

OTTAWA, 13th January, 1896.

JOSHUA M. STEEVES, of Hillsborough, in the Province of New Brunswick, Esquire, to be a Sub-collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[763]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been this day pleased to approve of the accompanying By-law of the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec, passed at a meeting held on the 11th day of October, 1895, in reference to the anchorage of vessels in and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

At a weekly meeting of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners held in their office in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, being their usual place of sitting, on Friday, the eleventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at 3 o'clock p.m., at which meeting were present the following Commissioners, namely :—

Edmond Giroux, Esquire, Chairman, Robert H. Smith, Esquire, Julien Chabot, Esquire, Felix Carbray, Esquire, M.P.P., William Rae, Esquire, Richard R. Dobell, Esquire, Arthur J. Turcotte, Esquire, M.P., and Victor Chateauvert, Esquire, M.P.P., forming a quorum of the said Quebec Harbour Commissioners, the following By-law concerning vessels anchoring in, and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec was read for a first time, and at a subsequent weekly meeting of the said Harbour Commissioners, held at the same place, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of October, in the same year, at which meeting were present the following Commissioners forming a quorum, namely :—

Edmond Giroux, Esquire, Chairman, Julien Chabot, Esquire, William Rae, Esquire, Victor Chateauvert, Esquire, M.P.P., Felix Carbray, Esquire, M.P.P., Arthur J. Turcotte, Esquire, M.P., and Honourable John Sharples, M.L.C., the said following By-law was read for the second and last time and adopted having been duly published since its first reading twice during two weeks in the English language in the *Morning Chronicle*, and twice during two weeks in the French language in the *Courrier du Canada*, both papers published in Quebec.

Whereas it is necessary to secure a safe Ferry service between Quebec and Levis, that a By-Law should be passed prohibiting all vessels from anchoring in the regular ferry track and obliging them in passing through a certain portion of the Harbour to keep a safe distance from the front of the wharves, it is hereby ordained and enacted by the Quebec Harbour Commissioners as follows :—

By-Law concerning vessels anchoring in and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec.

1. No vessel shall anchor in that portion of the Harbour of Quebec, bounded on the north by a line drawn from the south-east corner of the wharf the property of the estate of the late James Gibb, commonly known as Crawford's Wharf, to the South west corner of the wharf the property of the estate Lagueux, commonly known as Barra's Wharf, Levis, and on the south by a line drawn from the centre of the Champlain Market Hall to the north-west corner of the wharf the property of the estate of the late D. D. Young, commonly known as Simpson's Wharf, Levis, being a distance of about four hundred English yards or one fifth of a sea mile.

2. All steamships, and all sailing vessels in tow in passing up or down through the Harbour on the north (Quebec) side of the river, while between the Mariners Chapel and the entrance to the Louise Docks, shall

keep out at least one half (½) cable's length from the front of the wharves.

3. The Master, owner or pilot in charge of any vessel, or any person whatsoever, who shall infringe the present By-law shall incur for every such offence a penalty not exceeding forty ($40) dollars.

EDMOND GIROUX,
Chairman.
JAS. WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.

36-4

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[604]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Hilaire Meuleman be appointed Shipping Master at the Port of Kyuquot, British Columbia, instead of J. Maulman.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

36-4

[2974]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 21st day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the second section of The General Inspection Act, and of the Acts in amendment thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council dated the 12th of April, 1886, establishing the County of Hochelaga a division for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the said Act, in connection with the inspection of leather and raw hides, be cancelled, and that the said County of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, be added to the City of Montreal, for the purpose of the inspection of leather and hides under the said Act.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

36-4

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[458]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 27th January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 28th of December, 1895, a lease for grazing purposes of of certain lands in Township 9, Range 14 West of the 1st Meridian, was issued in favour of the Boyd Ranching Company, of Carberry, Manitoba.

The Minister states that the Company now desire to purchase the following lands which are situated within their leasehold, with the exception of forty acres which lie outside of but adjacent to the tract under lease:—The West half of Section 4, the North-west quarter and the North half of the South-west quarter of Section 15, Section 16, Section 17, legal subdivisions 8 and 9 of Section 18, and legal subdivision 1 of Section 21, all in Township 9, Range 14 West of the 1st Meridian, containing an area of 1,960 acres, more or less.

The Minister further states that according to the Surveyor's reports the land applied for by the Company consists of sand hills and scattered timber. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company who were entitled to receive the odd-numbered sections within the tract in question as a portion of their land subsidy, refused to accept them. In addition to the soil being inferior, the position of the land is not as favourable as some of the tracts that are being sold to lessees at the rate of $1.25 an acre, under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 22nd of April, 1893.

The Minister is of opinion that it would not be detrimental to the public interest if the application made by the Boyd Ranching Company were granted, and recommends that the land applied for be sold to them at the rate of $1.25 an acre.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[710]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 21st day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "South Eastern," of Montreal, to "International."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

36-4

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[606]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following tariff of tolls proposed to be levied by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company for the season of 1896, for the use of their works.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TARIFF *proposed to be charged by The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company during season* 1896.

TOLLS.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.	
Through Quinze Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under........................	2	cts.
Through Des Joachims Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under........................	1½	"
Through Fort William Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under........................	¼	"
Through Allumette Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under........................	1	"
Through Melons Chenail Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under........................	⅕	"
Through Quio Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under........................	3½	"
Through Thompson's Bay Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under........................	4½	"
Through Chaudière Assorting Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under........................	1¼	"
Through Booms from head of Deschênes Rapids (north side) to head of Hull Slide—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under........................	5½	"
Through Boom at Outlet of Hull Slide—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under........................	1	"

The Tolls on timber other than saw-logs 17 *feet and under passing the foregoing Booms will be :—*

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates of toll.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates of toll.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates of toll.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates of toll.

BOOM WORKING AND DRIVING EXPENSE RATES.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.
Through Des Joachims Boom, including sweeping in Deep River— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½ cts.
Through Fort William Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3 “
Through Allumette Boom, including sweeping in Allumette Lakes— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½ “
Through Melons Chenail Boom, including sweeping in Coulonge Lake— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1½ “
Through Chenaux Boom, including sweeping in Calumet Chenail— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10 “
Through Quio Boom, including sweeping in Chats and Deschênes Lakes— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10 “
Through Thompson's Bay Booms— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5 “
Through Chaudière Assorting Booms— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5 “
Through Booms from head of Deschênes Rapids (North Side) to head of Hull Slide— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10 “

The Boom Working and Driving Expense rates on timber other than saw-logs 17 feet and under passing the foregoing Booms, will be :—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

TOWING RATES.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.
From Des Joachims Boom to Fort William Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	9 cts.
From Schyan to Fort William Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6 “
From Fort William Boom to Pembroke— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	4½ “
From Petewawa to Allumette Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6¾ “
From Fort William Boom to Allumette Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6 “
From Pembroke to Allumette Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3¼ “
From Allumette Boom to Paquette's Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5 “
From Melons Chenail Boom to Lapasse— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3 “
From Chenaux Boom and Bonnechère to Braeside— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5 “
From Chenaux Boom to Arnprior or Chats Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	8 “
From Bonnechère to Arnprior— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6 “
From Bonnechère to Chats Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	8 “
From Arnprior to Chats Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½ “
From Quio Booms, Mohr's Island Boom and Buckam's Bay to Aylmer or Deschênes Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	9 “
From Quio Booms to Buckam's Bay— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2¾ cts.
From Quio Boom to Mohr's Island Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1⅘ “

On the foregoing stretches the towing rates on timber other than saw-logs 17 feet and under will be :—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

RAFT TOWING.

	Per crib.
From Des Joachims to Narrows	65 cts
“ Narrows to Allumette Rapids	35 “
“ Petewawa to Allumette Rapids	40 “
“ Allumette Boom to Paquette's Rapids	40 “
“ Head of Coulonge Lake to Lapasse	40 “
“ Lapasse to Bryson	30 “
“ Chenaux Boom to Chats Rapids	60 “
“ Bonnechère to Chats Rapids	50 “
“ Arnprior to Chats Rapids	25 “
“ Quio Boom to Deschênes Rapids	75 “

Towing per hour where there is no specified rate per piece or per crib :—

	Per hour.
Steamers :—Hamilton, G. B. Green, E. H. Bronson, Alex. Fraser, C. B. Powell, J. L. Murphy, and Albert	$ 6 00
Steamers :—Hiram Robinson, and Pembroke	5 00
Steamer :—G. B. Pattee	2 00
Steamer :—Samson	1 00

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 6th February, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that an application has been received from Mr. W. R. Hull, who is at present the owner of what was formerly the Indian Supply Farm at Fish Creek, for the closing of the road allowances between sections on the said farm.

The Minister states that it appears from reports by the Superintendent of Mines and the Chief Inspector of Surveys that the said road allowances are not needed by the public, and that roads along the west and part of the north and south boundaries of the farm are quite sufficient to meet the requirements of travel.

The Minister therefore recommends that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories be authorized to close the said road allowances, as shown on the accompanying plan, under the powers vested in him by section 2[illegible] of 57-58 Victoria, chapter 17, which provides that : “The Lieutenant-Governor, may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, close up any road which has been transferred to the Territories, or vary its direction, and may, subject to any ordinances made in respect thereof, open and establish any new highway in the stead of such road ; and the land in any road allowance, public travelled road, or trail so closed, may be dealt with as the Governor in Council sees fit.”

The Minister further recommends that the consent of Your Excellency be made conditional upon the grant for public purposes by Mr. Hull, of the land required for a road, one chain wide, along and inside the west and parts of the north and south boundaries of this farm, which land may be more particularly described as follows:—

Beginning at the point where the west boundary of Section Twenty-six, in Township Twenty-two, Range One west of the Fifth Meridian, is intersected by the south boundary of the said farm; thence northerly along the prolongation of the said west boundary, a distance of one chain; thence westerly, parallel to said south boundary, a distance of twenty-nine chains and seventy-five links, more or less, to a point one chain distant easterly at right angles from the west boundary of said farm; thence northerly parallel to the said west boundary, a distance of two hundred and thirty-eight chains and seventy-three links, more or less, to a point one chain distant southerly at right angles from the north boundary of the said farm; thence easterly on a line parallel to the said north boundary, a distance of thirty chains and forty-eight and one-half links, more or less, to its intersection with the southerly prolongation of the west boundary of Section Eleven, in Township Twenty-three, in Range One west of the Fifth Meridian; thence northerly along the said prolongation, a distance of one chain to the north boundary of the said farm; thence westerly along the said north boundary, a distance of thirty-one chains and forty-eight and one-half links, more or less, to the north-west corner of the said farm; thence southerly along the said west boundary, a distance of two hundred and forty chains and seventy-three links, more or less, to the south-west corner of the same; thence easterly along the south boundary of the same, a distance of thirty chains and seventy-five links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing an area of thirty acres and nine-hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The Minister further recommends that the land in any of the road allowances closed be granted to Mr. Hull, in exchange for the land to be taken along the west, north and south boundaries for a public road.

The Committee advise that a certified copy of this Minute, if approved, be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories.

JOHN J. McGEE,
35–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 81, Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Wrecks, Casualties and Salvage," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that a district for the purposes of the Act shall be and the same is hereby established in the Province of Ontario, the limits of which shall embrace all the waters of Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, lying within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, from the north limit of the Township of Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton, southwardly to the southern limit of the Town of Sarnia, in said County.

JOHN J. McGEE,
33–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[504]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum, dated 5th February, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 17th June, 1890, Mr. Thomas Goggin made homestead entry for the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian; that from the time of his entry until the summer of 1895, Mr. Goggin resided upon his homestead for about three months in each year, and made considerable improvements on the land, consisting of forty acres of cultivation, a house, stables and well, and one and a half miles of fencing, as well as keeping upwards of thirty head of cattle and horses.

The Minister further states that the residence put in upon the homestead by Mr. Goggin, is not sufficient to entitle him to a free patent for the land, and it is represented that it would be difficult for Mr. Goggin to commence his duties afresh and reside on the land for six months in each of three ensuing years, but that he is willing to purchase the land at a fair valuation, and that the Homestead Inspector reported in the month of June of last year that the value of the quarter-section in question was $1 per acre; the soil being sandy, with some parts scrubby, and fifty acres being taken up with large muskegs.

The Minister, under the circumstances, recommends that he be authorized to sell the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian to Mr. Thomas Goggin at the rate of $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
34–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba in Council, did, on the 13th September, 1895, establish a public road across the north-east quarter of Section 35 and the north-west quarter of Section 36, both in Township 13, Range 27 west of the Principal Meridian, and now requests that the necessary sanction, under the provisions of the Act respecting roads and road allowances, be granted, and that the unpatented land forming the said public highway be forthwith transferred to and vested in the Province of Manitoba,—

His Excellency, under the provisions of the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 30, intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting roads and road allowances in the Province of Manitoba," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the opening of that portion of the said road across the north-west quarter of Section 36, coloured pink on the accompanying plan, shall be and the same is hereby granted and the unpatented land forming the said public highway transferred to and vested in the Province of Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
33–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Allan McPherson, of Forest, in the County of Lambton, to be Receiver of Wreck for the district embracing all the waters of Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, lying within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, from the north limit of the Township of Bosanquet, in the County of Lambton, southwardly to the southern limit of the Town of Sarnia, in said County.

JOHN J. McGEE,
33–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that, in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-west Territories, as watering places for stock, and as approaches to the water, the lands described in the schedule annexed hereto, shall be and the same are hereby set apart and reserved for the same purpose.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

Section.		Township.	Range.	Meridian.	—
Part.	No.				
N½ of NW¼	17	9	27	4	
S½ of SW¼	20	9	27	4	
SW¼	12	10	27	4	
SW¼	36	10	27	4	
NW¼	10	10	28	4	
N½ of NW¼	14	10	28	4	
L. S. 7	20	10	28	4	
N½ of SE¼	22	10	28	4	
NE¼	24	10	28	4	
S½	36	10	28	4	
SE¼	24	10	29	4	
W½	20	10	29	4	
W½ of E½	20	10	29	4	
NE¼	36	10	30	4	
SW¼	6	11	26	4	
NE¼	28	11	27	4	
N½	32	11	27	4	
NW¼	6	11	28	4	
NE¼	32	11	28	4	
NE¼	1	11	29	4	
W½ of SW¼	3	11	29	4	
E½ of SE¼	4	11	29	4	
S½	12	11	29	4	
E½	17	11	29	4	
W½ of NE¼	19	11	29	4	
E½ of NW¼	19	11	29	4	
E½ of NE¼	20	11	29	4	
SW¼	32	12	28	4	
N½ of NW¼	34	12	29	4	
S½	2	12	30	4	
W½ of SE¼	13	12	30	4	
S½ of NW¼	13	12	30	4	
S½ of NW¼	14	12	30	4	
L. S. 13	16	13	28	4	
N½ of NE¼	19	13	28	4	
L. S. 4	21	13	28	4	
NW¼	28	13	28	4	
S½ of SE¼	30	13	28	4	
S½ of SW¼	3	13	29	4	
W½	24	13	29	4	
L. S. 11, 12, 15	28	13	29	4	
L. S. 7, 9, 10	34	13	29	4	
NE¼	26	13	30	4	
SW¼	18	14	28	4	East of Beaver Creek.
NW¼	32	14	28	4	
L. S. 16	4	14	29	4	
SW¼	5	14	29	4	
S½	12	14	29	4	
E½	14	14	29	4	
L. S. 4	16	14	29	4	
N½ of NE¼	24	14	29	4	East of Creek.
N½ of NW¼	24	14	29	4	do
SW¼	36	14	29	4	
S½ of SW¼	4	15	28	4	
E½	9	15	28	4	
NW¼	10	15	28	4	
NE¼	30	16	29	4	
NW¼	16	39	24	4	
NE¼	13	12	1	5	
NE¼	12	13	1	5	
L. S. 6, 7	36	13	1	5	
L. S. 16	30	15	1	5	
L. S. 1, 4, 7, 8	32	15	1	5	
E½	36	15	2	5	
N½	34	18	2	5	
NW¼	14	19	1	5	
N½ and SW¼	16	19	1	5	
N½ and SW¼	18	19	1	5	
SW¼	23	19	1	5	
NE¼	32	19	1	5	
NW¼	33	19	1	5	
All	2	19	2	5	
E½	10	19	2	5	
NW¼	22	19	2	5	
NE¼	26	19	2	5	
SE¼	28	19	2	5	
L. S. 1	35	19	2	5	
W½	36	19	2	5	
L. S. 15	7	19	3	5	
SE¼	12	19	3	5	
All	4	20	1	5	
SE¼	5	20	1	5	
L. S. 13	7	20	1	5	
W½	10	20	1	5	
L. S. 13, 14	17	20	1	5	
W½	18	20	1	5	
S½ and NE¼	19	20	1	5	
SW¼	20	20	1	5	
E½	22	20	1	5	
That portion	6	20	2	5	S. and E. of S. branch of Sheep Creek.
do W½	22	20	2	5	do
do	27	20	2	5	do
do	35	20	2	5	S. and E. of Sheep Creek.
do	25	20	2	5	S. and W. of Sheep Creek.
NE¼	12	20	2	5	
SE¼	13	20	2	5	
That portion	1	20	3	5	S. of S. Fork of Sheep Creek.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "City of Owen Sound," of Toronto, to "Saturn."

JOHN J. McGEE,
35–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[312]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 23rd January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the Department of Indian Affairs has made application for an additional area of land on Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, to be set apart and added to the present reserve at Grand Rapids, for the use of the Band of Indians located at that point.

The Minister further states that the tract proposed to be added to the present Reserve, embracing an area of 1899 acres, is coloured "green" on the accompanying plan. In asking for this additional grant the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs points out the fact that the Surveyor employed by the Department of Indian Affairs to lay off the addition to the reserve reports that fully one-half of both the original and the new reserve is composed of muskeg, and is therefore valueless for purposes of cultivation. The lands in question are situate in unsurveyed territory, and there would appear to be no objection to their appropriation for the purpose stated.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the area coloured "green" on the accompanying map, be set apart and secured for the purposes of an additional reserve for the Indians of Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[566]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by section 3 of the Regulations governing the disposal of Dominion lands containing minerals other than coal, established by the Order in Council of the 9th November, 1889, it is provided that a location for mining, except for iron, shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length and 600 feet in breadth;

And whereas, it appears that a location of the size prescribed by the said Regulations and which contains an area of about 20 acres, is too limited for land containing mica, as the cost and difficulty of extraction generally limit workings to a comparatively small depth, and for profitable work a greater superficial area is desirable;

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that locations for the mining of mica shall be increased to an area of 160 acres, the area prescribed for locations for the mining of iron by section 13 of the said Regulations, and that sections 3 and 13 of the said Regulations of the 9th November, 1889, be amended accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

35-4

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ottawa, 2nd March, 1896.

G. O. 6.

ESTABLISHMENT LIST—ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 5th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Establishment Lists of the Active Militia, approved by Order in Council of date the 28th December, 1895, be amended as follows:—"Royal Canadian Artillery, Nos. 1 and 2 Garrison Companies:"—"Majors, 1" to read "Majors, 2"; and "Captains, 1" to read "Captains, 2."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

G. O. 7.

QUEEN'S REGULATIONS.

The following Army Order (31), dated 1st February, 1896, is published for general information.

GYMNASTIC INSTRUCTION.

The following will be substituted for paragraphs 16 and 17, Section X., of the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, 1895:—

16. The gymnastic instruction of trained soldiers is to be carried on in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with their ordinary duties. The general officer commanding will arrange so that all infantry within reach of a gymnasium shall undergo by companies an annual course of gymnastics. Both officers and men will be subjected to a medical examination—all those with rupture or a tendency to it, being excused the course. The company, with its officers, will then be detailed to attend the gymnasium every alternate day for one hour. The duration of the course is not to be less than 12 working days, but this may be prolonged at the discretion of the general officer commanding, at outstations or in other garrisons where the duties are light. Company officers are to take part in the exercises with their men. Cavalry soldiers and mounted men of other corps need not be put through this course.

17. Officers and men above 30 years of age need not go through the course unless they so desire.

G. O. 8.

INFANTRY DRILL.

AMENDMENTS.

The following Army Order (38), dated 1st February, 1896, is published for the information of all concerned.

The following amendments will be made in the "Infantry Drill, 1893":—

1. On page 33, line 23; page 54, line 27; page 55, line 34; and page 194, line 11, the word "*shoulder*" will be substituted for "*advance.*"

2. On page 34, lines in margin 5 to 8, and page 39, lines in margin 8 to 11, for "*Full interval from the Right. Left—Close,*" the words "*Full interval from the Left. Right—Close*" will be substituted.

3. On page 34, the words from "In," in line 6, to "left," in line 9, will be omitted.

4. The last 8 lines on page 34 and the first 3 lines on page 35 will be omitted, and the following substituted:—

Ready	Raise the left hand smartly to the right shoulder and grasp the rifle, finger-nails to the front, thumb downwards, hand close to and in line with the shoulder.
Two...	Bring the rifle quickly to a horizontal position in front of the body, sling downwards, the right hand quitting the guard and grasping the butt at the small, both arms at their full extent; at the same time carry the right foot about 12 inches to the right, keeping the knees straight.

5. On page 35, line 21, the word "left" will be substituted for "right."

6. On page 38, line in margin 14, the word "*Left—*" will be substituted for "*Right—*"

7. On page 39, lines in margin 8 to 11, for "*Full interval from the Right. Left—Close*" the words "*Full interval from the Left. Right—Close*" will be substituted.

G. O. 9.

CORRIGENDA

FOR DRILL OF 9, 13 AND 16-PR. R.M.L. GUNS; ALSO HANDBOOK FOR 9-PR. AND 16-PR. R.M.L. GUNS, ISSUED IN 1895.

Drill, page 2.

Handbooks—9-pr., page 16; 16-pr., page 18.

"Prepare to mount."—
In 2nd line for "8" read "6."
In 3rd do "9" do "7."
In 4th do "6" do "8."
In 5th do "7" do "9."

"Prepare to dismount."—
In 1st line for Nos. 2, 3, 8 and 9 read "2, 3, 6 and 7."

Drill, page 5.

Handbooks—9-pr., page 19; 16-pr., page 21.

"General Duties."—
In 3rd line after "correctly" insert "traverses."

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G. O. 10.

GUARDS OF HONOUR.

The last paragraph of General Order 3 of 1895, detailing the strength of Guards of Honour to attend on His Excellency the Governor General is amended to read as follows:—

"Pay will likewise be allowed for the Adjutant or Acting Adjutant, and for the Regimental Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant and Paymaster's Clerk of the Regiment or Battalion furnishing the Guard of Honour." (55462).

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G. O. 11.

MEDICAL STAFF.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was, on the 8th January, 1896, pleased to direct that the Medical Officers appointed Deputies of the Surgeon General by the Order in Council of the 5th April, 1895, be granted the relative rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. (A.G.O. 55513. M. and D. 13891).

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G. O. 12.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE MILITIA, 1887.

The following is added as sub-section 2 to paragraph 95:—

"2. Non-combatant Officers are not permitted, (notwithstanding any relative rank they may hold) to take precedence over their Commanding Officers on any occasion." (A.G.O. 55513. M. and D. 13891).

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G. O. 13.

EQUITATION.

The following will be added to paragraph 1082, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887:—

Syllabus for Equitation Course for Officers of Dismounted Units.

	Marks.
Practical:—	
Equitation Course (including Single Ride and Post Practice), 30 days	125
Stable duties, first 15 days of course	25
Fitting Saddlery, first 15 days of course	25
Sword Exercise, last 15 days of course	25
	200
Written:—	
Equitation	25
Stable duties	25
Total	250

G. O. 14.

TRANSFER RECEIPTS.

Paragraph 1 of General Order 3 of 1895 is cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"1. The transfer receipts of Officers taking over "command of Units of the Active Militia will be "made out and signed by them in duplicate."

In paragraph 2 of General Order 3 of 1895 *dele* the word "retirement" in the 4th and 5th lines and substitute the words "appointment or promotion."

—

G. O. 15.

SPECIAL CLASS OF INSTRUCTION—KINGSTON AND MONTREAL.

1. Special classes of instruction for Infantry Officers, Military Districts Nos. 3 and 5, desirous of qualifying for Special Course Certificates, will be formed at Kingston and Montreal.

The class at Kingston will commence on the 17th March, 1896, and that at Montreal on the 4th March, 1896.

2. The Deputy-Adjutants General of Military Districts Nos. 3 and 5 will act as Commandants of their respective schools with one Officer, as Adjutant, and two N.C. Officers, as Sergeant Instructors, from No. 3 Regimental Depot, R.R.C.I. for the School at Montreal, and a like detail from No. 2 Regimental Depot for the Kingston School.

The Officers from the R.R.C.I. for this duty will be detailed from Head Quarters, and the N.C. Officers by the Officer Commanding Nos. 2 and 3 Regimental Depots.

3. The course of Instruction will be as laid down in R. and O. 1887, para. 1086, for Infantry subjects—and will last for three months.

4. The hours for drill, lectures, &c., will be detailed by the Commandant to suit the convenience of Officers attending the class—which will, as a rule, be held in the evening.

5. An examination for special course certificates will be held at the termination of the course, and will be under the superintendance of the Commandant, assisted by one other officer at each school, to be detailed from Head Quarters, and the Adjutant. The rules for the examination will be as detailed in R. and O., 1887, paras. 1088, 1089 and 1090.

The written examination papers for this purpose will be furnished by the Officer Commanding Nos. 2 and 3 Regimental Depots, R.R.C.I.

6. The certificates which may be issued by these temporary schools are restricted to those authorized by G.O. 59 (8) of 1894.

7. The necessary transport will be furnished to the Adjutants and Sergeant Instructors by the Officer Commanding the Depot from which the detail is furnished.

8. The Adjutant will be allowed $2.50 *per diem*, and the Sergeant Instructors each 75 cents *per diem* in lieu of lodging and subsistence.

—

G. O. 16.

AMENDMENT TO G.O. 59 OF 1895.

Paragraph (7) of General Order 59 of 1895 is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"(7.) The certificates which may be issued by this temporary school are restricted to those authorized by G.O. 59, (8) of 1894."

The following is added to paragraph (5) of G.O. 59 of 1895:—

"The written examination papers for this purpose will be furnished by the Officer Commanding No. 3 Regimental Depot, R.R.C.I."

By command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,
7th March, 1896.

G. O. 17.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surgeon G. S. Ryerson and Surgeon William Tobin are granted the rank of Surgeon-Major from the 8th January, 1896, in accordance with G. O. 11 of 1896.

CAVALRY.

4TH HUSSARS.—To be Lieutenant from the 1st June, 1894:—2nd Lieutenant and Adjutant Alfred Binnington.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

No. 1 COMPANY.—To be Major from the 8th January, 1896: Captain and Brevet Major Robert William Rutherford, to complete establishment.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

2ND "OTTAWA" FIELD BATTERY.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Herbert John Mackie, gentleman, *vice* Eaton, promoted.

5TH "KINGSTON" FIELD BATTERY. — Lieutenant George R. Moore is hereby placed on the Retired List under the provisions of paragraph 55 R. & O. 1887.

To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant James Meecham Caines, *vice* Wilmot, retired.

6TH "LONDON" FIED BATTERY.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Peters is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement.

Captain James Arthur Hesketh is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

Veterinary Surgeon Charles S. Jamlin is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Major: Lieutenant Benjamin Shaw Wood, *vice* Peters, retired.

13TH "WINNIPEG" FIELD BATTERY.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Harper Wilson, Gentleman, *vice* Norman, retired.

15TH "SHEFFORD" FIELD BATTERY.—Surgeon John B. Gibson is granted the rank of Surgeon Major under the provisions of para. 91, R. and O. 1887.

1ST "HALIFAX" REGIMENT.—To be Assistant Surgeon: Guy Carleton Jones, Esquire, M.D., to complete establishment.

4TH "PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND" REGIMENT.—No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant William S. Easton having failed to attend Annual Drill his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

No. 5 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant David F. Macdonald is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Wellington Alexander Johnstone, *vice* Macdonald, retired.

5TH "BRITISH COLUMBIA" REGIMENT.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Henry C. Godden is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Henry Cecil Akroyd, Gentleman, *vice* Godden, retired.

No. 1 COMPANY "LEVIS."—Captain Joseph Martineau is granted the Brevet rank of Major, from the 12th February, 1896, after 10 years service as Captain.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.—Lieutenant R. Moore Gallwey is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Lieutenant on retirement.

7TH BATTALION "FUSILIERS."—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Peter J. Watt, *vice* Graves, promoted.

8TH BATTALION "ROYAL RIFLES."—Captain O. B. C. Richardson is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Albert E. Swift, to complete establishment.

9TH BATTALION, "VOLTIGEURS DE QUÉBEC."—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Hector Hardy is permitted to retire.

10TH BATTALION "ROYAL GRENADIERS."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 25th February, 1896: Edmond Rochfort Street, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

12TH BATTALION "YORK RANGERS."—Quarter Master and Honorary Captain J. T. Symons is permitted to resign his commission and to revert to the Retired List of Captains.

14TH "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John Plant Oram, gentleman, *vice* Cunningham, retired.

16TH "PRINCE EDWARD" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Captain and Adjutant B. A. Wycott is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

25TH "ELGIN" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Assistant Surgeon Samuel D. Day is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Assistant Surgeon: Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Alexander A. McCrimmon, *vice* Day, retired.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant George William Campbell, *vice* Green, promoted.

26TH "MIDDLESEX" BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.—No. 5 Company.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Baird Welch, from No. 7 Company, *vice* Bryant, transferred to 27th Battalion.

No. 7 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Ewing McIntosh, Gentleman, *vice* Welch, transferred.

27TH "LAMBTON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—Captain John C. Pollock is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Captain: Captain William Bryant, from the 26th Battalion, *vice* Pollock, retired.

28TH "PERTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant George Lionel Money, *vice* Adam, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Albert Edward Teskey, Gentleman, *vice* Money, promoted.

No. 5 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Henry White Copus, *vice* Murphy, retired.

33RD "HURON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Quarter Master and Honorary Captain Joseph Beck is granted the Honorary rank of Major, from the 13th June, 1894, after 10 years service as Quarter Master.

To be Captain and Adjutant: Captain and Adjutant Charles J. A. Cunningham-Dunlop, from the 15th Battalion, *vice* Wilson. promoted.

36TH "PEEL" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 6 Company: Lieutenant William J. Graham is permitted to resign his commission.

38TH BATTALION "DUFFERIN RIFLES OF CANADA." To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: William F. Tisdale and Roland A. Laird, gentlemen, to complete establishment.

39TH "NORFOLK" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Arthur Turbayne, gentleman, *vice* Foster, retired.

53RD "SHERBROOKE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Charles J. Edgar is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Christopher R. Hobson, John J. Penhall and Arthur T. Short, Gentlemen, to complete establishment.

54TH "RICHMOND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant H. M. Rowe is permitted to retire.

Provisional Lieutenant Duncan A. Booth having failed to qualify his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be Lieutenant:—2nd Lieutenant Thomas D. Newell, from No. 3 Company, *vice* Booth, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Charles E. Holland, Gentleman, *vice* Rowe, retired.

No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 24th June, 1895: Thomas David Newell, gentleman, to complete establishment.

No. 4. Company.—Captain Charles H. Stevens is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Captain.—Lieutenant Michael Henry Healy, *vice* Stevens, retired.

55TH "MEGANTIC LIGHT INFANTRY" BATTALION.—Major Oswald Hunter is granted the Brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the 17th October, 1894, under the provisions of para. 89 (2) R. and O. 1887.

56TH GRENVILLE BATTALION "LISGAR RIFLES."—No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Francis F. Baker, from No. 2 Company, to complete establishment.

61ST "MONTMAGNY AND L'ISLET" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—Captain Albert C. Talbot is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Charles Eugene Bourgault, *vice* Talbot, retired.

62ND "ST. JOHN FUSILIERS" BATTALION.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant H. A. McKeown is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Robert R. Rankin, Gentleman, *vice* McKeown, retired, and Frank R. Fairweather, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

66TH BATTALION "PRINCESS LOUISE FUSILIERS."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Henry Wetherby, Gentleman, *vice* Farrant, promoted.

68TH "KING'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Assistant Surgeon Henry Bentley Webster is granted the rank of Surgeon from the 28th September, 1893, after 10 years service as Assistant Surgeon.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—Lieutenant Beriah Baker is permitted to resign his permission and to retain the rank on Lieutenant on retirement.

74TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Assistant Surgeon Harmon Silas Trueman having left the limits his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be Assistant Surgeon: Frederick White, Esquire, M.D., *vice* Trueman, retired.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained. Written.	Practical.	Average Percentage.
2nd Lieut. David Munro Broadfoot, 30th Bn.	2	Sp	A	68½	57½	62½
do Peter J. Watt, 7th Bn.	2	Sp	A	56½	47½	52
do Thomas D. Newell, 54th Bn.	2	S	A	68	68	68

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers having qualified themselves for their appointments are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

2nd Lieutenant David Munro Broadfoot, 30th Battalion; from the 15th February, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant Peter J. Watt, 7th Battalion; from the 10th February, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant Thomas David Newell, 54th Battalion; from the 24th December, 1895.

By command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 4th March, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8378. "Autorisation pour Ouvrages Additionnels." Pour l'usage des Architectes et Constructeurs. (Formule.) Joseph Alcide Chaussé, Montréal, Qué., 27 février 1896.

8937. "Adrift in the Breakers, or The Present Dangers to Religion." By the Author of "Mind in Matter." William Drysdale & Co., Montreal, Que., 27th February, 1896.

8380. "La Sainte Maison de la Sainte-Vierge." Transportée miraculeusement de Nazareth à Lorette, et Son Fac-simile dans la Chapelle Ancienne de Notre Dame de Bonsecours. Par un Prêtre du Diocèse de Montréal. Cadieux et Derome, Montréal, Qué., 28 février, 1896.

8381. "L'Ouest Canadien." Sa Découverte par le Sieur de Vérendrye. Son Exploitation par les Compagnies de Traiteurs jusqu'à l'année 1822. Par l'Abbé G. Dugas. Cadieux et Derome, Montréal, Qué., 28 février 1896.

8382. "Science of Optics; or, Optician's Manual." Book which is now being preliminarily published in separate Articles in "The Druggist," Toronto, Ont. (Temporary Copyright.) Lionel Laurance, Toronto, Ont., 28th February, 1896.

8383. "English Cases." Review which is now being preliminarily published in separate Articles in "The Canada Law Journal," Toronto, Ont. (Temporary Copyright.) Arthur Henry O'Brien, Toronto, Ont., 28th February, 1896.

8384. "Fascination March." (Two-Step.) By Catharine Gledhill. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 29th February, 1896.

8385. "Inspiration March." (Two-Step.) By Law G. Lee. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 29th February, 1896.

8386. "Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Limited, London Exchange, Subscribers' Directory, Ontario Department, February, 1896." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada (Ltd.), Montreal, Que., 29th February, 1896.

8387. "Diseases of the Nervous System and How to Cure Them." The Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que, 29th February, 1896.

8388. "Political Appointments, Parliaments and the Judicial Bench in the Dominion of Canada, 1867 to 1895." Edited by N. Omer Côté, Ottawa, Ont., 29th February, 1896.

8389. "Le Droit Civil Canadien." Résumé en Tableaux Synoptiques, d'après la méthode de A. Wilhelm. Par E. Z. Massicottte, LL.B., Avocat. C. Theoret, Montréal, Qué., 2 mars 1896.

8390. "Fashions." (An Illustrated Monthly Journal for Canadian Women. Volume I. Number 4. Toronto, February, 1896). David Irvine Barnett, Toronto, Ont., 2nd March, 1896.

8391. "A Boy's Heart; or, The Story of Little Pilkins." By Olive A. Wadsworth. Rev. James Robertson, Montreal, Que., 2nd March, 1896.

8392. "Jickling's Experiences." A Reminiscence of Eton Life. Edited by J. R. Rev. James Robertson, Montreal, Que., 2nd March, 1896.

8393. "Scaife's Comparative and Synoptical System of Teaching History. Note Book." With Exact Time Scale in Margins. The Comparative Synoptical Chart Co. (Ltd.), Victoria, B.C., 2nd March, 1896.

8394. "The Canadian Magazine, March, 1896." The Ontario Publishing Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 3rd March, 1896.

8395. "Toronto." (Comic Song.) Words and Music by "Dalziel." J. D. M. MacBurnie, Montreal, Que., 4th March, 1896.

8396. "The Assessor's Guide." Containing those Portions of the Consolidated Assessment Act, 1892, &c., relating to the Duties of Assessors and the Assessment of Real and Personal Property in Ontario. By James Morrison Glenn, LL.B. The Municipal World Publishers, St. Thomas, Ont., 4th March, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.
36-1

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 2 of 1896.

I. HYDROGRAPHIC NOTES, QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

The following notes respecting navigation on the west side of Queen Charlotte Islands, on the Pacific Coast of Canada, are derived from information obtained by Captain John Irving, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, and Captain Meyer, Master of the steamer "Danube," while searching for the steamer "Strathnevis."

Tasoo Harbour was made use of during the cruise. The harbour is easy of access for steamers and is a well sheltered bay, with bold, steep cliffs on each side of the narrow entrance. Indifferent anchorage was obtained, one cable off a conspicuous gravelly beach on the northern shore, and eastward of three bare rocky islets. No doubt much better anchorage could be found were the bay examined.

When steering along the shore to Cape Henry, from the point of land near San Christoval mountain, in lat. 52° 29' N., there were no large openings seen in the shore line as marked on the chart, with the exception of Tasoo Harbour.

A heavy break, evidently a rock, in the entrance of Moore Channel, one and a quarter mile N.N.W. from Cape Henry.

Position, to be considered doubtful: (Taken from plan of Moore Channel, (2168).

Lat. N. 52° 56' 54"
Long. W. 132° 21' 0"

The heavy breaker in this approximate position has been seen many times on previous voyages by Captain Meyer, and was again observed on this cruise of the "Danube."

There is a small island about two miles in circumference off the entrance to Skidegate Channel, bearing from the South Point of entrance, west, distant four miles. There is a rock half a mile east of this island on which the sea breaks heavily.

Position of rock, to be considered doubtful:

Lat. N. 53° 9' 50"
Long. W. 132° 32' 0"

Foul ground extends westward from the South Point of entrance to Skidegate Channel for a distance of one mile.

There is a good harbour with secure anchorage on the north side of Skidegate Channel, about two miles from the west entrance. The South Point of entrance to Skidegate Channel bears from the entrance to this harbour S.W. ¼ W., distant two miles.

A rock on which the sea was breaking heavily, in Rennell Sound. Position, to be considered doubtful.

Lat. N. 53° 26'
Long. W. 132° 49'

A rock on which the sea was breaking heavily off North Island. North-west point of North Island, bearing S.E. by E., distant 8 miles. Position, to be considered doubtful:

Lat. N. 54° 22'
Long. W. 133° 3'

This Notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 1923, 2168 and 2430, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, pages 515 to 519.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF A STAFF LIGHT IN THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO URAGA CHANNEL, JAPAN.

Notice is given by the Government of Japan that on the 10th February instant they intended to exhibit a Fixed Red Staff Light from a Staff erected by the War Department on Fort No. 3, Northern entrance to Uraga Channel, Bay of Tokio; and that on the same date the Lighted Buoy hitherto moored near the Fort would be withdrawn.

The Staff Light will be elevated 37 feet above the sea, and will show all round, being visible 6 miles.

The staff is painted white and is 30 feet high from the base to the light.

The position of the light, according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 90, is:—

Lat. 35° 17' 27" North,
Long. 139° 44' 20" East of Greenwich.

Vessels should pass all round this light at a distance not nearer than two cables from it.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th February, 1896. 36-3

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THE CIVIL SERVICE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

At Montreal.

Duchesne, Edouard. Riley, George.

By order of the Board,
JNO. FRANCIS WATERS.
Secretary.
Ottawa, 27th February, 1896. 35-3

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THE CIVIL SERVICE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER, 1895.

At Quebec.

MacNaughton, Helen.

At Montreal.

Macdonald, Emma.

At Hamilton.

McKay, Fred M.

IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

At Ottawa.

Daws, Edith Mary, Shorthand.

By order of the Board,
JNO. FRANCIS WATERS, Secretary.
Ottawa, 27th February, 1896. 35-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1896, incorporating Thomas Malcolm McCaw, accountant, William Thomas Martin, cashier, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, Edward Hodson Barker, gentleman, and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—To acquire patent and other rights for the manufacture and sale of the Blaisdell Paper Pencil; to manufacture and deal in said pencils, and to grant licenses and other rights under the said patents, and also to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers and dealers in stationery supplies,—by the name of "The Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company of Canada" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.
35-3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 29th February, 1895 and 1896.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,362,955 01	7,523,844 55
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,339,999 12	19,684,276 62
Savings Banks	42,919,259 49	45,195,194 92
Trust Funds	8,241,755 47	8,290,513 71
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,678,380 06	1,730,493 75
Total Gross Debt	317,996,874 52	318,880,277 82
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Other Investments	7,329,101 12	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,184,908 68	15,231,369 21
Total Assets	68,727,026 41	66,714,891 04
Total Net Debt	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
do 31st January	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
Decrease of Debt	137,614 44	970,186 16

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of February, 1895.	Total to 29th February, 1895.	Month of February, 1896.	Total to 29th February, 1896.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,416,038 76	11,334,606 54	1,663,209 28	13,193,441 61
Excise	533,235 15	5,190,986 10	590,283 08	5,314,977 38
Post Office	270,000 00	1,921,236 03	240,000 00	1,963,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	161,229 38	2,354,566 96	187,477 94	2,371,036 36
Miscellaneous	169,609 64	1,003,549 90	169,981 79	1,027,849 44
Total	2,550,112 93	21,804,945 53	2,850,952 09	23,871,162 08
EXPENDITURE	2,204,843 56	22,335,052 64	1,878,155 77	21,377,872 61

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	201,034 86	1,879,267 31	105,498 72	1,803,480 53
Dominion Lands	6,125 61	56,867 91	4,820 97	43,725 35
Railway Subsidies	111,152 95	1,217,759 95		674,782 00
Total	318,313 42	3,153,895 17	110,319 69	2,521,987 88

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, for Accountant.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1896.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,859 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	221,437 25					
$1 & $2	6,739,916 00					
$4	330,828 00					
$5, $10 & $20	8,845 37					
$50 & $100	235,250 00					
$500 & $1000	12,148,000 00					
Total	19,684,276 62					

Fractional Notes	$221,437 25
Provincial Notes	29,531 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	6,722,379 50
Dominion Fours	330,828 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,588,300 00
Toronto "	3,400,800 00
Halifax "	662,500 00
St. John "	1,182,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,500 00
Charlottetown "	140,000 00
Victoria "	227,500 00
Total	$19,684,276 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st January, 1896	$7,921,500 78
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000	1,946,666 67
	$9,868,167 45
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,684,276 62	4,921,069 15
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$4,947,098 30
Unguaranteed Debentures	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,684,276.62	14,763,207 46
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	$2,486,792 54

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures.	$4,947,098 30
" Unguaranteed Debentures	2,486,792 54
Total excess	$7,433,890 84

Fred. Toller,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 13th February, 1896.

33 tf

Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of January, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	331,839 71	
Malt	67,153 00	
Malt Liquor	35 70	
Tobacco	165,210 94	
Cigars	45,414 52	
Inspection of Petroleum	4,001 65	
Manufactures in Bond	2,496 95	
Seizures	965 78	
Other Receipts	1,602 50	
Total Excise Revenue		618,720 75
Culling Timber		1 60
Hydraulic and other Rents		1,370 00
Minor Public Works		897 25
Inspection of Weights and Measures		3,105 09
Gas Inspection		1,752 00
Electric Light Inspection		327 50
Law Stamps		470 25
Other Revenues		262 00
Grand Total Revenue		626,906 44

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 17th February, 1896.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st January, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 6,237 00	2,841 11
Animals	8,817 00	1,987 74
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	58 398 00	15,203 56
Brass and manufactures of	28,427 00	7,994 58
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	96,985 00	22,635 69
Flour	8,072 00	2,233 14
Meal, Corn and Oat	8,744 00	1,861 02
Rice	11,295 00	8,153 39
Other Breadstuffs	17,744 00	3,892 83
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	25,025 00	7,599 05
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	5,966 00	1,789 80
Coal, Bituminous	280,904 00	89,590 47
Copper, manufactures of	2,170 00	554 25
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	52,045 00	13,093 18
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	503,739 00	150,053 13
Cottons, Clothing,	47,839 00	16,007 62
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	30,952 00	4,137 94
" Thread on Spools	33,961 00	8,490 90
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	58,859 00	16,978 97
Drugs and Medicines	77,077 00	19,339 18
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	27,526 00	8,303 98
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	110,616 00	31,479 66
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	102,252 00	30,677 95
All other Fancy Goods	20,374 00	6,321 45
Fish and products of	50,035 00	6,398 50
Fruits and Nuts dried	58,192 00	19,397 41
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	59,614 00	8,415 76
" All other	4,478 00	1,291 14
Furs, Manufactures of	16,916 00	2,741 04
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	27,217 00	8,196 83
" Window Glass	3,243 00	656 48
" Plate-Glass	12,469 00	2,713 82
" All other Manufactures of.	12,535 00	2,641 23
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	5,635 00	1,513 96
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	35,175 00	10,187 62
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	119,225 00	35,767 50
" All other	73,345 00	22,003 40
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	53,190 00	5,354 43
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	18,938 00	4,911 60
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	96,964 00	28,561 32
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$126,528 00	36,094 84
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	33,146 00	11,763 36
" Stoves and Castings	11,592 00	3,025 83
" Tubing	34,675 00	7,352 89
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	152,064 00	40,839 57
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	44,445 00	11,939 61
Lead and manufactures of	7,596 00	1,650 44
Leather, all kinds	58,207 00	9,779 20
" Boots and Shoes	16,552 00	4,137 38
" All other manufactures of Leather	7,275 00	1,824 47
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	8,290 00	2,037 44
Metals and manufactures of	21,290 00	6,243 69
Musical Instruments	20,190 00	5,143 30
Oil, Mineral and Products of	78,634 00	52,568 40
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	8,957 00	1,791 40
" All other	45,907 00	10,621 53
Paints and Colours	23,129 00	2,754 45
Paper, Envelopes, &c	73,701 00	22,645 51
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	2,936 00	1,035 20
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	43,821 00	14,451 64
" Butter, Cheese	1,737 00	299 29
Seeds and Roots	63,994 00	6,461 63
Silk, manufactures of	351,672 00	106,309 07
Soap, all kinds	20,586 00	5,375 99
Spices, ground and unground	14,049 00	2,182 28
Spirits, all kinds	57,711 00	140,090 82
Wines, Sparkling	9,544 00	2,567 07
" other than Sparkling	20,159 00	13,666 85
Sugar	1,137,756 00	295,644 53
Molasses & Syrups	45,357 00	4,135 99
Tobacco and Cigars	20,982 00	22,092 12
Vegetables.	4,638 00	1,201 54
Wood, manufactures of	44,708 00	9,512 39
Woollens : Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	86,613 00	25,991 27
" Clothing	27,017 00	9,469 91
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	226,097 00	72,076 29
" Dress Goods	393,566 00	117,349 18
" Knitted Goods	55,306 00	21,319 33
" Shawls	5,731 00	1,432 75
" Yarns	6,918 00	2,070 91
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	43,932 00	14,681 55
All other Dutiable Goods	835,480 00	216,342 17
Total Dutiable Goods	6,563,683 00	1,969,945 71
" Free	2,690,279 00	
Coin and Bullion	492,777 00	
Grand Total	9,746,739 00	1,969,945 71

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st January 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 9,577
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	14,883
Asphaltum or Asphalt	179
Broom Corn	6,529
Coal, Anthracite	301,252
Coffee	66,602
Cotton Waste	18,619
" Raw	541,628
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	131,214
Fish and products of	36,296
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	34,465
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	5,002
Fur, skins not dressed	34,243
Grease for soap making, &c	25,620
Hides and skins	126,070
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	131,533
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	33,592
Metals, Brass and Copper	31,392
" Steel Rails for Railways	325
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	68,288
" Tin and Zinc	69,483
" Other	12,304
Oils, Vegetable	5,221
Salt	8,466
Settlers' Effects	82,291
Silk, raw	9,105
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	77,132
Tea	178,045
Tobacco Leaf	70,169
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	47,500
Wool	106,468
All other Free Goods	406,786
Total	2,690,279
Coin and Bullion	492,777
Total Free Goods	3,183,056

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th February, 1896.

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F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of January, 1896.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	590,260	18,304	608,564
do Fisheries	850,259	9,857	860,116
do Forest	727,873		727,873
Animals and their produce	1,571,145	60,600	1,631,745
Agricultural Products	766,367	15,995	782,362
Manufactures	697,640	42,746	740,386
Miscellaneous Articles	6,928	4,003	10,931
Totals	5,210,472	151,505	5,361,977
Bullion	11,296		11,296
Coin		2,653,361	2,653,361
Grand Total	5,221,768	2,804,866	8,026,634

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th February, 1896.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of January, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.		CR.	
	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st December, 1895	27,859,794 01	WITHDRAWALS during month	608,409 43
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	802,343 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,884 59	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st January, 1896	28,058,612 17
	28,667,021 60		28,667,021 60

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st February, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st January, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st December, 1895.	Deposits for January, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, January, 1896.	Balance, on 31st January, 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$
Ontario :—					
Toronto	559,432 63	15,231 00	574,663 63	6,573 04	568,090 59
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	732,690 10	18,526 00	751,216 10	12,009 49	739,206 61
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	816,907 72	34,122 00	851,029 72	18,107 43	832,922 29
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	39,609 33	220 00	39,829 33	492 47	39,336 86
Amherst	274,679 21	4,636 00	279,315 21	2,895 59	276,419 62
Annapolis	233,884 64	4,119 00	238,003 64	3,407 40	234,596 24
Arichat	193,467 42	3,549 00	197,016 42	2,321 56	194,694 86
Barrington	175,506 22	2,794 00	178,300 22	4,322 05	173,978 17
Bridgewater	131,343 97	2,222 00	133,565 97	1,775 53	131,790 44
Guysboro'	108,023 80	1,861 00	109,884 80	2,272 14	107,612 66
Halifax	2,588,117 51	40,086 00	2,628,203 51	31,203 49	2,597,000 02
Kentville	303,991 18	5,593 00	309,584 18	4,898 73	304,685 45
Liverpool	257,953 16	2,349 00	260,302 16	1,803 14	258,499 02
Lunenburg	277,496 79	9,988 00	287,484 79	3,456 73	284,028 06
Maitland	61,044 65	689 00	61,733 65	146 00	61,587 65
New Glasgow	377,860 73	4,779 00	382,639 73	3,938 14	378,701 59
Parrsboro'	115,315 17	824 00	116,139 17	911 28	115,227 89
Pictou	294,575 95	4,400 00	298,975 95	4,191 94	294,784 01
Port Hood	119,041 68	1,866 00	120,907 68	1,635 17	119,272 51
Shelburne	116,484 82	2,766 00	119,250 82	821 75	118,429 07
Sherbrooke	68,559 80	794 00	69,353 80	403 00	68,950 80
Wallace	70,807 84	1,507 00	72,314 84	1,094 00	71,220 84
Weymouth	102,295 92	2.438 00	104,733 92	2,381 05	102,352 87
Yarmouth	623,133 37	9.752 00	632,885 37	6,421 57	626,463 80
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	269,488 59	4,314 00	273,802 59	1,743 16	272,059 43
Dalhousie	384,205 97	1,813 00	386,018 97	3,799 20	382,219 77
Fredericton	651,768 28	9,469 00	661,237 28	5,729 60	655,507 68
Newcastle	235,359 34	925 00	236,284 34	1,817 88	234,466 46
St. Andrews	289,843 50	2,072 00	291,915 50	2,790 90	289,124 60
St. John	4,087,332 37	52,347 00	4,139,679 37	41,260 67	4,098,418 70
Woodstock	495,764 39	5,949 00	501,713 39	7,781 74	493,931 65
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,826,783 21	25,697 00	1,852,480 21	32,626 79	1,819,853 42
Summerside	313,156 27	8,557 00	321,713 27	3,321 66	318,391 61
Total	17,195,925 53	286,254 00	17,482,179 53	218,354 29	17,263,825 24

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th February, 1896.

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 29TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,463,092 46	180,000 00	22,943 53	9,759,377 85
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,926,009 06	83,000 00	217,703 56	5,226,712 62
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,389,101 52	263,000 00	240,647 09	14,986,090 47

ASSETS.

——	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,419,604 32	....	1,614,853 68	3,424,055 68	1,065,650 64	180,000 00	....	* 703,032 02	10,907,196 34
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec............	....	2,384,306 10	82,500 00	290,420 09	1,672,703 35	928,660 30	83,000 00	66,279 00	105,092 70	5,612,961 54
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,803,910 42	82,500 00	1,905,273 77	5,096,759 03	1,994,310 94	263,000 00	66,679 00	808,124 72	16,520,157 88

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 6th March, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $21,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B),	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 20th February, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st FEBRUARY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Cape Jack	Harbour au Bouche	Antigonishe N.S.	Augustus DeCoste.
Cherrier Street (branch office)	City of Montreal	Montreal East Q.	D. J. Ouimet.
Gordon Bay	Humphrey	Muskoka and Parry Sound. O.	John Joseph Barnes.
Hanford Brook	Simonds	St. John N.B.	Robert McFee.
Hubley Settlement	Halifax	Halifax N.S.	Robert Hubley.
Hureauville	Hawkesbury	Richmond N.S.	Albert Joyce.
Kleefeld	Sec. 32, Tp. 6, R. 5, E. of 1st M.	Provencher M.	Peter W. Reimer.
Mistawasis	Sec. 27, Tp. 48, R. 6, W. of 3rd M.	Sask.	Henry W. Halpin.
Moody's	Dunlop	Gloucester N.B.	Robert Moody.
Molson	Sec. 22, Tp. 12, R. 9, E. of 1st M.	Lisgar M.	L. F. Fulmore.
North Renous (reopened)	Blackville	Northumberland N.B.	Everitt Donovan.
Pearceley (reopened)	Chapman	Muskoka and Parry Sound. O.	Isaac Milsap.
Pleasant Point	Lancaster	St. John N.B.	P. J. McMurray.
River Philip Centre	River Philip	Cumberland N.S.	Lewis Ripley.
St. Ignace de Loyola	Isle St. Ignace	Berthier Q.	J. Massé.
The Narrows	Sec. 14, Tp. 24, R. 10, W. of 1st M.	Lisgar M.	E. Kristjansson.
Welbeck	Bentinck	Grey, S.R. O.	Mrs. Letitia C. Lindsay.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

MacCormac	County of Renfrew, S.R., O.	to Cormac.
Nosbonsing	District of Nipissing, O.	to Bonfield.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Colepaugh	County of Northumberland, N.B.
Palmer Rapids	do Renfrew, S.R., O., closed 16th January.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz:

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a.* All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b.* No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill:—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors ; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Oil Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present Session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of its works.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.

Dated 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said company by extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

MACDONNELL & FARRELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Kingston, 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, with power to (*a.*) Carry on the business of exploring for, mining, or otherwise acquiring iron, nickel, copper, and other metals, materials, minerals and ores ; (*b.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores ; (*c.*) To carry on the business generally of smelting metals, minerals and ores, and to manufacture the same, and of manufacturing therefrom as well as in combination with other metals, minerals and ores, substances and materials, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom, including iron, steel and nickel of all kinds and descriptions and all forms ; (*d.*) To carry on the business of rolling mills, and the manufacture of iron and steel rails and all kinds and classes of muck bar and refined rolled bar-iron, Bessemer and other kinds and descriptions of steel ; (*e.*) To manufacture charcoal, coke and other fuel requisites for the said business ; (*f.*) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such real and personal property, easements, premises, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges or other rights necessary or convenient for the business or operations of the company ; (*g.*) To erect and establish works, mills, factories, warehouses and other buildings, and to operate the same ; (*h.*) To construct tramways and to operate the same by steam, electricity or other motive power ; (*i.*) To build, acquire, charter or lease steam and other vessels, boats, piers and wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, aqueducts, dams, water power, roads, and other works in connection with the works of the company, or which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the business of the company, and, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at a general meeting to be duly called for considering the subject,

to aid, by way of bonus or otherwise, the construction or maintenance of any of the same or any railways that may serve or promote the company or its interests; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire such articles of merchandise as may be deemed necessary for the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same and any property not further required for the business of the company; (*k.*) To issue paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company for real or personal property, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges, or other rights which may be deemed suitable or necessary for the purposes of the company; (*l.*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise in whole or in part the business, franchises, shares, or other securities, rights, powers or privileges and assets or any of them of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in paid-up or partly paid-up capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not, or wholly or partly in debentures of the company as may be agreed upon. The capital stock to be one million dollars in ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The applicants are John H. Tilden, John Milne, A. T. Wood, William Southam, R. R. Morgan, A. E. Jarvis, George Hope, Cyrus E. Birge, A. Turner, D. Newton and A. B. Osborne, all of Hamilton, Ontario, the first eight are to be the provisional directors of the company.

STAUNTON & O'HEIR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Hamilton, the 15th February, 1896. 34–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the present session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 66, entitled "An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company," by striking out that part of section 10 of the said Act which declares that the said Act shall not come into force unless and until the Company have satisfied the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged the debts referred to in said section 10; and providing in lieu thereof that the Company may deposit with the Bank of Hamilton or some other institution or person a sufficient sum to discharge the said debts, and for other purposes.

E. D. CAHILL, secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.

Dated the 6th February, A.D. 1896. 32–

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are:—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher; James Ross, of Montreal, civil engineer; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronto, physician; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31–11

THE Montreal Park and Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an amending Act, to enlarge its bonding powers and exercise them in sections, to confirm municipal and other contracts, to authorize preference shares, to carry on enterprises for developing traffic, to authorize a contract with a construction company for the completion and equipment of its lines, with necessary powers to the latter company, also respecting the capacity of the directors, and for other business.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for applicant.

Montreal, 15th January, 1896. 29–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The International Assembly" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are as follows:—

(*a.*) To establish and conduct a school or college for the teaching of the liberal arts, science, literature and religion;

(*b.*) To promote the diffusion of knowledge and religion by means of courses of lectures on the aforesaid subjects;

(*c.*) To publish and sell works and lectures on the aforesaid subjects;

(*d.*) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes aforesaid.

3. The proposed chief place of business of the company is the unincorporated Village of Crystal Beach, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed capital stock is $3,000, in three hundred shares of $10 each.

5. The following are the names, addresses and calling of the applicants:—Thomas Snyder, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, doctor of divinity; Jacob Emil Klotz, of the Village of Preston, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, manufacturer; Sinclair Holden Glasgow, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, physician; John Evangelist Rebstock, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, real estate agent, and Frederick McLellan DeCue, of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, real estate agent.

6. The following are the provisional directors of the proposed company :—The said Thomas Snyder, Jacob Emil Klotz, Sinclair Holden Glasgow, John Evangelist Rebstock and Frederick McLellan DeCue.

RAYMOND & COHOE,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Welland, this 2nd day of March, 1896.

36-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—(*a.*) To carry on a general laundry business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (*b.*) To manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of wearing apparel ; (*c.*) To carry on the business of dyers and scourers ; *d.*) To furnish offices, places of business, public institutions and private residences in the different provinces of Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is the City of Montreal.

4. The proposed amount of its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be six hundred and twenty-five of the par value of forty dollars each.

6. The applicants are Sévérin Lachapelle, doctor of medicine and member of the House of Commons of Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, doctor of medicine, Adhémar Delorme, merchant, Emile Joseph Hébert, clerk, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notary public, all of the Town of St. Henri, in the Province of Quebec ; Lionel John Smith, merchant, John Edward Schultze, merchant, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturer, James Dyer Miller, trader, all of the City of Montreal, in said province, and Jeffrey Gordon Brock, steamship agent, of the Town of Lachine, in said province ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BUSTEED & LANE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 5th March, 1896. 36-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Distributing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) The distributing and delivery of newspapers, periodicals, circulars and other reading matter, together with samples, parcels and other goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions throughout the cities, towns and other parts of the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) The carrying on of a special messenger service for the delivery of messages.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $5,000.

5. The number of shares is to be one hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $50.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Arthur William Lee, manufacturer, Herbert Blake Andrews, accountant, Charles Cecil Sheriff, manufacturer, James Russell Lovett Starr, barrister, and John Henderson Goodall, distributor, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York ; of whom the said Arthur William Lee, Herbert Blake Andrews, Charles Cecil Sheriff, James Russell Lovett Starr, and John Henderson Goodall are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

THORNE, WARREN & STARR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of February, A.D. 1896.

35-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase or otherwise all patents for new and useful improvements in car axle lubricators of which Arthur W. Wright, of Detroit, is the inventor, to manufacture and sell said improvements, to sell or otherwise dispose of the right to manufacture and sell said improvements, and to do all other things necessary for carrying out the objects above mentioned.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be $50,000, and the number of shares to be 5,000 of $10 each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Bell Wright, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, physician ; William Woollatt, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, general superintendent ; Erie Emma Wright, spinster, Annie Frances Wright, spinster, and Julia Elizabeth Wright, spinster, all of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

6. All of the said applicants are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING, WIGLE & RODD,
Solicitors for applicants.

34-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow—Henry F. MacCarthy, druggist, Albert Hudson, agent, John T. Kidd, physician, Thomas Payment, druggist, Frederick W. Bindon, agent, John G. Scott, physician, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario ; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1896. 33–1 35–5

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follows :—

(*a.*) To purchase and take over the business at present carried on by the firm of J. & H. Taylor, in the City of Montreal, as iron merchants and manufacturers ;

(*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of mechinery, railway supplies, and generally to carry on the business of dealers in iron, steel and other metals ;

(*c.*) To obtain, hold, operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade-marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same ;

(*d.*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same ;

(*e.*) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes of the said company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), divided into six hundred (600) shares of fifty dollars ($50) each.

5. The names in full, addresses and callings of the applicants are as follow :—John Mitford Taylor, of the City of Montreal, engineer ; George A. McLean, of the City of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, manufacturer ; Robert Cowans, manufacturer, William Currie, merchant, and Theodore Charles Haynes, salesman, of the City of Montreal, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 17th February, 1896. 34–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Beaver Bag Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the carrying on in all its branches of the manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description, the manufacture of, calendering, and dealing in jute and cotton cloths, twines and all products thereof ; the printing, stamping and otherwise completing the same ; the acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the capital stock of said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Edward Kirk Greene, jr., merchant, John Leckie Galletti, merchant, Charles Cushing, Notary, John Edgar, merchant, and Eben McAdam, clerk, all of the said City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

7. That the said Edward Kirk Greene, jr., John Leckie Galletti and Charles Cushing, are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

LAFLEUR & MACDOUGALL,
34–7 Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Carsley Sons & Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.

3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31–5 36–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Acadian Steamship Co. (Ltd.)"

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

The acquiring, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining the steamship "Acadian" registered at Montreal, and any other vessel, steamship or craft which may be deemed advisable or necessary, either now or at any future time to add to or substitute for the said steamship, the conveying and carrying thereon goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient, the buying and selling of and dealing in cargoes and merchandise for freight hire or otherwise, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite and conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock is $12,000. The number of shares is to be 120, and the amount of each share is to be of $100.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow : Henry Dobell, merchant, Montreal ; Charles Archibald, and William Henry Archibald, gentlemen, of Sydney, Cape Breton ; John Delisle, sea captain, St. Jean d'Orleans, Quebec ; Henry E. Hardisty and W. Patterson, both of the City of Montreal ; of whom Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald are to be the first or provisional directors.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN.
Solicitor for applicants.
Montreal, 6th February, 1896. 32–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are to acquire and carry on the business now carried on by The W. R. Gardner Tool Co., at Brockville, Ontario ; and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in edged tools, saws, hammers, and implements of all kind for working in wood, iron, brass, and other metals and materials ; and to acquire and hold lands and premises for the purposes of mills, factories, shops and buildings in which to carry on the manufacture of the said articles and the said business ; and to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or otherwise, water power privileges for the development of the necessary power for the said manufacturing business.

3. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, and in the Town of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, and its chief place of business is to be at the said Town of Brockville.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $100,000, composed of one thousand shares of the value of $100 each.

5. The names in full, and addresses of each of the said applicants are as follow :—William Reid Gardner, manufacturer, and William McLeod Gardner, manufacturer, both of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, and Province of Ontario ; John Murphy, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, dry goods merchant ; John Adams Bangs, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, banker, and Robert H. Cramm, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, contractor.

6. The said William Reid Gardner, William McLeod Gardner, John Murphy, John Adams Bangs and Robert H. Cramm are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HUTCHESON & FISHER,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Brockville, this 7th day of February, A.D. 1896.
33–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of "The Companies Act," Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Robert Mitchell Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are,—

(*a*.) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches the business now carried on by Robert Mitchell under the firm name of Robert Mitchell & Co. ;

(*b*.) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, gas and electric fitting and electric wiring, brass founding, tin and coppersmithing, plating, plumbing and steam-fitting of all kinds, including the manufacture of gas, water and electric meters and all work connected therewith, with the right to enter into contracts for the manufacture, supply and sale of all such materials and the installation of any work connected therewith, and to do any business of a like nature or incidental thereto.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be two thousand (2,000), and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert Mitchell, manufacturer, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturer, Norman Mitchell, student, Ewing Smith, superintendent, and William Stanhouse, foreman, all of the City and District of Montreal ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and all of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 29th January, 1896. 31–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—The Municipality of the Corporation of Delta, in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster, in said Province, plans showing certain dyking works, contemplated to be constructed within the said Municipality in pursuance of the "Municipal Act 1892," and amending Acts of the aforesaid Province, including the construction of dams across Crescent Slough and Chilocthan Slough situate within the said Municipality as shown upon the said plans, and also has deposited with such Minister and with such Registrar, a description of the proposed site, in which such works are to be placed.

The said Corporation will apply to the Governor General in Council, immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plans and site and the construction of the said works accordingly.

CORBOULD & McCALL,
Solicitors for the said Municipality.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1896. 36–5

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary general half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on Thursday, the 9th April, 1896, at two o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, the election of directors and auditors, and the transaction of other business of the company.

Notice is also hereby given that the transfer books of the company in London and Canada will be closed from Monday, the 16th March, to the date of meeting, both days inclusive.

By order,

C. RIVERS WILSON,
President.
WALTER LINDLEY,
Secretary.

Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, E.C., 6th March, 1896. 36-1

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend of twenty shillings per share will be paid on the 4th April next to the proprietors of shares registered in the colonies, making, with the dividend paid in October, a distribution of 4 per cent for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

The dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the 4th day of April, 1896, to be fixed by the managers.

No transfers can be made between the 20th inst. and the 4th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,

A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

No. 3, Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, London, E.C.
3rd March, 1896. 36-4

THE LAKE MANITOBA RAILWAY AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the Grand Central Hotel, in the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in the Province of Manitoba, at noon on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1896, to authorize the directors of the company to issue bonds under the provisions of the Acts in that behalf, and to approve of certain financial arrangements, contracts and agreements that have been entered into, and generally to take such steps as may seem best for the interests of the company's undertaking.

By order,

CHARLES E. L PORTEOUS,
Secretary-treasurer.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1896. 35-4

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting to be held at the head office of said company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 11 o'clock a.m., to consider and vote upon a proposed lease by said company to be entered into (subject to the approval of Parliament) of that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway lying between Valleyfield and Beauharnois, in the Dominion of Canada, and to consider such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February, 1896. 32-5

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company are hereby notified of a special meeting of shareholders to be held at the head office of the company, in Montreal, on the 9th day of March, 1896, at 11.30 o'clock, a.m., to consider and vote upon an agreement to amalgamate and consolidate the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company with the Southwestern Railway Company, which agreement was entered into between the respective directors of said railway companies, on the 17th day of December, 1895, subject to the approval of Parliament, and to consider at that time such other business as may be brought properly before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Dated 5th February 1896. 32-5

THE MOLSONS BANK.

DIVIDEND No. 81.

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of four per cent upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches, on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
General manager.

Montreal, 26th February, 1896. 35-4

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act with the agent, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from the South Fork of Sheep Creek, on the S.W. ¼ of Section 22, Township 20, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Part of Sections 19 and 30, Township 20, Range 1, and parts of Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 34 and 35, Township 20, Range 2 west of the 5th Meridian.

E. J. SWANN,
J. S. GIBB,
Trustees and Receivers,
Quorn Ranche Property.

Dated at Calgary, 2nd October, 1895. 34-4

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, with the agent, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from Sheep Creek, on the south-east quarter of Section 25, Township 20, Range 2 west of the 5th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Parts of Sections 27, 28, 29 and 30, Township 20, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian.

JAMES RODGERS,
President Sheep Creek Irrigation Co.

Dated at Calgary, 10th February, 1896. 34-4

CANADA MUTUAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, 50 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon.

GEO. D. PERRY,
Secretary.

Montreal, 21st February, 1896. 35-1

THE MUTUAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY (LTD.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, 50 St. François-Xavier Street, Montreal, on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 1896, at 12.30 p.m.

GEO. D. PERRY,
Secretary.

Montreal, 21st February, 1896. 35-1

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the stockholders of La Banque du Peuple will be held at the office of the Bank, St. James Street, on Monday, the 23rd day of March next, at 3 o'clock p.m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of incorporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WM. RICHER,
Asst. cashier.

Montreal, 19th February, 1896. 34 5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of The Canada Atlantic Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, on the 23rd day of March, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing by-laws :—

1. To authorize the board of directors to fix and regulate the tariff of tolls for the conveyance of freight and passengers ;

2. To pass by-laws, rules and regulations regulating and providing for all or any of the matters which the company have the power to regulate by by-law under The Railway Act, and the special Acts relating to the company.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary-treasurer.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1896. 34–5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special genera meeting of The Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, on the 23rd day of March, 1896, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing by-laws :—

1. To authorize the board of directors to fix and regulate the tariff of tolls for the conveyance of freight and passengers ;

2. To pass by-laws, rules and regulations regulating and providing for all or any of the matters which the company have the power to regulate by by-law under The Railway Act, and the special Acts relating to the company.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1896. 34–5

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of Canada, 58-59 *Victoria, Chapter* 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the above-named company will be held at the head office of the company, situate at 6 Great Winchester Street, London, England, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider, and, if thought fit, to pass resolutions :—

(1.) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent first debenture stock for five hundred thousand pounds, to be secured by a trust deed framed so that, at any time after the 1st of October, 1924, the company, on giving 6 months' notice, may redeem such stock at not less than one hundred and ten pounds per cent, and may pay off at par the whole or any unredeemed part of such stock on the 1st of October, 1944, or otherwise, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said trust deed, and to exchange the same, or so much thereof as may be required, for a like amount of the five hundred thousand pounds four pounds per cent terminable debenture stock of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company (Limited), with all necessary ancillary powers, and to dispose of any balance of such stock as the directors may think fit.

(2.) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent second debenture stock for one hundred thousand pounds, repayable at par on the 1st July, 1956, or redeemable on or after the 1st July, 1916, by the company on six months' previous notice, such stock being secured (subject to the five hundred thousand pounds first debenture stock) by a trust deed which shall provide for the issue of additional like stock, in all respects entitled to rank equally with the said one hundred thousand pounds second debenture stock, and entitled *pari passu* with it to the benefit of the said trust deed, but so that the total amount of second debenture stock shall not exceed in all four hundred and forty thousand pounds, and that no additional issue thereof beyond the said one hundred thousand pounds shall be created without the sanction of the shareholders, under The General Railway Act, with power to the directors to dispose of the said one hundred thousand pounds of the said stock as they may determine ; which said resolutions, if passed, will not need confirmation at any subsequent meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager and Secretary,
No. 6 Great Winchester Street,
London, England.

Dated 17th January, A.D. 1896. 33–5

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice to Shareholders.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of business generally will be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at the principal office of the company, at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.

The meeting will be made special for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the directors of the company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, The Canada Southern Railway Company, The Michigan Central Railroad Company and The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of such traffic, and also of approving of an agreement for a lease to the company of a branch line to be constructed by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company between Hamilton and Toronto for the term of fifty years or less, according to circumstances ; the rent being a percentage of the net earnings on the said branch—the whole as set out in agreements which have been executed, subject amongst other things to the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council as prescribed by The Railway Act of Canada, and to the consent of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The common stock transfer books of the company will close in Montreal and New York on Tuesday, March 3, and in London, at 3 p.m. on Friday, February 21.

The preference stock books will close at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, March 10. All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 2.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

Montreal, 10th February, 1896. 33–5

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of Halifax, for the choice of directors, and other business, will be held at their banking-house, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday the 11th day of March next, being the second Wednesday of the month.

By order of the president and directors,

E. L. THORNE,
Cashier.

Halifax, N.S., 8th February, 1896. 32–5.

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

Ottawa, 13 janvier 1896.

Joshua M. Steeves, de Hillsborough, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, écuyer : Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[763]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 2e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il a plu ce jour, à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver le règlement ci-joint, des Commissaires du Havre de Québec, passé à une réunion tenue le 11e jour d'octobre 1895, concernant le mouillage des navires dans et passant dans une partie du havre de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

COMMISSION DU HAVRE DE QUÉBEC.

A une assemblée hebdomadaire des Commissaires du Havre de Québec, tenue à leur bureau, en la Basse-Ville de la cité de Québec, étant leur lieu ordinaire de réunion, vendredi, le onzième jour d'octobre, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quinze, à 3 heures p.m., à laquelle assemblée étaient présents les commissaires suivants, savoir :—

Edmond Giroux, écuyer, président, Robert H. Smith, écuyer, Julien Chabot, écuyer, Félix Carbray, écuyer, M.P.P., William Rae, écuyer, Richard R. Dobell, écuyer, Arthur J. Turcotte, écuyer, M.P.P., et Victor Chateauvert, écuyer, M.P.P., formant un quorum des dits Commissaires du Havre de Québec, le règlement suivant concernant les vaisseaux mouillant dans, et passant par une partie du havre de Québec, fut lu pour la première fois, et à une assemblée hebdomadaire subséquente des dits Commissaires du Havre, tenue au même endroit vendredi, le 25e jour du dit mois d'octobre de la même année, à laquelle assemblée étaient présents les commissaires suivants formant un quorum, savoir : Edmond Giroux, écuyer, président, Julien Chabot, écuyer, William Rae, écuyer, Victor Chateauvert, écuyer, M.P.P., Félix Carbray, écuyer, M.P.P., Arthur J. Turcotte, écuyer, M P.P., et l'Honorable John Sharples, M.C.L., le dit règlement ci-dessous fut lu pour la deuxième et dernière fois et adopté, ayant été publié depuis sa première lecture, deux fois en langue anglaise dans le *Morning Chronicle*, et deux fois en langue française dans le *Courrier du Canada*, deux papiers-nouvelles publiés à Québec :—

Attendu qu'il est nécessaire, afin d'établir un bon service de passage d'eau entre Québec et Lévis, qu'un règlement soit passé défendant aux vaisseaux de jeter l'ancre dans la ligne régulière du passage d'eau, et les obligeant, en passant par une certaine partie du havre, de se tenir à une certaine distance de la devanture des quais, il est par le présent ordonné et statué par les Commissaires du Havre de Québec, comme suit :

Règlement concernant les vaisseaux mouillant dans et passant par une partie du havre de Québec.

1. Nul vaisseau ne jettera l'ancre dans cette partie du havre de Québec bornée au nord par une ligne tirée de l'angle sud-est du quai appartenant à la succession de feu James Gibb, communément appelée Quai de Crawford, jusqu'à l'angle du quai appartenant à la succession Lagueux communément appelé Quai de Barra, Lévis, et au sud par une ligne tirée du centre de la Salle du Marché Champlain jusqu'à l'angle nord-ouest du quai appartenant à la succession de feu D. D. Young communément appelé Quai de Simpson, Lévis, étant une distance d'environ quatre cents verges, mesure anglaise, ou un cinquième d'un mille marin.

2. Tous les vapeurs, et tous les vaisseaux à voiles à la remorque, en descendant ou remontant dans le havre sur le côté nord (ou de Québec) du fleuve, tant qu'ils seront entre la Chapelle des Marins et l'entrée des bassins Louise, se tiendront à une demi-encâblure au moins de la devanture des quais.

3. Le capitaine, propriétaire ou pilote en charge d'un vaisseau, ou toute personne que ce soit, qui enfreindra le présent règlement, encourra pour charge infraction, une amende n'excédant pas quarante ($40) piastres.

EDMOND GIROUX,
Président.
JAS. WOOD,
Secrétaire-trésorier

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[2974]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 21e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du deuxième article de "l'Acte d'inspection générale," et des actes qui le modifient, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil daté le 12 d'avril 1886, constituant le comté d'Hochelaga en une division pour y faire exécuter les dispositions du dit acte concernant l'inspection du cuir et des peaux crues, soit cancellé, et que le dit comté d'Hochelaga, dans la province de Québec, soit ajouté à la cité de Montréal, pour les fins d'inspection du cuir et des peaux en vertu du dit acte.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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[458]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 11e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Sur un rapport, daté le 27 de janvier 1896, du Ministre de l'Intérieur, soumettant qu'en vertu de l'autorité d'un arrêté en conseil daté le 28e jour de décembre 1895, il a été délivré un bail de certains terrains pour des fins de pâturage dans le township 9, rang 14 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, en faveur de la Boyd Ranching Company, de Carberry, Manitoba.

Le Ministre dit que la compagnie désire maintenant acheter les terrains suivants qui sont situés dans leur tenure, à l'exception de quarante acres sis en dehors du mais adjacent au terrain affermé :—La moitié ouest de la section 4, le quart nord-ouest et la moitié nord du quart sud-ouest de la section 15, la section 16, la section 17, les subdivisions légales 8 et 9 de la section

18, et la subdivision légale 1 de la section 21, tous dans le township 9, rang 14 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, contenant une étendue de 1,960 acres, plus ou moins.

Le Ministre dit de plus, que suivant les rapports de l'arpenteur, le terrain demandé par la compagnie se compose de côteaux de sable et de bois épars. La Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique qui avait droit de recevoir les sections impaires dans la région en question comme partie de leur subvention en terres, refuse de les accepter. Outre l'infériorité du sol, la position du terrain n'est pas aussi favorable que quelques-unes des terres qui sont aujourd'hui vendues à des locataires au taux de $1.25 l'acre, en vertu d'un arrêté en conseil daté le 22 d'avril 1893.

Le Ministre est d'opinion que l'intérêt public ne serait pas lésé si l'on accédait à la demande de la Boyd Ranching Company, et il recommande que le terrain demandé lui soit vendu au taux de $1.25 l'acre.

Le Comité soumet ce qui précède à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 21e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 21e article du chapitre 72 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'accorder permission de changer le nom du vapeur "South Eastern" de Montréal, en celui de "International."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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[606]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 18e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver le tarif ci-joint des péages que la Compagnie d'amélioration du haut de l'Ottawa, se propose de prélever pendant la saison de 1896, pour l'usage de ses travaux.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

Péages que La Compagnie d'amélioration du Haut de l'Ottawa prélèvera pendant la saison de 1896.

PÉAGES.	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.	
Par l'estacade des Quinze—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2	cts.
Par l'estacade des Joachims—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1½	"
Par l'estacade de Fort William—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	¼	"
Par l'estacade des Allumettes—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1	"
Par l'estacade du chenal des Melons—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	⅕	"
Par l'estacade de Quio—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3½	"
Par l'estacade de la Baie de Thompson—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	4½	"
Par l'estacade d'assortiment de la Chaudière—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1¼	"
Par les estacades depuis la tête des rapides Deschênes (côté nord) jusqu'à la tête de la glissoire de Hull—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5½	"
Par l'estacade au pied de la glissoire de Hull—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1	"

Les péages sur le bois autre que les billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous, passant par les estacades ci-dessus, seront :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots.

TARIF DES CONTRIBUTIONS AUX FRAIS DE SERVICE DES ESTACADES.

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.	
Par l'estacade Des Joachims, y compris flottage sur la rivière Creuse—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2½	cts.
Par l'estacade de Fort William—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3	"
Par l'estacade des Allumettes, y compris flottage sur les lacs des Allumettes—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2½	"
Par l'estacade du chenal des Melons, y compris flottage sur le lac Coulonge—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1½	"
Par l'estacade des Chenaux, y compris flottage dans le chenal du Calumet—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10	"
Par l'estacade de Quio, y compris flottage sur les lacs des Chats et Deschênes—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10	"
Par l'estacade de la Baie de Thompson—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5	"
Par l'estacade d'assortiment de la Chaudière—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5	"
Par les estacades depuis la tête des rapides Deschênes (côté nord) jusqu'à la tête de la glissoire de Hull—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10	"

Le tarif des contributions aux frais de service, imposable sur le bois autre que les billots de 17 pieds et au-dessous, passant par les estacades ci-dessus, sera comme suit :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots

TARIF DU REMORQUAGE.

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.	
De l'estacade Des Joachims à Fort William—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	9	cts.
De Schyan à l'estacade de Fort William—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6	"
De l'estacade de Fort William à Pembroke—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	4½	"
De Petewawa aux rapides des Allumettes—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6¾	"
De l'estacade de Fort William aux rapides des Allumettes—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6	"
De Pembroke aux rapides des Allumettes—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3¼	"
De l'estacade des Allumettes aux rapides de Paquette—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5	"
De l'estacade du chenal des Melons à LaPasse—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3	"
De l'estacade des Chenaux à Braeside—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5	"

	Per 1000 ft. M.P.
De l'estacade des Chenaux à Arnprior ou rapides des Chats—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous..............	8 cts.
De Bonnechère à Arnprior—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous..............	6 "
De Bonnechère aux rapides des Chats—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous..............	8 "
De Arnprior aux rapides des Chats—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous..............	2½ "
De l'estacade de Quio, île de Mohr et baie de Buckam à Aylmer ou rapides Deschênes—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous..............	9 "
De l'estacade de Quio à la baie de Buckam—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous..............	2¾ "
De l'estacade de Quio à l'estacade de l'île de Mohr—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous..............	1⅘ "

Sur les étendues d'eau qui précèdent, les taux de remorquage pour le bois autre que les billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous, seront comme suit :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots.

REMORQUAGE DE TRAINS DE BOIS.

	Par coupon.
Des Joachims aux Narrows..........................	65 cts.
Des Narrows aux rapides des Allumettes.......	35 "
De Petewawa aux rapides des Allumettes	40 "
De l'estacade des Allumettes aux rapides de Paquette..	40 "
De la tête du lac Coulonge à LaPasse............	40 "
De LaPasse à Bryson..................................	30 "
De l'estacade des Chenaux aux rapides des Chats..	60 "
De Bonnechère aux rapides des Chats............	50 "
De Arnprior aux rapides des Chats................	25 "
De l'estacade de Quio aux rapides Deschênes...	75 "

Remorquage par heure, là où il n'y a pas de taux spécifique par pièce ou par coupon :—

	Par heure.
Vapeurs :—Hamilton, G. B. Green, E. H. Bronson, Alex. Fraser, C. B. Powell, J. L. Murphy et Albert...	$ 6 00
Vapeurs :—Hiram Robinson et Pembroke......	5 00
Vapeur G. B. Pattee..................................	2 00
Vapeur Samson..	1 00

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 27e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba en conseil a, le 13e jour de septembre 1895, établi un chemin public traversant le quart nord-est de la section 35, et le quart nord-ouest de la section 36, tous deux dans le township 13, rang 27 à l'ouest du principal méridien, et demande aujourd'hui que la sanction nécessaire, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte concernant les chemins et réserves de chemin, soit accordée, et que le terrain non patenté formant le dit chemin public soit tout de suite transféré et attribué à la province du Manitoba.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'acte 58-59 Victoria, chapitre 30, intitulé "Acte à l'effet de modifier l'Acte concernant les chemins et réserves de chemins dans la province du Manitoba," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'ouverture de cette partie du dit chemin traversant le quart nord-ouest de la section 36, coloré "rose" sur le plan ci-joint, soit et elle est par le présent accordée, et le terrain non patenté formant le dit chemin public transféré et attribué à la province du Manitoba.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

33-4

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[32]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 29e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

SUR un rapport en date du 23 de janvier 1896, du Ministre de l'Intérieur, énonçant que le département des affaires des Sauvages avait demandé qu'une étendue additionnelle de terrain sur le lac Winnipeg, à l'embouchure de la rivière Saskatchewan, soit mise à part et ajoutée à la présente réserve aux Grands Rapides pour l'usage de la bande de Sauvages qui y est fixée.

Le Ministre dit de plus que la lisière qu'il est proposé d'ajouter à la réserve actuelle, comprenant une étendue de 1899 acres, est colorée "vert" sur le plan ci-joint. En demandant cet octroi additionnel, le Sous-Surintendant Général des Affaires des Sauvages fait remarquer que l'arpenteur employé par le département des affaires des Sauvages pour disposer l'addition à la réserve, rapporte qu'une bonne moitié tant de la réserve primitive que de la nouvelle se compose de marais, et est conséquemment d'aucune valeur pour la culture. Les terres en question sont situées dans un territoire non arpenté, et il ne semble pas exister d'objection à ce qu'elles soient appropriées à l'objet mentionné.

Le Ministre recommande donc que l'étendue colorée "vert" sur le plan ci-joint, soit mise à part et réservée pour les fins d'une réserve additionnelle pour les Sauvages des Grands Rapides, rivière Saskatchewan.

Le comité soumet ce qui précède à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

33-4

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,

2 mars, 1896.

O. G. 6.

EFFECTIF—ARTILLERIE ROYALE CANADIENNE.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 5e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'Effectif de la Milice Active, approuvé par arrêté en conseil daté le 28 de décembre 1895, soit modifié comme suit :—"Artillerie Royale Canadienne, compagnies de place Nos. 1 et 2."—"Majors, 1" se lira "Majors, 2"; et "Capitaines, 1" se lira "Capitaines, 2."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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O. G. 7.

ORDONNANCES DE LA REINE.

L'Ordre de l'Armée ci-dessous (31) du 1er de février 1896, est publié pour renseignement général.

"INSTRUCTION GYMNASTIQUE.

"Ce qui suit sera substitué aux paragraphes 16 et 17, section X des Ordonnances de la Reine et Ordres pour l'Armée, 1895 :—

"16. L'instruction gymnastique des soldats dressés devra se donner de façon à intervenir aussi peu que possible avec leurs devoirs ordinaires. L'officier général commandant prendra des arrangements pour que toute l'infanterie à la portée d'un gymnase suive par compagnies un cours annuel de gymnastique. Les officiers et les hommes seront soumis à un examen médical—tous ceux qui sont rupturés ou ont une tendance à l'être seront exempts du cours. La compagnie, avec ses officiers, seront alors désignés pour assister au gymnase chaque second jour, pendant une heure. La durée du cours ne sera pas moindre que 12 jours ouvrables, mais cette durée pourra être prolongée à la discrétion de l'officier général commandant, aux postes ou aux garnisons où le service est léger. Les officiers de compagnies prendront part aux exercices avec leurs hommes. Les soldats de cavalerie et les hommes à cheval d'autres corps ne sont pas obligés de suivre ce cours.

"17. Les officiers et hommes dépassant 30 ans ne sont pas tenus de suivre ce cours, à moins qu'ils ne le désirent."

O. G. 8.

EXERCICE D'INFANTERIE.

MODIFICATIONS.

L'Ordre de l'Armée ci-dessous (38) daté le 1er de février 1896, est publié pour le renseignement de tous les intéressés.

"Les modifications suivantes seront apportées au "Manuel d'exercices d'infanterie, 1893" :—

"1. Page 33, ligne 23 ; page 54, ligne 27 ; page 55, ligne 34 ; et page 194, ligne 11, le mot "*shoulder*" sera substitué au mot "*advance.*"

"2. Page 34, lignes 5 à 8 en marge, et page 39, lignes 8 à 11 en marge, les mots "*Full interval from the Left. Right—Close*" seront substitués aux mots "*Full interval from the Right. Left—Close.*"

"3. Page 34, retranchez les mots depuis "In," dans la ligne 6 jusqu'à "*left*" dans la ligne 9.

"4. Les 8 dernières lignes sur la page 34 et les 3 premières lignes sur la page 35 seront omises et remplacées par ce qui suit :—

Ready	Levez la main gauche vivement à l'épaule droite et saisissez la carabine, les ongles des doigts aux front, le pouce en bas, la main près et en ligne avec l'épaule.
Two...	Amenez vivement la carabine à une position horizontale en avant du corps, la bandoulière en bas, la main droite lâchant la garde et saisissant la partie mince de la crosse, les deux bras à leur pleine longueur ; en même temps portez le pied droit environ 12 pouces à la droite, tenant les genoux tendus.

"5. Page 35, ligne 21, substituez le mot "*left*" au mot "*right.*"

"6. Page 38, ligne 14 en marge, substituez le mot "*Left—*" au mot "*Right—*"

"7. Page 39, lignes 8 à 11 en marge, pour les mots "*Full interval from the Right. Left—Close*" substituez les mots "*Full interval from the Left. Right—Close.*"

O. G. 9.

CORRECTIONS

POUR LA MANŒUVRE DES CANONS RAYÉS DE 9, 13 ET 16 SE CHARGEANT PAR LA BOUCHE, AUSSI MANUEL POUR LES CANONS RAYÉS DE 9 ET 16 SE CHARGEANT PAR LA BOUCHE, PUBLIÉ EN 1895.

Exercice, page 2.

Manuel—Canons de 9, page 16 ; canons de 16, page 18.

"*Prepare to mount.*"—

Dans la 2e ligne, pour "8" *lisez* "6."
Dans la 3e " "9" " "7."
Dans la 4e " "6" " "8."
Dans la 5e " "7" " "9."

"*Prepare to dismount.*"

Dans la 1re ligne, pour les Nos. "2, 3, 8 et 9" *lisez* "2, 3, 6 et 7."

Exercice, page 5.

Manuel—Canons de 9, page 19 ; canons de 16, page 21.

"*General Duties.*"

Dans la 3e ligne après "*correctly*" insérez "*traverses.*"

—

O. G. 10.

GARDES D'HONNEUR.

Le dernier paragraghe de l'Ordre Général 2 de 1895, fixant la force numérique des gardes d'honneur qui doivent accompagner Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général, est modifié de façon à se lire comme suit :—

"La solde sera de même allouée à l'adjudant ou adjudant-suppléant, et au sergent-major régimentaire, au sergent fourrier et au commis du payeur du régiment ou bataillon qui fournit la garde d'honneur." (55462).

—

O. G. 11.

MÉDECINS ET CHIRURGIENS.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en conseil, le 8 de janvier 1896, d'ordonner que les médecins nommés députés du chirurgien général par l'arrêté en conseil du 5 d'avril 1895, soient revêtus du grade relatif de lieutenant-colonel. (B.A.G. 55513. M. et D. 13891).

—

O. G. 12.

RÈGLEMENTS ET ORDRES POUR LA MILICE, 1887.

Ce qui suit est ajouté comme sous-section 2 au par. 95 :—

"2. Il n'est pas permis aux officiers non-combatants (nonobstant tout rang relatif qu'ils peuvent tenir) de prendre préséance sur leurs officiers commandants dans aucune occasion." (B.G.O. 55513. M. et D. 13891).

—

O. G. 13.

ÉQUITATION.

Ce qui suit est ajouté au paragraphe 1082 des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887 :—

Résumé pour le cours d'équitation pour les officiers des unités à pied.

	Points.
Pratique :—	
Cours d'équitation (y compris la *single ride* et la *post practice*) 30 jours	125
Service d'écuries—premiers 15 jours du cours	25
Ajustage de la sellerie—premiers 15 jours du cours	25
Exercice du sabre—derniers 15 jours du cours	25
	200
Ecrit :—	
Equitation	25
Service d'écuries	25
Total	250

O. G. 14.

RÉCÉPISSÉS DE TRANSFERTS.

Le paragraphe 1 de l'Ordre Général 3 de 1895 est cancellé et remplacé par ce qui suit :—

"1. Les récépissés de transferts des officiers prenant le commandement d'unités de la Milice Active seront faits et signés par eux en double."

Dans le paragraphe 2 de l'Ordre Général 3 de 1895, retranchez le mot "retraite" dans les 4e et 5e lignes, et remplacez-le par les mots "nomination ou promotion."

O. G. 15.

CLASSE SPÉCIALE D'INSTRUCTION—KINGSTON ET MONTRÉAL.

1. Des classes spéciales d'instruction pour les officiers d'infanterie, districts militaires Nos. 3 et 5, qui désirent obtenir des certificats de cours spécial, ont été formées à Kingston et Montréal.

A Kingston la classe commencera le 17 de mars 1896, et à Montréal le 4 de mars 1896.

2. Les sous-adjudants généraux des districts militaires Nos. 3 et 5 agiront comme commandants de leurs écoles respectives, aidés d'un officier en qualité d'adjudant, et de deux sous-officiers en qualité de sergents instructeurs, du dépôt régimentaire No. 3, R.R.I.C., pour l'école de Montréal, et d'un semblable détachement du dépôt régimentaire No. 2 pour l'école de Kingston.

Les officiers du R.R.I.C. choisis pour ce devoir seront nommés aux quartiers-généraux, et les sous-officiers par l'officier commandant les dépôts régimentaires Nos. 2 et 3.

3. Le cours d'instruction sera celui prescrit dans les R. et O. 1887, paragraphe 1086, pour l'infanterie—et durera trois mois.

4. Les heures d'exercices, de lectures, etc., seront fixées par les commandants de manière à faciliter la présence des officiers qui suivent la classe. Règle générale cette classe aura lieu dans la soirée.

5. Un examen pour les certificats de cours spécial, aura lieu à la fin du cours et sera présidé par le commandant, aidé d'un autre officier à chaque école, nommé aux quartiers-généraux, et l'adjudant. Les règlements de l'examen seront ceux prescrits dans les R. et O. 1887, paragraphes 1088, 1089 et 1090.

Les papiers de l'examen écrit, pour cet objet, seront fournis par l'officier commandant les dépôts régimentaires Nos. 2 et 3, R.R.I.C.

6. Les certificats qui peuvent être délivrés par ces écoles temporaires sont restreints à ceux autorisés par l'O. G. 59 (8) de 1894.

7. Le transport nécessaire sera fourni aux adjudants et sergents instructeurs par l'officier commandant du dépôt qui fournit le détachement.

8. L'adjudant recevra $2.50 par jour, et les sergents instructeurs chacun 75 centins par jour au lieu de logement et de subsistance.

—

O. G. 16.

MODIFICATION DE L'O.G. 59 DE 1895.

Le par. (7) de l'Ordre Général 59 de 1895 est par le présent cancellé, et remplacé par ce qui suit :—

"7. Les certificats qui peuvent être délivrés par cette école temporaire sont restreints à ceux autorisés par l'O. G. 59 (8) de 1894."

Ce qui suit est ajouté au par. (5) de l'O. G. 59 de 1895 :—

"Les papiers de l'examen écrit, pour cet objet, seront fournis par l'officier commandant le dépôt régimentaire No. 3, R.R.I.C."

Par ordre,
M. AYLMER, Lieut-Colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Ottawa.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE

1896.

Quartiers Généraux,
7 mars 1896.

O. G. 17.

MILICE ACTIVE.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

MÉDECINS ET CHIRURGIENS.

Le Chirurgien G. S. Ryerson et le Chirurgien William Tobin auront le rang de chirurgien-major à compter du 8 de janvier 1896, conformément à l'O. G. 11 de 1896.

CAVALERIE.

4e Hussards.—Est nommé lieutenant à compter du 1er de juin 1894 : Le 2nd Lieutenant et Adjudant Alfred Binnington.

ARTILLERIE ROYALE CANADIENNE.

Compagnie No. 1.—Est nommé major à compter du 8 de janvier 1896 : Le Capitaine et Major titulaire Robert William Rutherford, pour compléter l'effectif.

ARTILLERIE CANADIENNE.

2e batterie de campagne, "Ottawa."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Herbert John Mackie, gentilhomme, *vice* Eaton, promu.

5e batterie de campagne, "Kingston"—Le Lieutenant George R. Moore est par le présent mis sur la liste des retraités, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 55 R. et O. 1887.

Est nommé capitaine : Le 2nd Lieutenant James Meecham Caines, *vice* Wilmot, qui s'est retiré.

6e batterie de campagne "London."—Le Major et Lieutenant-colonel titulaire John Peters a reçu la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de lieutenant-colonel.

Le Capitaine James Arthur Hesketh a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Il est permis au Chirurgien vétérinaire Charles S. Jamlin de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé major :—Le Lieutenant Benjamin Shaw Wood, *vice* Peters, qui s'est retiré.

13e batterie de campagne "Winnipeg."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement :—William Harper Wilson, gentilhomme, *vice* Norman, qui s'est retiré.

15e batterie de campagne, "Shefford."—Le chirurgien John B. Gibson aura le grade de chirurgien-major en vertu des dispositions du para. 91, R. et O. 1887.

1er régiment "Halifax."—Est nommé aide-chirurgien :—Guy Carleton Jones, écuyer, M.D., pour compléter l'effectif.

4e régiment "Prince Edward Island."—Compagnie No. 3.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire William S. Easton ayant négligé d'assister à l'exercice annuel son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Compagnie No. 5.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Daniel F. Macdonald de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement :—Le Sergent Wellington Alexander Johnstone, *vice* Macdonald, qui s'est retiré.

5e régiment "British Columbia."—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Henry C. Godden de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Henry Cecil Akroyd, gentilhomme, *vice* Godden, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 1, "Lévis."—Le grade titulaire de major est accordé au Capitaine Joseph Martineau, à compter du 12 de février 1896, après 10 années de service comme capitaine.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

Gardes à pied du Gouverneur Général.—Le Lieutenant R. Moore Gallwey a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de lieutenant.

7e bataillon "Fusiliers."—Est nommé lieutenant : Le 2nd Lieutenant Peter J. Watt, *vice* Graves, promu.

8e bataillon "Royal Rifles."—Le Capitaine O. B. C. Richardson a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Le Sergent Albert E. Swift, pour compléter l'effectif.

9E BATAILLON “VOLTIGEURS DE QUÉBEC.”—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Hector Hardy de se retirer.

10E BATAILLON “GRENADIERS ROYAUX.”—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, à compter du 25 de février 1896: Edmond Rochfort Street, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

12E BATAILLON “YORK RANGERS.”—Le Quartier-maître et Capitaine honoraire J. T. Symons a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retourner sur la liste des capitaines retraités.

14E BATAILLON “THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES.”—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, John Plant Oram, gentilhomme, *vice* Cunningham, qui s'est retiré.

16E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE “PRINCE EDWARD.”—Le Capitaine et Adjudant B. A. Wycott a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

25E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE “ELGIN.”—L'aide-chirurgien Samuel D. Day, a la permission de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé aide-chirurgien : Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Alexander A. McCrimmon, *vice* Day, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé lieutenant : Le 2nd Lieutenant George William Campbell, *vice* Green, promu.

26E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE LÉGÈRE “MIDDLESEX.”—Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé capitaine : Le 2nd Lieutenant Thomas Baird Welch, de la Compagnie No. 7, *vice* Bryant, transféré au 27e bataillon.

Compagnie No. 7.—Est nommé 2nd Lieutenant provisoirement : William Ewing McIntosh, gentilhomme, *vice* Welch, transféré.

27E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE “LAMBTON.”—Compagnie No. 2.—Le Capitaine John C. Pollock a la permission de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé capitaine : Le capitaine William Bryant, du 26e bataillon, *vice* Pollock, qui s'est retiré.

28E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE “PERTH.”—Compagnie No. 4.—Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant George Lionel Money, *vice* Adam, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Albert Edward Teskey, gentilhomme *vice* Money, promu.

Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé capitaine : Lieutenant Henry White Copus, *vice* Morphy, qui s'est retiré.

33E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE “HURON.”—Le grade honoraire de major est accordé au Quartier-maître et Capitaine honoraire Joseph Beck, à compter du 13 de juin 1894, après 10 années de service comme quartier-maître.

Est nommé capitaine et adjudant : Le Capitaine et adjudant Charles J. A. Cunningham-Dunlop, du 15e bataillon, *vice* Wilson promu.

36E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE “PEEL.”—Compagnie No. 6 : Le Lieutenant William J. Graham a la permission de résigner sa commission.

38E BATAILLON “CARABINIERS DUFFERIN DU CANADA.” Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : William F. Tisdale et Roland A. Laird, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

39E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS “NORFOLK.”—Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé lieutenant, provisoirement : William Arthur Turbayne, gentilhomme, *vice* Foster, qui s'est retiré.

53E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, “SHERBROOKE.”—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Charles J. Edgar, a la permission de se retirer.—

Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement : Christopher R. Hobson, John J. Penhall et Arthur P. Short, gentilshommes, pour compléter l'effectif.

54E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE “RICHMOND.”—Compagnie No. 2.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire H. M. Rowe a la permission de se retirer.

Le Lieutenant provisoire Duncan A. Booth ayant négligé de passer l'examen voulu, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé lieutenant : Le 2nd Lieutenant Thomas D. Newell, de la Compagnie No. 3, *vice* Booth, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Charles E. Holland, gentilhomme, *vice* Rowe, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, à compter du 24 de juin 1895 : Thomas David Newell, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

Compagnie No. 4.—Le capitaine Charles H. Stevens a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé capitaine : Le Lieutenant Michael Henry Healy, *vice* Stevens, qui s'est retiré.

55E BATAILLON “INFANTERIE LÉGÈRE DE MÉGANTIC.”—Le major Oswald Hunter aura le grade de lieutenant-colonel à compter du 17 d'octobre 1894, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 89 (2) R. et O. 1887.

56E BATAILLON DE GRENVILLE, “CARABINIERS DE LISGAR.”—Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Francis F. Baker, de la compagnie No. 2, pour compléter l'effectif.

61E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE “MONTMAGNY ET L'ISLET.”—Compagnie No. 4.—Le capitaine Albert C. Talbot a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé capitaine : Le Lieutenant Charles Eugène Bourgault, *vice* Talbot, qui s'est retiré.

62E BATAILLON “FUSILIERS DE ST. JOHN.”—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire H. A. McKeown, a la permission de se retirer.

Sont nommés lieutenants provisoirement : Robert R. Rankin, gentilhomme, *vice* McKeown, qui s'est retiré, et Frank R. Fairweather, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

66E BATAILLON “FUSILIERS DE LA PRINCESSE LOUISE.”—Est nommé 2nd Lieutenant, provisoirement : William Wetherby, gentilhomme, *vice* Farrant, promu.

68E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE “KING'S COUNTY.”—Le grade de chirurgien est accordé à l'Aide-chirurgien Henry Bentley Webster, à compter du 28 de septembre 1893, après 10 années de service comme aide-chirurgien.

72E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE “2ND ANNAPOLIS.”—Compagnie No. 2.—Le Lieutenant Beriah Baker a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de lieutenant.

74E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE. — L'Aide-chirurgien Harmon Silas Trueman ayant quitté les limites, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé aide-chirurgien : Frederick White, écuyer, M.D., *vice* Trueman, qui s'est retiré.

CERTIFICATS ACCORDÉS.

Grade, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Degré.	Moyenne de points obtenus.		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Percentage moyen.
2nd Lieut. David Munro Broadfoot, 30e Bn.	2	Sp	A	68½	57½	62½
do Peter J. Watt, 7e Bn.	2	Sp	A	56½	47½	52
do Thomas D. Newell, 54e Bn.	2	S	A	68	68	68

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous, nommés provisoirement, ayant passé l'examen voulu, sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :—

Le 2nd Lieutenant David Munro Broadfoot, 30e bataillon ; à compter du 15 de février 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant Peter J. Watt, 7e bataillon ; à compter du 10 de février 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant Thomas David Newell, 54e bataillon ; à compter du 24 de décembre 1895.

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, lieut.-colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 25e jour de févier 1896, constituant en corporation Thomas Malcolm McCaw, comptable, William Thomas Martin, caissier, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, Edward Hodson Barker, bourgeois, et Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Acquérir des droits de brevet et autres pour la manufacture et la vente du crayon de papier de Blaisdell ; de manufacturer et faire le commerce des dits crayons, d'accorder des permis et autres droits en vertu des dits brevets, et aussi de faire le commerce de fabricants de papeterie et de commerçants de fournitures de papeterie, sous le nom de "Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company of Canada" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 28e jour de févier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

35-3

LISTE SUPPLÉMENTAIRE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT PASSÉ L'EXAMEN PRÉLIMINAIRE DU SERVICE CIVIL.

—

NOVEMBRE 1895.

—

A Montréal.

Duchesne, Edouard. Riley, George.

Par ordre du bureau,

JNO. FRANCIS WATERS,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 27 février 1896. 35-3

LISTE SUPPLÉMENTAIRE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT PASSÉ L'EXAMEN D'APTITUDES DU SERVICE CIVIL.

—

NOVEMBRE 1895.

—

A Québec.

MacNaughton, Helen.

A Montréal.

Macdonald, Emma.

A Hamilton.

McKay, Fred. M.

—

SUJETS FACULTATIFS.

A Ottawa.

Daws, Edith Mary, Sténographie.

Par ordre du bureau,

JNO. FRANCIS WATERS,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 27 février 1896. 35-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de janvier 1896.

DT. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic.*, *chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) AV.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 décembre 1895..........	27,859,794 01	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	608,409 43
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois.......................	802,343 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,884 59	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 janvier 1896	28,058,612 17
	28,667,021 60		28,667,021 60

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 21 février 1896. 34-tf

ÉTAT

De la dette publique et du revenu et des dépenses de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 29 février 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts	$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,362,955 01	7,523,844 55
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,339,999 12	19,684,276 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,919,259 49	45,195,194 92
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,241,755 47	8,290,513 71
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,678,380 06	1,730,493 75
Total de la dette brute	317,996,874 52	318,880,277 82
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Autres placements	7,329,101 12	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,184,908 68	15,231,369 21
Total de l'actif	68,727,026 41	66,714,891 04
Total de la dette nette	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
" au 31 janvier	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
Diminution de la dette	137,614 44	970,186 16

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de février 1895.	Total au 29 de février 1895.	Mois de février 1896.	Total au 29 de février 1896.
Revenu :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,416,038 76	11,334,606 54	1,663,209 28	13,193,441 61
Excise	533,235 15	5,190,986 10	590,283 08	5,314,977 38
Département des Postes	270,000 00	1,921,236 03	240,000 00	1,963,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	161,229 38	2,354,566 96	187,477 94	2,371,036 36
Divers	169,609 64	1,003,549 90	169,981 79	1,027,849 44
Total	2,550,112 93	21,804,945 53	2,850,952 09	23,871,162 08
Dépenses	2,204,843 56	22,335,052 64	1,878,155 77	21,377,872 61

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	201,034 86	1,879,267 31	105,498 72	1,803,480 53
Terres fédérales	6,125 61	56,867 91	4,820 97	43,725 35
Subventions aux chemins de fer	111,152 95	1,217,759 95	....	674,782 00
Total	318,313 42	3,153,895 17	110,319 69	2,521,987 88

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. Fraser, pour le comptable.

Département des Finances,
Ottawa, 5 mars 1896

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Alliance "	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314,	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite " British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.).	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Caledonian "	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Confédération "	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite " Covenant " d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Dominion "	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite " Dominion "	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " Employers' Liability " (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $94,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec ; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $363,000 débent. municipales ; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $56,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	**F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal**	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	**$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)**	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	**$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)**	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	**F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.**	**$110,000, dépôts en banque**	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	**William Angus, procureur, Montréal**	**$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis**	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	**H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal**	**$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)**	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	**William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal**	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	**John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal**	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 20 de février 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser " Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos " Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

LA Compagnie de chemin de fer du Parc et de l'Ile de Montréal s'adressera au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte à l'effet d'étendre ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations et lui permettant de les exercer par sections, confirmant les contrats passés avec les municipalités et autres, autorisant des actions-priorité, lui permettant de s'engager dans des entreprises ayant pour but de développer le trafic, l'autorisant à conclure un contrat avec une compagnie de construction pour le parachèvement et équipement de ses lignes, avec les pouvoirs nécessaires à cette dernière compagnie, aussi concernant la compétence des directeurs, et pour d'autres fins.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solliciteur de la requérante.

Montréal, 15 janvier 1896. 29–9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont (*a.*) Faire un commerce général de buanderie dans la cité de Montréal et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b.*) Manufacturer des chemises, cols, poignets et autres articles d'habillement ; (*c.*) Faire les opérations de teinturiers et dégraisseurs ; (*d.*) Fournir aux bureaux, places d'affaires, institutions publiques et résidences privées dans les diverses provinces du Canada les fournitures et nécessaires de toilette.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant projeté de son capital-actions sera de vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de six cent vingt-cinq, de la valeur au pair de quarante piastres chacune.

6. Les requérants sont :—Sévérin Lachapelle, docteur en médecine et député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, docteur en médecine, Adhémar Delorme, marchand, Emile Joseph Hébert, commis, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notaire public, tous de la ville de Saint-Henri, dans la province de Québec ; Lionel John Smith, marchand, John Edward Schultze, marchand, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturier, James Dyer Miller, commerçant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province, et Jeffrey Gordon Brock, agent de vapeurs, de la ville de Lachine, dans la dite province ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

BUSTEED ET LANE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 5 mars 1896. 36–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acheter et prendre à son nom l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par la maison J. et H. Taylor, en la cité de Montréal, comme ferronniers et manufacturiers d'articles en fer ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer et vendre toutes sortes de machines, fournitures de chemin de fer, et généralement faire les opérations de commerçants de fer, acier et autres métaux ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, tenir, exploiter, acheter et louer des brevets d'invention et de droits brevetés, dessins de fabrique, marques de commerce et droits d'auteur, et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir et tenir des parts dans le capital-actions d'autres corporations, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer ;

(*e.*) Acquérir et tenir des biens-fonds pour les fins de la dite compagnie, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de trente mille piastres ($30,000), divisé en six cents (600) actions de cinquante (50) piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont :—John Mitford Taylor, de la cité de Montréal, ingénieur ; George A. McLean, de la cité de Pittsburg, dans l'Etat de la Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, manufacturier ; Robert Cowans, manufacturier, William Currie, marchand, et Theodore Charles Haynes, commis aux ventes, de la cité de Montréal, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 17 février 1896. 34–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Beaver Bag Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de sacs de toutes sortes, fabriquer, calendrer et vendre des toiles et cordes de jute et de coton, et tous produits de ces articles ; les imprimer, étamper et autrement les compléter ; acquérir et disposer de tous et chacun des droits brevetés s'y rapportant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, marchand, John Leckie Galletti, marchand, Charles Cushing, notaire, John Edgar, marchand, et Eben McAdam, commis, tous de la dite cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

7. Les dits Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, John Leckie Galletti, et Charles Cushing, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

LAFLEUR ET MACDOUGALL,
34–7 Solliciteurs des requérants.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Acadian Steamship Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Acquérir, posséder, naviguer, gérer et entretenir le steamship *Acadian* enregistré à Montréal, et tout navire, steamship ou autre embarcation qu'il sera jugé convenable ou nécessaire aujourd'hui ou en tout temps à l'avenir d'ajouter ou de substituer au dit steamship ; d'y transporter des effets, articles, marchandises, fret et cargaisons de toute espèce, tels que des passagers, la malle, et autre trafic, entre tels ports dans toutes les parties du monde que la compagnie jugera à propos ; acheter et vendre et faire le trafic de cargaisons et de marchandises pour fret, rémunération ou autrement ; et généralement faire toute autre chose propre ou de nature à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions sera $12,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera cent vingt, et le montant de chaque sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Dobell, marchand, Montréal ; Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald, bourgeois, de Sydney, Cap-Breton ; John Delisle, capitaine au long cours, Saint-Jean d'Orléans, Québec ; Henry E. Hardisty et William Patterson, teneur de livres, tous deux de Montréal ; dont les dits Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald et William Henry Archibald, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN,
Solliciteur des requérants.
Montréal, 6 février 1896. 32–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "La Compagnie Robert Mitchell" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont—

(*a.*) Acquérir, prendre à son nom et continuer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par Robert Mitchell sous les nom et raison de Robert Mitchell et Cie ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de toutes sortes de métaux, y compris les ouvrages en cuivre de tous genres, poser des appareils à gaz et électriques, et des fils électriques, fondre le cuivre, travailler le cuivre rouge et le ferblanc, faire l'électro-placage, la plomberie et le posage des tuyaux à vapeur de toutes sortes, y compris la manufacture des compteurs à gaz, à eau et à électricité, et tout ouvrage s'y rattachant ; avec le droit aussi de passer des contrats pour la manufacture et la vente de tous ces matériaux et l'installation de tout ouvrage s'y rattachant, et faire toute opération d'une nature semblable ou en découlant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de deux cent mille piastres ($200,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille (2,000), et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Mitchell, manufacturier, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturier, Norman Mitchell, étudiant, Ewing Smith, surintendant, et William Stanhouse, contremaître, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et sont domiciliés au Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 29 janvier 1896. 31-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Carsley, Fils et Compagnie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31-5 36-6

AVIS DIVERS.

GRAND-TRONC DE CHEMIN DE FER DU CANADA.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale semestrielle ordinaire de la Compagnie du Grand-Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada aura lieu au City Terminus Hotel, rue Cannon, Londres, E.C., jeudi le 9 d'avril 1896, à deux heures p.m. précises, à l'effet de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et des auditeurs, et transiger les autres affaires de la compagnie.

Avis est aussi donné que les livres de transferts de la compagnie à Londres et au Canada seront fermés depuis lundi le 16 de mars jusqu'à la date de l'assemblée, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre,

C. RIVERS WILSON,
Président.
WALTER LINDLEY,
Secrétaire.

Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, Londres, E.C., 6 mars 1896. 36-1

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

CONSTITUÉE PAR CHARTE ROYALE.

LA cour des directeurs donne avis par le présent qu'un dividende de vingt chelins par action sera payé le 4 d'avril prochain aux propriétaires d'actions enregistrées dans les colonies, faisant, avec le dividende payé en octobre, une distribution de 4 pour cent pour l'année finissant le 31 décembre 1895.

Le dividende sera payable au taux du change courant le 4e jour d'avril 1896, lequel sera fixé par les gérants.

Il ne pourra être fait de transferts entre le 20 courant et le 4 prox., vu que les livres doivent être fermés durant cet intervalle.

Par ordre de la cour,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

No. 3, Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, Londres, E.-C.,
3 mars 1896. 36-4

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER ET DE CANAL DU LAC MANITOBA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la présente compagnie aura lieu au Grand Central Hotel, en la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, à midi de mardi le 7e jour d'avril 1896, dans le but d'autoriser les directeurs de la compagnie à émettre des obligations en vertu des dispositions des actes y relatifs, et d'approuver certains arrangements financiers, contrats et conventions conclus, et généralement de prendre les mesures qui paraîtront les plus avantageuses aux intérêts de la compagnie.

Par ordre,
CHARLES E. L. PORTEOUS,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Daté ce 21e jour de février 1896. 35-4

BANQUE MOLSONS.

DIVIDENDE No. 81.

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Banque Molsons sont notifiés par le présent qu'un dividende de quatre pour cent sur le capital-actions a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, et aux succursales, à compter du 1er jour d'avril prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 25 au 31 de mars, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
T. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 26 de février 1896. 35-4

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de La Banque du Peuple aura lieu au bureau de la banque, rue St. Jacques, lundi, le 23 mars prochain, à 3 heures p.m., conformément aux 16e et 17e clauses de l'acte d'incorporation.

Par ordre du bureau des directeurs,
WM. RICHER,
Asst.-caissier.

Montréal, 19 février 1896. 34-5

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack sont notifiés par le présent qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la compagnie, à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 11.30 a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un arrangement à l'effet de fusionner la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Sud-Ouest, lequel arrangement a été conclu entre les directeurs respectifs des dites compagnies de chemin de fer le 17e jour de décembre 1895, sauf approbation du parlement, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32-5

CHEMIN DE FER CANADIEN DU PACIFIQUE.

Avis aux actionnaires.

LA quinzième assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie pour l'élection des directeurs et la transaction des affaires en général aura lieu mercredi le 1er jour d'avril prochain, au bureau principal de la compagnie à Montréal, à midi.

L'assemblée sera rendue spéciale dans le but de consentir à des arrangements faits par les directeurs de la compagnie avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canada-Sud, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Michigan Central, et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Rivière Hudson, pour le règlement et l'échange du trafic passant entre le chemin de fer de la compagnie et les chemins de fer des autres compagnies respect tivement, et pour la division et la répartition des péages, taux et charges au sujet de ce trafic, et aussi pour approuver un arrangement à l'effet de louer à la compagnie une ligne d'embranchement que construira la Compagnie de chemin de fer Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo entre Hamilton et Toronto pour une période de cinquante ans ou moins, selon les circonstances, le loyer étant un percentage des recettes nettes sur le dit embranchement, le tout tel qu'énoncé dans des conventions qui ont été exécutées, sujet entre autres choses à l'approbation de Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Conseil tel que prescrit par l'Acte des chemins de fer du Canada, et au consentement des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique.

Les livres de transferts des actions ordinaires de la compagnie seront fermés à Montréal et New York, mardi le 3 de mars, et à Londres à 3 heures p.m. vendredi, le 21 de février.

Les livres des actions-priorité seront fermés à 3 heures p.m. de mardi le 10 de mars. Tous les livres seront rouverts jeudi le 2 d'avril.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 10 février 1896. 33-5

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack sont par le présent notifiés qu'une assemblée spéciale aura lieu au bureau principal de la dite compagnie à Montréal, le 9e jour de mars 1896, à 11 heures a.m., afin de considérer et voter sur un affermage projeté par la dite compagnie (sauf approbation du parlement) de la partie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer sise entre Valleyfield et Beauharnois, dans la Puissance du Canada, et de prendre en considération telles autres questions du ressort de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Daté 5 février 1896. 32-5

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 5th October, 1894.

Arthur L. McGinnis, of the City of Belleville, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

11th March, 1895.

Orlando Sampson Clewlo, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

10th January, 1896.

Rufus Stevenson, of the Town of Peterboro', in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[763]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been this day pleased to approve of the accompanying By-law of the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec, passed at a meeting held on the 11th day of October, 1895, in reference to the anchorage of vessels in and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

At a weekly meeting of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, held in their office in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, being their usual place of sitting, on Friday, the eleventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at 3 o'clock p.m., at which meeting were present the following Commissioners, namely :—

Edmond Giroux, Esquire, Chairman, Robert H. Smith, Esquire, Julien Chabot, Esquire, Felix Carbray, Esquire, M.P.P., William Rae, Esquire, Richard R. Dobell, Esquire, Arthur J. Turcotte, Esquire, M.P., and Victor Chateauvert, Esquire, M.P.P., forming a quorum of the said Quebec Harbour Commissioners, the following By-law concerning vessels anchoring in, and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec was read for a first time, and at a subsequent weekly meeting of the said Harbour Commissioners, held at the same place, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of October, in the same year, at which meeting were present the following Commissioners forming a quorum, namely :—

Edmond Giroux, Esquire, Chairman, Julien Chabot, Esquire, William Rae, Esquire, Victor Chateauvert, Esquire, M.P.P., Felix Carbray, Esquire, M.P.P., Arthur J. Turcotte, Esquire, M.P., and Honourable John Sharples, M.L.C., the said following By-law was read for the second and last time and adopted having been duly published since its first reading twice during two weeks in the English language in the *Morning Chronicle*, and twice during two weeks in the French language in the *Courrier du Canada*, both papers published in Quebec.

Whereas it is necessary to secure a safe Ferry service between Quebec and Levis, that a By-Law should be passed prohibiting all vessels from anchoring in the regular ferry track and obliging them in passing through a certain portion of the Harbour to keep a safe distance from the front of the wharves, it is hereby ordained and enacted by the Quebec Harbour Commissioners as follows :—

By-Law concerning vessels anchoring in and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec.

1. No vessel shall anchor in that portion of the Harbour of Quebec, bounded on the north by a line drawn from the south-east corner of the wharf the property of the estate of the late James Gibb, commonly known as Crawford's Wharf, to the south-west corner of the wharf the property of the estate Lagueux, commonly known as Barra's Wharf, Levis, and on the south by a line drawn from the centre of the Champlain Market Hall to the north-west corner of the wharf the property of the estate of the late D. D. Young, commonly known as Simpson's Wharf, Levis, being a distance of about four hundred English yards or one fifth of a sea mile.

2. All steamships, and all sailing vessels in tow in passing up or down through the Harbour on the north (Quebec) side of the river, while between the Mariners Chapel and the entrance to the Louise Docks, shall keep out at least one half (½) cable's length from the front of the wharves.

3. The Master, owner or pilot in charge of any vessel, or any person whatsoever, who shall infringe the present By-law shall incur for every such offence a penalty not exceeding forty ($40) dollars.

EDMOND GIROUX,
Chairman.
JAS. WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.

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[604]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Hilaire Meuleman be appointed Shipping Master at the Port of Kyuquot, British Columbia, instead of J. Maulman.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[2974]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 21st day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the second section of The General Inspection Act, and of the Acts in amendment thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council dated the 12th of April, 1886, establishing the County of Hochelaga a division for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the said Act, in connection with the inspection of leather and raw hides, be cancelled, and that the said County of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, be added to the City of Montreal, for the purpose of the inspection of leather and hides under the said Act.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[458]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 27th January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 28th of December, 1895, a lease for grazing purposes of certain lands in Township 9, Range 14 West of the 1st Meridian, was issued in favour of the Boyd Ranching Company, of Carberry, Manitoba.

The Minister states that the Company now desire to purchase the following lands which are situated within their leasehold, with the exception of forty acres which lie outside of but adjacent to the tract under lease:—The West half of Section 4, the North-west quarter and the North half of the South-west quarter of Section 15, Section 16, Section 17, legal subdivisions 8 and 9 of Section 18, and legal subdivision 1 of Section 21, all in Township 9, Range 14 West of the 1st Meridian, containing an area of 1,960 acres, more or less.

The Minister further states that according to the Surveyor's reports the land applied for by the company consists of sand hills and scattered timber. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company who were entitled to receive the odd-numbered sections within the tract in question as a portion of their land subsidy, refused to accept them. In addition to the soil being inferior, the position of the land is not as favourable as some of the tracts that are being sold to lessees at the rate of $1.25 an acre, under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 22nd of April, 1893.

The Minister is of opinion that it would not be detrimental to the public interest if the application made by the Boyd Ranching Company were granted, and recommends that the land applied for be sold to them at the rate of $1.25 an acre.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

36-4

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[710]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 21st day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "South Eastern," of Montreal, to "International."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

36-4

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[606]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following tariff of tolls proposed to be levied by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company for the season of 1896, for the use of their works.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TARIFF *proposed to be charged by The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company during the year* 1896.

TOLLS.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.	
Through Quinze Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2	cts.
Through Des Joachims Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1½	"
Through Fort William Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	¼	"
Through Allumette Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1	"
Through Melons Chenail Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	⅕	"
Through Quio Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3½	"

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.
Through Thompson's Bay Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	4½ cts.
Through Chaudière Assorting Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1¼ “
Through Booms from head of Deschênes Rapids (north side) to head of Hull Slide— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5½ “
Through Boom at Outlet of Hull Slide— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1 “

The Tolls on timber other than saw-logs 17 feet and under passing the foregoing Booms will be :—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates of toll.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates of toll.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates of toll.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates of toll.

BOOM WORKING AND DRIVING EXPENSE RATES.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.
Through Des Joachims Boom, including sweeping in Deep River— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½ cts.
Through Fort William Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3 “
Through Allumette Boom, including sweeping in Allumette Lakes— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½ ”
Through Melons Chenail Boom, including sweeping in Coulonge Lake— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1½ “
Through Chenaux Boom, including sweeping in Calumet Chenail— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10 “
Through Quio Boom, including sweeping in Chats and Deschênes Lakes— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10 “
Through Thompson's Bay Booms— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5 “
Through Chaudière Assorting Booms— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5 “
Through Booms from head of Deschênes Rapids (North Side) to head of Hull Slide— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10 “

The Boom Working and Driving Expense rates on timber other than saw-logs 17 feet and under passing the foregoing Booms, will be :—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

TOWING RATES.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M. / Par 1,000 pds M.P.
From Des Joachims Boom to Fort William Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	9 cts.
From Schyan to Fort William Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6 “
From Fort William Boom to Pembroke— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	4½ “
From Petewawa to Allumette Rapids— .Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6¾ “
From Fort William Boom to Allumette Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6 “
From Pembroke to Allumette Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3¼ “
From Allumette Boom to Paquette's Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5 cts.
From Melons Chenail Boom to Lapasse— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3 “
From Chenaux Boom and Bonnechère to Braeside— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5 “
From Chenaux Boom to Arnprior or Chats Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	8 “
From Bonnechère to Arnprior— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6 “
From Bonnechère to Chats Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	8 “
From Arnprior to Chats Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½ “
From Quio Booms, Mohr's Island Boom and Buckam's Bay to Aylmer or Deschênes Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	9 “
From Quio Booms to Buckam's Bay— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2¾ “
From Quio Boom to Mohr's Island Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1⅘ “

On the foregoing stretches the towing rates on timber other than saw-logs 17 feet and under will be :—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock-square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

RAFT TOWING.

	Per crib.
From Des Joachims to Narrows	65 cts
“ Narrows to Allumette Rapids	35 “
“ Petewawa to Allumette Rapids	40 “
“ Allumette Boom to Paquette's Rapids	40 “
“ Head of Coulonge Lake to Lapasse	40 “
“ Lapasse to Bryson	30 “
“ Chenaux Boom to Chats Rapids	60 “
“ Bonnechère to Chats Rapids	50 “
“ Arnprior to Chats Rapids	25 “
“ Quio Boom to Deschênes Rapids	75 “

Towing per hour where there is no specified rate per piece or per crib :—

	Per hour.
Steamers :—Hamilton, G. B. Green, E. H. Bronson, Alex. Fraser, C. B. Powell, J. L. Murphy, and Albert.	$ 6 00
Steamers :—Hiram Robinson, and Pembroke	5 00
Steamer :—G. B. Pattee	2 00
Steamer :—Samson	1 00

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th February, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that an application has been received from Mr. W. R. Hull, who is at present the owner of what was formerly the Indian Supply Farm at Fish Creek, for the closing of the road allowances between sections on the said farm.

The Minister states that it appears from reports by the Superintendent of Mines and the Chief Inspector of Surveys that the said road allowances are not needed by the public, and that roads along the west and part of the north and south boundaries of the farm are quite sufficient to meet the requirements of travel.

The Minister therefore recommends that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories be authorized to close the said road allowances, as shown on the accompanying plan, under the powers vested in him by section 21 of 57-58 Victoria, chapter 17, which provides that: "The Lieutenant-Governor, may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, close up any road which has been transferred to the Territories, or vary its direction, and may, subject to any ordinances made in respect thereof, open and establish any new highway in the stead of such road; and the land in any road allowance, public travelled road, or trail so closed, may be dealt with as the Governor in Council sees fit."

The Minister further recommends that the consent of Your Excellency be made conditional upon the grant for public purposes by Mr. Hull, of the land required for a road, one chain wide, along and inside the west and parts of the north and south boundaries of this farm, which land may be more particularly described as follows:—

Beginning at the point where the west boundary of Section Twenty-six, in Township Twenty-two, Range One west of the Fifth Meridian, is intersected by the south boundary of the said farm; thence northerly along the prolongation of the said west boundary, a distance of one chain; thence westerly, parallel to said south boundary, a distance of twenty-nine chains and seventy-five links, more or less, to a point one chain distant easterly at right angles from the west boundary of said farm; thence northerly parallel to the said west boundary, a distance of two hundred and thirty-eight chains and seventy-three links, more or less, to a point one chain distant southerly at right angles from the north boundary of the said farm; thence easterly on a line parallel to the said north boundary, a distance of thirty chains and forty-eight and one-half links, more or less, to its intersection with the southerly prolongation of the west boundary of Section Eleven, in Township Twenty-three, in Range One west of the Fifth Meridian; thence northerly along the said prolongation, a distance of one chain to the north boundary of the said farm; thence westerly along the said north boundary, a distance of thirty-one chains and forty-eight and one-half links, more or less, to the north-west corner of the said farm; thence southerly along the said west boundary, a distance of two hundred and forty chains and seventy-three links, more or less, to the south-west corner of the same; thence easterly along the south boundary of the same, a distance of thirty chains and seventy-five links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing an area of thirty acres and nine-hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The Minister further recommends that the land in any of the road allowances closed be granted to Mr. Hull, in exchange for the land to be taken along the west, north and south boundaries for a public road.

The Committee advise that a certified copy of this Minute, if approved, be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

35-4,

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[504]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum, dated 5th February, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 17th June, 1890, Mr. Thomas Goggin made homestead entry for the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian; that from the time of his entry until the summer of 1895, Mr. Goggin resided upon his homestead for about three months in each year, and made considerable improvements on the land, consisting of forty acres of cultivation, a house, stables and well, and one and a half miles of fencing, as well as keeping upwards of thirty head of cattle and horses.

The Minister further states that the residence put in upon the homestead by Mr. Goggin, is not sufficient to entitle him to a free patent for the land, and it is represented that it would be difficult for Mr. Goggin to commence his duties afresh and reside on the land for six months in each of three ensuing years, but that he is willing to purchase the land at a fair valuation, and that the Homestead Inspector reported in the month of June of last year that the value of the quarter-section in question was $1 per acre; the soil being sandy, with some parts scrubby, and fifty acres being taken up with large muskegs.

The Minister, under the circumstances, recommends that he be authorized to sell the north-east quarter of Section 26, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian to Mr. Thomas Goggin at the rate of $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

34-4

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[555]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "City of Owen Sound," of Toronto, to "Saturn."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

35-4

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[312]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 23rd January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that the Department of Indian Affairs has made application for an additional area of land on Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, to be set apart and added to the present reserve at Grand Rapids, for the use of the Band of Indians located at that point.

The Minister further states that the tract proposed to be added to the present Reserve, embracing an area of 1899 acres, is coloured "green" on the accompanying plan. In asking for this additional grant the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs points out the fact that the Surveyor employed by the Department of Indian Affairs to lay off the addition to the reserve reports that fully one-half of both the original and the new reserve is composed of muskeg, and is therefore valueless for purposes of cultivation. The lands in question are situate in unsurveyed territory, and there would appear to be no objection to their appropriation for the purpose stated.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the area coloured "green" on the accompanying map, be set apart and secured for the purposes of an additional reserve for the Indians of Grand Rapids, Saskatchewan River.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

33-4

[566]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by section 3 of the Regulations governing the disposal of Dominion lands containing minerals other than coal, established by the Order in Council of the 9th November, 1889, it is provided that a location for mining, except for iron, shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length and 600 feet in breadth ;

And whereas, it appears that a location of the size prescribed by the said Regulations and which contains an area of about 20 acres, is too limited for land containing mica, as the cost and difficulty of extraction generally limit workings to a comparatively small depth, and for profitable work a greater superficial area is desirable ;

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that locations for the mining of mica shall be increased to an area of 160 acres, the area prescribed for locations for the mining of iron by section 13 of the said Regulations, and that sections 3 and 13 of the said Regulations of the 9th November, 1889, be amended accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
35-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 11th March, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8397. "Benedict's Day Indicator." Charles L. Benedict, Amherst, N.S., 5th March, 1896.

8398. "Wandering Child Come Home." (Sacred Song.) Words by J. W. Bengough, Music by Mary E. Blight. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Ltd.), London, England, 5th March, 1896.

8399. "Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City." His Progress and Adventures. By S. R. Crockett. D. Appleton & Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 6th March, 1896.

8400. "Worth's Burlesque Ritual." For Creating Amusement at Anniversaries of Secret Societies, and for Public Entertainments. By Edward Worth, Kent Bridge, Ont., 7th March, 1896.

8401. "Later American Poems." Edited by J. E. Wetherell, B.A. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 7th March, 1896.

8402. "Brantford City Directory, 1896." The Brant Publishing Co., Brantford, Ont., 9th March, 1896.

8403. "Love Springs up Wild." Words by W. J. Morgan, Music by W. O. Forsyth. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 9th March, 1896.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

488. "Welland County Business Directory, 1896, and Hand-Book of Valuable Information." Charles T. Kaumeyer, Chippawa, Ont., 11th March, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
37-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1896, incorporating Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin and Edmund Arthur Robert, merchants, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz : (*a.*) To manufacture blankets, woollens and jute and cotton cloths, clothing, garments and foot-wear, and the other textile fabrics, and to trade in the same ; (*b.*) To build, acquire, lease and hold, mills and factories, and to acquire and hold by lease or purchase water power privileges for the development of power and electricity, in connection with said business ; (*c.*) To build residences for the employees of the said company, and other persons connected therewith and also such stores and other buildings as may be necessary for the supply of the company's said employees ; (*d.*) To build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate between the works of the said company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels ; (*e.*) To construct, acquire and lease such steamboats and other vessels as may be necessary for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company ; (*f.*) To construct a system of water works for the supply of the employees of the said company and others connected with the said business ; (*g.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of said company, and licenses to work, use or turn to account the same,—by the name of "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
37—3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue, until Tuesday, the 31st March instant, at noon from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the River Ottawa, between Nipissing in the Province of Ontario, and Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and from the Postmaster at Mattawa.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the term of the lease being for five years from 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Nipissing and Pontiac Ferry."

(Any paper inserting this advertisement without authority will not receive payment therefor.)

By order,

WM. HIMSWORMH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 12th March, 1896. 37-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 25th day of February, 1896, incorporating Thomas Malcolm McCaw, accountant, William Thomas Martin, cashier, Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman, Edward Hodson Barker, gentleman, and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz. :—To acquire patent and other rights for the manufacture and sale of the Blaisdell Paper Pencil; to manufacture and deal in said pencils, and to grant licenses and other rights under the said patents, and also to carry on the business of manufacturing stationers and dealers in stationery supplies,—by the name of "The Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company of Canada" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 28th day of February, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

35-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 2 of 1896.

I. HYDROGRAPHIC NOTES, QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

The following notes respecting navigation on the west side of Queen Charlotte Islands, on the Pacific Coast of Canada, are derived from information obtained by Captain John Irving, of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, and Captain Meyer, Master of the steamer "Danube," while searching for the steamer "Strathnevis."

Tasoo Harbour was made use of during the cruise. The harbour is easy of access for steamers and is a well sheltered bay, with bold, steep cliffs on each side of the narrow entrance. Indifferent anchorage was obtained, one cable off a conspicuous gravelly beach on the northern shore, and eastward of three bare rocky islets. No doubt much better anchorage could be found were the bay examined.

When steering along the shore to Cape Henry, from the point of land near San Christoval mountain, in lat. 52° 29' N., there were no large openings seen in the shore line as marked on the chart, with the exception of Tasoo Harbour.

A heavy break, evidently a rock, in the entrance of Moore Channel, one and a quarter mile N.N.W. from Cape Henry.

Position, to be considered doubtful: (Taken from plan of Moore Channel, (2168).

Lat. N. 52° 56' 54"
Long. W. 132° 21' 0"

The heavy breaker in this approximate position has been seen many times on previous voyages by Captain Meyer, and was again observed on this cruise of the "Danube."

There is a small island about two miles in circumference off the entrance to Skidegate Channel, bearing from the South Point of entrance, west, distant four miles. There is a rock half a mile east of this island on which the sea breaks heavily.

Position of rock, to be considered doubtful:

Lat. N. 53° 9' 50"
Long. W. 132° 32' 0"

Foul ground extends westward from the South Point of entrance to Skidegate Channel for a distance of one mile.

There is a good harbour with secure anchorage on the north side of Skidegate Channel, about two miles from the west entrance. The South Point of entrance to Skidegate Channel bears from the entrance to this harbour S.W. ¼ W., distant two miles.

A rock on which the sea was breaking heavily, in Rennell Sound. Position, to be considered doubtful.

Lat. N. 53° 26'
Long. W. 132° 49'

A rock on which the sea was breaking heavily off North Island. North-west point of North Island, bearing S.E. by E., distant 8 miles. Position, to be considered doubtful:

Lat. N. 54° 22'
Long. W. 133° 3'

This Notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 1923, 2168 and 2430, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, pages 515 to 519.

II. ESTABLISHMENT OF A STAFF LIGHT IN THE NORTHERN ENTRANCE TO URAGA CHANNEL, JAPAN.

Notice is given by the Government of Japan that on the 10th February instant they intended to exhibit a Fixed Red Staff Light from a Staff erected by the War Department on Fort No. 3, Northern entrance to Uraga Channel, Bay of Tokio; and that on the same date the Lighted Buoy hitherto moored near the Fort would be withdrawn.

The Staff Light will be elevated 37 feet above the sea, and will show all round, being visible 6 miles.

The staff is painted white and is 30 feet high from the base to the light.

The position of the light, according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 90, is:—

Lat. 35° 17' 27" North,
Long. 139° 44' 20" East of Greenwich.

Vessels should pass all round this light at a distance not nearer than two cables from it.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th February, 1896. 36-3

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THE CIVIL SERVICE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

November, 1895.

At Montreal.

Duchesne, Edouard. Riley, George.

By order of the Board,

JNO. FRANCIS WATERS.
Secretary.

Ottawa, 27th February, 1896. 35-3

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THE CIVIL SERVICE QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

November, 1895.

At Quebec.

MacNaughton, Helen.

At Montreal.

Macdonald, Emma.

At Hamilton.

McKay, Fred M.

IN OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

At Ottawa.

Daws, Edith Mary, Shorthand.

By order of the Board,

JNO. FRANCIS WATERS, Secretary.

Ottawa, 27th February, 1896. 35-3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 29th February, 1895 and 1896.

Public Debt.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,362,955 01	7,523,844 55
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,339,999 12	19,684,276 62
Savings Banks	42,919,259 49	45,195,194 92
Trust Funds	8,241,755 47	8,290,513 71
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,678,380 06	1,730,493 75
Total Gross Debt	317,996,874 52	318,880,277 82
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Other Investments	7,329,101 12	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,184,908 68	15,231,369 21
Total Assets	68,727,026 41	66,714,891 04
Total Net Debt	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
do 31st January	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
Decrease of Debt	137,614 44	970,186 16

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of February, 1895.	Total to 28th February, 1895.	Month of February, 1896.	Total to 29th February, 1896.
Revenue:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,416,038 76	11,334,606 54	1,663,209 28	13,193,441 61
Excise	533,235 15	5,190,986 10	590,283 08	5,314,977 38
Post Office	270,000 00	1,921,236 03	240,000 00	1,963,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	161,229 38	2,354,566 96	187,477 94	2,371,036 36
Miscellaneous	169,609 64	1,003,549 90	169,981 79	1,027,849 44
Total	2,550,112 93	21,804,945 53	2,850,952 09	23,871,162 08
Expenditure	2,204,843 56	22,335,052 64	1,878,155 77	21,377,872 61

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	201,034 86	1,879,267 31	105,498 72	1,803,480 53
Dominion Lands	6,125 61	56,867 91	4,820 97	43,725 35
Railway Subsidies	111,152 95	1,217,759 95	....	674,782 00
Total	318,313 42	3,153,895 17	110,319 69	2,521,987 88

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, for Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 5th March, 1896.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4..............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	221,437 25	222,096 75				
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50				
$4..............	330,828 00	337,236 00				
$5, $10 & $20	8,845 37	8,840 37				
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00	210,250 00				
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00				
Total.......	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62				

Fractional Notes....	$222,096 75
Provincial Notes....	29,525 87
Dominion Ones and Twos............	6,636,400 00
Dominion Fours	337,236 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,116,250 00
Toronto "	3,220,350 00
Halifax "	647,500 00
St. John "	1,126,000 00
Winnipeg "	170,500 00
Charlottetown "	142,500 00
Victoria "	224,000 00
Total.........	$18,872,358 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 29th February, 1896.	$7,109,580 78
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000........................	1,946,666 67
	$9,056,247 45
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $18,872,358 62	4,718,089 65
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures..............	$4,338,157 80
Unguaranteed Debentures..	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $18,872,358.62..............	14,154,268 96
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	$3,095,731 04

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures............	$4,338,157 80
" Unguaranteed Debentures............................	3,095,731 04
Total excess	$7,433,888 84

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1896.

37 tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of February, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits		
Malt..	266,378 34	
Malt Liquor.................................	65,689 62	
Tobacco.....................................	....	
Cigars......................................	155,464 00	
Inspection of Petroleum.....................	42,510 86	
Manufactures in Bond........................	2,982 62	
Seizures....................................	2,637 39	
Other Receipts..............................	1,819 22	
	2,531 37	
Total Excise Revenue........................	....	540,013 42
Culling Timber..............................		
Hydraulic and other Rents...................	....	....
Minor Public Works..........................	....	21 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures..........	....	....
Gas Inspection..............................	....	2,085 44
Electric Light Inspection	....	1,144 75
Law Stamps..................................	....	415 00
Other Revenues..............................	....	768 55
	....	125 38
Grand Total Revenue.........................	.. ..	544,573 54

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1896.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

37-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st January, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 6,237 00	2,841 11
Animals	8,817 00	1,987 74
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	58,398 00	15,203 56
Brass and manufactures of	28,427 00	7,994 58
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	96,985 00	22,635 69
Flour	8,072 00	2,233 14
Meal, Corn and Oat	8,744 00	1,861 02
Rice	11,295 00	8,153 39
Other Breadstuffs	17,744 00	3,892 83
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	25,025 00	7,599 05
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	5,966 00	1,789 80
Coal, Bituminous	280,904 00	89,590 47
Copper, manufactures of	2,170 00	554 25
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	52,045 00	13,093 18
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	503,739 00	150,053 13
Cottons, Clothing,	47,839 00	16,007 62
“ Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	30,952 00	4,137 94
“ Thread on Spools	33,961 00	8,490 90
“ All other Manufactures of Cotton	58,859 00	16,978 97
Drugs and Medicines	77,077 00	19,339 18
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	27,526 00	8,303 98
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	110,616 00	31,479 66
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	102,252 00	30,677 95
All other Fancy Goods	20,374 00	6,321 45
Fish and products of	50,035 00	6,398 50
Fruits and Nuts dried	58,192 00	19,397 41
“ Green, Oranges and Lemons	59,614 00	8,415 76
“ All other	4,478 00	1,291 14
Furs, Manufactures of	16,916 00	2,741 04
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
“ Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	27,217 00	8,196 83
“ Window Glass	3,243 00	656 48
“ Plate-Glass	12,469 00	2,713 82
“ All other Manufactures of.	12,535 00	2,641 23
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	5,635 00	1,513 96
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	35,175 00	10,187 62
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	119,226 00	35,767 50
“ All other	73,345 00	22,003 40
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
“ Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	53,190 00	5,354 43
“ Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	18,938 00	4,911 60
“ Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	96,964 00	28,561 32
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$126,528 00	36,094 84
“ Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	33,146 00	11,763 36
“ Stoves and Castings	11,592 00	3,025 83
“ Tubing	34,675 00	7,352 89
“ All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	152,064 00	40 839 57
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	44,445 00	11,939 61
Lead and manufactures of	7,596 00	1,650 44
Leather, all kinds	58,207 00	9,779 20
“ Boots and Shoes	16,552 00	4,137 38
“ All other manufactures of Leather	7,275 00	1,824 47
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	8,290 00	2,037 44
Metals and manufactures of	21,290 00	6,243 69
Musical Instruments	20,190 00	5,143 30
Oil, Mineral and Products of	78,634 00	52,568 40
“ Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	8,957 00	1,791 40
“ All other	45,907 00	10,621 53
Paints and Colours	23,129 00	2,754 45
Paper, Envelopes, &c	73,701 00	22,645 51
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	2,936 00	1,035 20
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	43,821 00	14,451 64
“ Butter, Cheese	1,737 00	299 29
Seeds and Roots	63,994 00	6,461 63
Silk, manufactures of	351,672 00	106,309 07
Soap, all kinds	20,586 00	5,375 99
Spices, ground and unground	14,049 00	2,182 28
Spirits, all kinds	57,711 00	140,090 82
Wines, Sparkling	9,544 00	2,567 07
“ other than Sparkling	20,159 00	13,666 85
Sugar	1,137,756 00	295,644 53
Molasses & Syrups	45,357 00	4,135 99
Tobacco and Cigars	20,982 00	22,092 12
Vegetables.	4,638 00	1,201 54
Wood, manufactures of	44,708 00	9,512 39
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	86,613 00	25,991 27
“ Clothing	27,017 00	9,469 91
“ Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c	226,097 00	72,076 29
“ Dress Goods	393,566 00	117,349 18
“ Knitted Goods	55,306 00	21,319 33
“ Shawls	5,731 00	1,432 75
“ Yarns	6,918 00	2,070 91
“ All other Manufactures of Woollens.	43,932 00	14,681 55
All other Dutiable Goods	835,480 00	216,342 17
Total Dutiable Goods	6,563,683 00	1,969,945 71
“ Free	2,690,279 00	
Coin and Bullion	492,777 00	
Grand Total	9,746,739 00	1,969,945 71

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st January 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 9,577
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	14,883
Asphaltum or Asphalt	179
Broom Corn	6,529
Coal, Anthracite	301,252
Coffee	66,602
Cotton Waste	18,619
“ Raw	541,628
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	131,214
Fish and products of.	36,296
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	34,465
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	5,002
Fur, skins not dressed	34,243
Grease for soap making, &c	25,620
Hides and skins	126,070
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	131,533
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	33,592
Metals, Brass and Copper	31,392
“ Steel Rails for Railways	325
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	68,288
“ Tin and Zinc	69,483
“ Other	12,304
Oils, Vegetable	5,221
Salt	8,466
Settlers' Effects	82,291
Silk, raw	9,105
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	77,132
Tea	178,045
Tobacco Leaf	70,169
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c	47,500
Wool	106,468
All other Free Goods	406,786
Total	2,690,279
Coin and Bullion	492,777
Total Free Goods	3,183,056

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 20th February, 1896.

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F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of January, 1896.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	590,260	18,304	608,564
do Fisheries	850,259	9,857	860,116
do Forest	727,873	....	727,873
Animals and their produce	1,571,145	60,600	1,631,745
Agricultural Products	766,367	15,995	782,362
Manufactures	697,640	42,746	740,386
Miscellaneous Articles	6,928	4,003	10,931
Totals	5,210,472	151,505	5,361,977
Bullion	11,296	....	11,296
Coin	....	2,653,361	2,653,361
Grand Total	5,221,768	2,804,866	8,026,634

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th February, 1896.

34–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of January, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.

CR.

	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st December, 1895	27,859,794 01	WITHDRAWALS during month	608,409 43
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	802,343 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,884 59	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st January, 1896	28,058,612 17
	28,667,021 60		28,667,021 60

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st February, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 29th February, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 31st January, 1896.	Deposits for February, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, February, 1896.	Balance, 29th February. 1896.
	$.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	568,090 59	9,269 89	577,360 48	8,585 27	568,775 21
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	739,206 61	19,666 00	758,872 61	11,971 38	746,901 23
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	832,922 29	24,633 00	857,555 29	15,607 62	841,947 67
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	39,336 86	100 00	39,436 86	4,424 78	35,012 08
Amherst	276,419 62	4,113 00	280,532 62	4,384 00	276,148 62
Annapolis	234,596 24	2,621 00	237,217 24	1,427 19	235,790 05
Arichat	194,694 86	2,316 00	197,010 86	875 65	196,135 21
Barrington	173,978 17	330 00	174,308 17	435 00	173,873 17
Bridgewater	131,790 44	2,171 00	133,961 44	1,649 61	132,311 83
Guysboro'	107,612 66	2,235 00	109,847 66	336 92	109,510 74
Halifax	2,597,000 02	37,385 00	2,634,385 02	31,598 64	2,602,786 38
Kentville	304,685 45	4,670 00	309,355 45	3,687 49	305,667 96
Liverpool	258,499 02	3,749 00	262,248 02	7,850 00	254,398 02
Lunenburg	284,028 06	9,613 00	293,641 06	5,506 04	288,135 02
Maitland	61,587 65	1,012 00	62,599 65	492 17	62,107 48
New Glasgow	378,701 59	4,799 00	383,500 59	4,920 48	378,580 11
Parrsboro'	115,227 89	4,489 00	119,716 89	1,364 86	118,352 03
Pictou	294,784 01	1,964 00	296,748 01	2,047 85	294,700 16
Port Hood	119,272 51	673 00	119,945 51	1,449 87	118,495 64
Shelburne	118,429 07	1,300 00	119,729 07	887 47	118,841 60
Sherbrooke	68,950 80	2,100 00	71,050 80	2,741 06	68,309 74
Wallace	71,220 84	886 00	72,106 84	1,688 00	70,418 84
Weymouth	102,352 87	763 00	103,115 87	225 72	102,890 15
Yarmouth	626,463 80	8,364 20	634,828 00	6,765 47	628,062 53
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	272,059 43	2,775 00	274,834 43	1,546 01	273,288 42
Dalhousie	382,219 77	2,746 00	384,965 77	1,252 44	383,713 33
Fredericton	655,507 68	8,282 00	663,789 68	4,303 65	659,486 03
Newcastle	234,466 46	1,502 00	235,968 46	3,816 64	232,151 82
St. Andrews	289,124 60	787 00	289,911 60	1,332 00	288,579 60
St. John	4,098,418 70	43,271 00	4,141,689 70	37,848 62	4,103,841 08
Woodstock	493,931 65	10,294 00	504,225 65	7,595 18	496,630 47
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,819,853 42	18,819 00	1,838,672 42	27,170 03	1,811,502 39
Summerside	318,391 61	3,225 00	321,616 61	3,021 06	318,595 55
Total	17,263,825 24	240,923 09	17,504,748 33	208,808 17	17,295,940 16

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 29TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank..........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,463,092 46	180,000 00	22,943 53	9,759,377 85
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,926,009 06	83,000 00	217,703 56	5,226,712 62
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,389,101 52	263,000 00	240,647 09	14,986,090 47

ASSETS.

——	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,419,604 32	....	1,614,853 68	3,424,055 68	1,065,650 64	180,000 00	....	* 703,032 02	10,907,196 34
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec..............	....	2,384,306 10	82,500 00	290,420 09	1,672,703 35	928,660 30	83,000 00	66,279 00	105,092 70	5,612,961 54
Total....................	1,500,000 00	4,803,910 42	82,500 00	1,905,273 77	5,096,759 03	1,994,310 94	263,000 00	66,679 00	808,124 72	16,520,157 88

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. **Garland**,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 6th March, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $3,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated $2\frac{3}{4}$ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A. and $339,646 Life B.	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,366 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 20th February, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

34-tf

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st MARCH, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Auburndale	Lunenburg	Lunenburg N.S.	Simon T. Beck.
Boothville	Egremont	Grey, S.R. O.	Mrs. Mary A. Booth.
Greenwood		Yale B.C.	Robert Wood.
Hague	Sec. 6, Tp. 41, R. 3, W. of 3rd M.	Sask.	George Lovell.
Kedron	Cardwell	King's N.B.	Saml. T. Morton.
Kleczkowski	Sec. 12, Tp. 15, R. 12, W. of 2nd M	Assa. East.	Chas. Ecarnot.
Lac Chapleau	Sec. 2, Tp. 15, R. 11, W. of 2nd M	Assa. East.	Louis E. Simonin.
Lefaive's Corners	Tiny	Simcoe, E. R O.	John J. Rowat.
Liskeard	Dymond	Nipissing O.	R. West.
Louise Bridge	——— Tp. 11, R. 3, E. of 1st M.	Provencher M.	H. M. Harris.
Main Stream	Brighton	Carleton N.B.	B. N. Shaw.
Myrtle Station	Whitby	Ontario, S. R. O.	Wm. G. Armour.
a Pape Avenue (branch office)	City of Toronto	York, E. R O.	W. H. Morgan.
Piper Glen	Egypt	Inverness N.S.	John Stewart.
Pollet's Cove		Inverness N.S.	John Timmons.
Quatsino		Vancouver B.C.	F. Nordstrom.
Sechelt		New Westminster B.C.	H. Whitaker.
Silver Beach	Grands Falls	Victoria N.B.	Ezekiel Rideout.
West Alba		Inverness N.S.	Dan. Kennedy.

a 15th February.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Kettle River	District of Yale, B.C.	to Carson.
Livingstone	Alta	to Gillingham.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Desford	County of	Selkirk, M.
Leslie	do	York, E. R., O., 15th February.
Robillard	do	Russell, O., 10th February.
Upper Sackville	do	Halifax, N. S.

37-11.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors ; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Oil Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present Session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of its works.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.

Dated 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said company by extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

MACDONNELL & FARRELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Kingston, 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, with power to (*a.*) Carry on the business of exploring for, mining, or otherwise acquiring iron, nickel, copper, and other metals, materials, minerals and ores ; (*b.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores ; (*c.*) To carry on the business generally of smelting metals, minerals and ores, and to manufacture the same, and of manufacturing therefrom as well as in combination with other metals, minerals and ores, substances and materials, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom, including iron, steel and nickel of all kinds and descriptions and all forms ; (*d.*) To carry on the business of rolling mills, and the manufacture of iron and steel rails and all kinds and classes of muck bar and refined rolled bar-iron, Bessemer and other kinds and descriptions of steel ; (*e.*) To manufacture charcoal, coke and other fuel requisites for the said business ; (*f.*) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such real and personal property, easements, premises, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges or other rights necessary or convenient for the business or operations of the company ; (*g.*) To erect and establish works, mills, factories, warehouses and other buildings, and to operate the same ; (*h.*) To construct tramways and to operate the same by steam, electricity or other motive power ; (*i.*) To build, acquire, charter or lease steam and other vessels, boats, piers and wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, aqueducts, dams, water power, roads, and other works in connection with the works of the company, or which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the business of the company, and, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at a general meeting to be duly called for considering the subject,

to aid, by way of bonus or otherwise, the construction or maintenance of any of the same or any railways that may serve or promote the company or its interests; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire such articles of merchandise as may be deemed necessary for the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same and any property not further required for the business of the company; (*k.*) To issue paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company for real or personal property, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges, or other rights which may be deemed suitable or necessary for the purposes of the company; (*l.*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise in whole or in part the business, franchises, shares, or other securities, rights, powers or privileges and assets or any of them of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in paid-up or partly paid-up capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not, or wholly or partly in debentures of the company as may be agreed upon. The capital stock to be one million dollars in ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The applicants are John H. Tilden, John Milne, A. T. Wood, William Southam, R. R. Morgan, A. E. Jarvis, George Hope, Cyrus E. Birge, A. Turner, D. Newton and A. B. Osborne, all of Hamilton, Ontario, the first eight are to be the provisional directors of the company.

STAUNTON & O'HEIR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Hamilton, the 15th February, 1896. 34-9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the present session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 66, entitled "An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company," by striking out that part of section 10 of the said Act which declares that the said Act shall not come into force unless and until the Company have satisfied the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged the debts referred to in said section 10; and providing in lieu thereof that the Company may deposit with the Bank of Hamilton or some other institution or person a sufficient sum to discharge the said debts, and for other purposes.

E. D. CAHILL, secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.

Dated the 6th February, A.D. 1896. 32-9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are:—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher; James Ross, of Montreal, civil engineer; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronto, physician; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31-11

THE Montreal Park and Island Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an amending Act, to enlarge its bonding powers and exercise them in sections, to confirm municipal and other contracts, to authorize preference shares, to carry on enterprises for developing traffic, to authorize a contract with a construction company for the completion and equipment of its lines, with necessary powers to the latter company, also respecting the capacity of the directors, and for other business.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for applicant.

Montreal, 15th January, 1896. 29-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Promotive of Arts Association."
2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to encourage arts such as paintings, drawings, and other objects of arts produced by the work of its members or published by the society or under its direction by drawings or distributions of lots and prizes.
3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and the chief seat of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal.
4. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.
5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.
6. That the names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James Isaac Bogue, accountant, Hugh Dolan, merchant, Ernest Felley, merchant, Henry Bogue, real estate agent, and Nestor Henri Thibault, lumber merchant, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 11th March, 1896. 37-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The International Assembly" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are as follows :—

(*a*.) To establish and conduct a school or college for the teaching of the liberal arts, science, literature and religion ;

(*b*.) To promote the diffusion of knowledge and religion by means of courses of lectures on the aforesaid subjects ;

(*c*.) To publish and sell works and lectures on the aforesaid subjects ;

(*d*.) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes aforesaid.

3. The proposed chief place of business of the company is the unincorporated Village of Crystal Beach, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed capital stock is $3,000, in three hundred shares of $10 each.

5. The following are the names, addresses and calling of the applicants :—Thomas Snyder, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, doctor of divinity ; Jacob Emil Klotz, of the Village of Preston, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; Sinclair Holden Glasgow, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, physician ; John Evangelist Rebstock, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, real estate agent, and Frederick McLellan DeCue, of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, real estate agent.

6. The following are the provisional directors of the proposed company :—The said Thomas Snyder, Jacob Emil Klotz, Sinclair Holden Glasgow, John Evangelist Rebstock and Frederick McLellan DeCue.

RAYMOND & COHOE,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Welland, this 2nd day of March, 1896.

36–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—(*a*.) To carry on a general laundry business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (*b*.) To manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of wearing apparel ; (*c*.) To carry on the business of dyers and scourers ; *d*.) To furnish offices, places of business, public institutions and private residences in the different provinces of Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is the City of Montreal.

4. The proposed amount of its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be six hundred and twenty-five of the par value of forty dollars each.

6. The applicants are Sévérin Lachapelle, doctor of medicine and member of the House of Commons of Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, doctor of medicine, Adhémar Delorme, merchant, Emile Joseph Hébert, clerk, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notary public, all of the Town of St. Henri, in the Province of Quebec ; Lionel John Smith, merchant, John Edward Schultze, merchant, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturer, James Dyer Miller, trader, all of the City of Montreal, in said province, and Jeffrey Gordon Brock, steamship agent, of the Town of Lachine, in said province ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BUSTEED & LANE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 5th March, 1896. 36–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Distributing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a*.) The distributing and delivery of newspapers, periodicals, circulars and other reading matter, together with samples, parcels and other goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions throughout the cities, towns and other parts of the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b*.) The carrying on of a special messenger service for the delivery of messages.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $5,000.

5. The number of shares is to be one hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $50.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Arthur William Lee, manufacturer, Herbert Blake Andrews, accountant, Charles Cecil Sheriff, manufacturer, James Russell Lovett Starr, barrister, and John Henderson Goodall, distributor, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York ; of whom the said Arthur William Lee, Herbert Blake Andrews, Charles Cecil Sheriff, James Russell Lovett Starr, and John Henderson Goodall are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

THORNE, WARREN & STARR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of February, A.D. 1896. 35–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase or otherwise all patents for new and useful improvements in car axle lubricators of which Arthur W. Wright, of Detroit, is the inventor, to manufacture and sell said improvements, to sell or otherwise dispose of the right to manufacture and sell said improvements, and to do all other things necessary for carrying out the objects above mentioned.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be $50,000, and the number of shares to be 5,000 of $10 each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Bell Wright, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, physician; William Woollatt, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, general superintendent; Erie Emma Wright, spinster, Annie Frances Wright, spinster, and Julia Elizabeth Wright, spinster, all of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

6. All of the said applicants are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING, WIGLE & RODD,
Solicitors for applicants.
34-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow—Henry F. MacCarthy, druggist, Albert Hudson, agent, John T. Kidd, physician, Thomas Payment, druggist, Frederick W. Bindon, agent, John G. Scott, physician, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1896. 33-1 35-5

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follows:—

(*a.*) To purchase and take over the business at present carried on by the firm of J. & H. Taylor, in the City of Montreal, as iron merchants and manufacturers;

(*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of mechinery, railway supplies, and generally to carry on the business of dealers in iron, steel and other metals;

(*c.*) To obtain, hold, operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade-marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same;

(*d.*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same;

(*e.*) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes of the said company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), divided into six hundred (600) shares of fifty dollars ($50) each.

5. The names in full, addresses and callings of the applicants are as follow:—John Mitford Taylor, of the City of Montreal, engineer; George A. McLean, of the City of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, manufacturer; Robert Cowans, manufacturer, William Currie, merchant, and Theodore Charles Haynes, salesman, of the City of Montreal, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 17th February, 1896. 34-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Beaver Bag Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the carrying on in all its branches of the manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description, the manufacture of, calendering, and dealing in jute and cotton cloths, twines and all products thereof; the printing, stamping and otherwise completing the same; the acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the capital stock of said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Edward Kirk Greene, jr., merchant, John Leckie Galletti, merchant, Charles Cushing, Notary, John Edgar, merchant, and Eben McAdam, clerk, all of the said City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

7. That the said Edward Kirk Greene, jr., John Leckie Galletti and Charles Cushing, are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

LAFLEUR & MACDOUGALL,
Solicitors for applicants.
34-7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Carsley Sons & Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.

3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31-5 36-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Acadian Steamship Co. (Ltd.)"

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

The acquiring, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining the steamship "Acadian" registered at Montreal, and any other vessel, steamship or craft which may be deemed advisable or necessary, either now or at any future time to add to or substitute for the said steamship, the conveying and carrying thereon goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient, the buying and selling of and dealing in cargoes and merchandise for freight hire or otherwise, and generally the doing of all such other things as are incidental, requisite and conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be the City of Montreal.

4. The amount of capital stock is $12,000. The number of shares is to be 120, and the amount of each share is to be of $100.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow: Henry Dobell, merchant, Montreal; Charles Archibald, and William Henry Archibald, gentlemen, of Sydney, Cape Breton; John Delisle, sea captain, St. Jean d'Orleans, Quebec; Henry E. Hardisty and W. Patterson, both of the City of Montreal; of whom Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald are to be the first or provisional directors.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN.
Solicitor for applicants.
Montreal, 6th February, 1896. 32-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are to acquire and carry on the business now carried on by The W. R. Gardner Tool Co., at Brockville, Ontario; and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in edged tools, saws, hammers, and implements of all kind for working in wood, iron, brass, and other metals and materials; and to acquire and hold lands and premises for the purposes of mills, factories, shops and buildings in which to carry on the manufacture of the said articles and the said business; and to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or otherwise, water power privileges for the development of the necessary power for the said manufacturing business.

3. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, and in the Town of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, and its chief place of business is to be at the said Town of Brockville.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $100,000, composed of one thousand shares of the value of $100 each.

5. The names in full, and addresses of each of the said applicants are as follow:—William Reid Gardner, manufacturer, and William McLeod Gardner, manufacturer, both of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, and Province of Ontario; John Murphy, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, dry goods merchant; John Adams Bangs, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, banker, and Robert H. Cramm, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, contractor.

6. The said William Reid Gardner, William McLeod Gardner, John Murphy, John Adams Bangs and Robert H. Cramm are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HUTCHESON & FISHER,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Brockville, this 7th day of February, A.D. 1896. 33-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PACKARD ELECTRIC COMPANY (LTD.)

BY-LAW NO. 18.

BE it enacted as a By-law of The Packard Electric Company (limited) as follows:—

The chief place of business in Canada, of the company, shall be at the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, and Province of Ontario, instead of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, the place named in the letters patent incorporating the company. 37-1

THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).

(*Canadian Company.*)

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the head office of the company, No. 18 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, 25th day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive a statement of the affairs of the company for the year ending 31st December last past, to receive and consider the schedule prepared in terms of section 12 of the Act of incorporation, to elect directors, and for other business.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Wednesday, 11th March, until Wednesday, 25th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
F. C. CAMPBELL,
Secretary-treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of February, 1896.
34-1 37-2

NOTICE is hereby given in conformity with statute, that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Central Counties Railway Company, for the election of directors, and other general purposes, will be held at 110 Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the first day of April next, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

R. H. DALE,
Secretary.
Ottawa, 12th March, 1896. 37-2

NOTICE is hereby given that the head office of The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company (Ltd) is located at No. 30, St. John Street, Montreal.

J. E. MACFARLANE,
Secretary-treasurer.
Montreal, 6th March, 1896. 37-1

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1896, 10 A.M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of general business.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.
Montreal, 12th March, 1896. 37-5

NOTICE.—The Municipality of the Corporation of Delta, in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster, in said Province, plans showing certain dyking works, contemplated to be constructed within the said Municipality in pursuance of the "Municipal Act 1892," and amending Acts of the aforesaid Province, including the construction of dams across Crescent Slough and Chilocthan Slough situate within the said Municipality as shown upon the said plans, and also has deposited with such Minister and with such Registrar, a description of the proposed site, in which such works are to be placed.

The said Corporation will apply to the Governor General in Council, immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plans and site and the construction of the said works accordingly.

CORBOULD & McCALL,
Solicitors for the said Municipality.
Dated this 25th day of February, 1896. 36-5

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend of twenty shillings per share will be paid on the 4th April next to the proprietors of shares registered in the colonies, making, with the dividend paid in October, a distribution of 4 per cent for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

The dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the 4th day of April, 1896, to be fixed by the managers.

No transfers can be made between the 20th inst. and the 4th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

No. 3, Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, London, E.C.
3rd March, 1896. 36-4

THE LAKE MANITOBA RAILWAY AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the Grand Central Hotel, in the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in the Province of Manitoba, at noon on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1896, to authorize the directors of the company to issue bonds under the provisions of the Acts in that behalf, and to approve of certain financial arrangements, contracts and agreements that have been entered into, and generally to take such steps as may seem best for the interests of the company's undertaking.

By order,
CHARLES E. L PORTEOUS,
Secretary-treasurer.
Dated this 21st day of February, 1896. 35-4

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the stockholders of La Banque du Peuple will be held at the office of the Bank, St. James Street, on Monday, the 23rd day of March next, at 3 o'clock p.m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of incorporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. RICHER,
Asst. cashier.
Montreal, 19th February, 1896. 34 5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of The Canada Atlantic Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, on the 23rd day of March, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing by-laws :—

1. To authorize the board of directors to fix and regulate the tariff of tolls for the conveyance of freight and passengers ;

2. To pass by-laws, rules and regulations regulating and providing for all or any of the matters which the company have the power to regulate by by-law under The Railway Act, and the special Acts relating to the company.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary-treasurer.
Dated this 20th day of February, 1896. 34-5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special genera meeting of The Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, on the 23rd day of March, 1896, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing by-laws :—

1. To authorize the board of directors to fix and regulate the tariff of tolls for the conveyance of freight and passengers ;

2. To pass by-laws, rules and regulations regulating and providing for all or any of the matters which the company have the power to regulate by by-law under The Railway Act, and the special Acts relating to the company.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.
Dated this 20th day of February, 1896. 34-5

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of Canada, 58-59 *Victoria, Chapter* 47.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the above-named company will be held at the head office of the company, situate at 6 Great Winchester Street, London, England, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, to consider, and, if thought fit, to pass resolutions :—

(1.) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent first debenture stock for five hundred thousand pounds, to be secured by a trust deed framed so that, at any time after the 1st of October, 1924, the company, on giving 6 months' notice, may redeem such stock at not less than one hundred and ten pounds per cent, and may pay off at par the whole or any unredeemed part of such stock on the 1st of October, 1944, or otherwise, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the said trust deed, and to exchange the same, or so much thereof as may be required, for a like amount of the five hundred thousand pounds four pounds per cent terminable debenture stock of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway Company (Limited), with all necessary ancillary powers, and to dispose of any balance of such stock as the directors may think fit.

(2.) Authorizing the directors to create and issue a four pounds per cent second debenture stock for one hundred thousand pounds, repayable at par on the 1st July, 1956, or redeemable on or after the 1st July, 1916, by the company on six months' previous notice, such stock being secured (subject to the five hundred thousand pounds first debenture stock) by a trust deed which shall provide for the issue of additional like stock, in all respects entitled to rank equally with the said one hundred thousand pounds second debenture stock, and entitled *pari passu* with it to the benefit of the said trust deed, but so that the total amount of second debenture stock shall not exceed in all four hundred and forty thousand pounds, and that no additional issue thereof beyond the said one hundred thousand pounds shall be created without the sanction of the shareholders, under The General Railway Act, with power to the directors to dispose of the said one hundred thousand pounds of the said stock as they may determine; which said resolutions, if passed, will not need confirmation at any subsequent meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. R. CAMPBELL,
General Manager and Secretary,
No. 6 Great Winchester Street,
London, England.
Dated 17th January, A.D. 1896. 33–5

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice to Shareholders.

THE fifteenth annual meeting of the shareholders of this company for the election of directors and the transaction of business generally will be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of April next, at the principal office of the company, at Montreal, at 12 o'clock noon.

The meeting will be made special for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the directors of the company with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, The Canada Southern Railway Company, The Michigan Central Railroad Company and The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of such traffic, and also of approving of an agreement for a lease to the company of a branch line to be constructed by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company between Hamilton and Toronto for the term of fifty years or less, according to circumstances; the rent being a percentage of the net earnings on the said branch—the whole as set out in agreements which have been executed, subject amongst other things to the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council as prescribed by The Railway Act of Canada, and to the consent of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The common stock transfer books of the company will close in Montreal and New York on Tuesday, March 3, and in London, at 3 p.m. on Friday, February 21.

The preference stock books will close at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, March 10. All books will be reopened on Thursday, April 2.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.
Montreal, 10th February, 1896. 33 5

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ordinary general half-yearly meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada will be held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon Street, London, E.C., on Thursday, the 9th April, 1896, at two o'clock p.m. precisely, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors, the election of directors and auditors, and the transaction of other business of the company.

Notice is also hereby given that the transfer books of the company in London and Canada will be closed from Monday, the 16th March, to the date of meeting, both days inclusive.

By order,
C. RIVERS WILSON,
President.
WALTER LINDLEY,
Secretary.
Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, E.C., 6th March, 1896. 36–1

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Dividend No. 81.

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of four per cent upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches, on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
General manager.
Montreal, 26th February, 1896. 35–4

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act with the agent, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from the South Fork of Sheep Creek, on the S.W. ¼ of Section 22, Township 20, Range 2, west of the 5th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Part of Sections 19 and 30, Township 20, Range 1, and parts of Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 34 and 35, Township 20, Range 2 west of the 5th Meridian.

E. J. SWANN,
J. S. GIBB,
Trustees and Receivers,
Quorn Ranche Property.
Dated at Calgary, 2nd October, 1895. 34–4

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, with the agent, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from Sheep Creek, on the south-east quarter of Section 25, Township 20, Range 2 west of the 5th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Parts of Sections 27, 28, 29 and 30, Township 20, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian.

JAMES RODGERS,
President Sheep Creek Irrigation Co.
Dated at Calgary, 10th February, 1896. 34–4

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

Ottawa, 5 octobre 1894.

Arthur L. McGinnis, de la cité de Belleville, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

11 mars 1895.

Orlando Sampson Clewlo, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Officier dans les douanes de Sa Majesté pour prévenir la contrebande.

—

10 janvier 1896.

Rufus Stevenson, de la ville de Peterboro', dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[763]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 2e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il a plu ce jour, à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver le règlement ci-joint, des Commissaires du Havre de Québec, passé à une réunion tenue le 11e jour d'octobre 1895, concernant le mouillage des navires dans et passant dans une partie du havre de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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COMMISSION DU HAVRE DE QUÉBEC.

A une assemblée hebdomadaire des Commissaires du Havre de Québec, tenue à leur bureau, en la Basse-Ville de la cité de Québec, étant leur lieu ordinaire de réunion, vendredi, le onzième jour d'octobre, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quinze, à 3 heures p.m., à laquelle assemblée étaient présents les commissaires suivants, savoir :—

Edmond Giroux, écuyer, président, Robert H. Smith, écuyer, Julien Chabot, écuyer, Félix Carbray, écuyer, M.P.P., William Rae, écuyer, Richard R. Dobell, écuyer, Arthur J. Turcotte, écuyer, M.P.P., et Victor Chateauvert, écuyer, M.P.P., formant un quorum des dits Commissaires du Havre de Québec, le règlement suivant concernant les vaisseaux mouillant dans, et passant par une partie du havre de Québec, fut lu pour la première fois, et à une assemblée hebdomadaire subséquente desdits Commissaires du Havre, tenue au même endroit vendredi, le 25e jour du dit mois d'octobre de la même année, à laquelle assemblée étaient présents les commissaires suivants formant un quorum, savoir : Edmond Giroux, écuyer, président, Julien Chabot, écuyer, William Rae, écuyer, Victor Chateauvert, écuyer, M.P.P., Félix Carbray, écuyer, M.P.P., Arthur J. Turcotte, écuyer, M.P.P., et l'Honorable John Sharples, M.C.L., le dit règlement ci-dessous fut lu pour la deuxième et dernière fois et adopté, ayant été publié depuis sa première lecture, deux fois en langue anglaise dans le *Morning Chronicle*, et deux fois en langue française dans le *Courrier du Canada*, deux papiers-nouvelles publiés à Québec :—

Attendu qu'il est nécessaire, afin d'établir un bon service de passage d'eau entre Québec et Lévis, qu'un règlement soit passé défendant aux vaisseaux de jeter l'ancre dans la ligne régulière du passage d'eau, et les obligeant, en passant par une certaine partie du havre, de se tenir à une certaine distance de la devanture des quais, il est par le présent ordonné et statué par les Commissaires du Havre de Québec, comme suit :

Règlement concernant les vaisseaux mouillant dans et passant par une partie du havre de Québec.

1. Nul vaisseau ne jettera l'ancre dans cette partie du havre de Québec bornée au nord par une ligne tirée de l'angle sud-est du quai appartenant à la succession de feu James Gibb, communément appelée Quai de Crawford, jusqu'à l'angle du quai appartenant à la succession Lagueux communément appelé Quai de Barra, Lévis, et au sud par une ligne tirée du centre de la Salle du Marché Champlain jusqu'à l'angle nord-ouest du quai appartenant à la succession de feu D. D. Young communément appelé Quai de Simpson, Lévis, étant une distance d'environ quatre cents verges, mesure anglaise, ou un cinquième d'un mille marin.

2. Tous les vapeurs, et tous les vaisseaux à voiles à la remorque, en descendant ou remontant dans le havre sur le côté nord (ou de Québec) du fleuve, tant qu'ils seront entre la Chapelle des Marins et l'entrée des bassins Louise, se tiendront à une demi-encâblure au moins de la devanture des quais.

3. Le capitaine, propriétaire ou pilote en charge d'un vaisseau, ou toute personne que ce soit, qui enfreindra le présent règlement, encourra pour chaque infraction, une amende n'excédant pas quarante ($40) piastres.

EDMOND GIROUX,
Président.

JAS. WOOD,
Secrétaire-trésorier

36-4

[2974]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 21e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du deuxième article de "l'Acte d'inspection générale," et des actes qui le modifient, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil daté le 12 d'avril 1886, constituant le comté d'Hochelaga en une division pour y faire exécuter les dispositions du dit acte concernant l'inspection du cuir et des peaux crues, soit cancellé, et que le dit comté d'Hochelaga, dans la province de Québec, soit ajouté à la cité de Montréal, pour les fins d'inspection du cuir et des peaux en vertu du dit acte.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

36-4

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[458]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 11e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Sur un rapport, daté le 27 de janvier 1896, du Ministre de l'Intérieur, soumettant qu'en vertu de l'autorité d'un arrêté en conseil daté le 28e jour de décembre 1895, il a été délivré un bail de certains terrains pour des fins de pâturage dans le township 9, rang 14 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, en faveur de la Boyd Ranching Company, de Carberry, Manitoba.

Le Ministre dit que la compagnie désire maintenant acheter les terrains suivants qui sont situés dans leur tenure, à l'exception de quarante acres sis en dehors du mais adjacent au terrain affermé :—La moitié ouest de la section 4, le quart nord-ouest et la moitié nord du quart sud-ouest de la section 15, la section 16, la section 17, les subdivisions légales 8 et 9 de la section 18, et la subdivision légale 1 de la section 21, tous dans le township 9, rang 14 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, contenant une étendue de 1,960 acres, plus ou moins.

Le Ministre dit de plus, que suivant les rapports de l'arpenteur, le terrain demandé par la compagnie se compose de côteaux de sable et de bois épars. La Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique qui avait droit de recevoir les sections impaires dans la région en question comme partie de leur subvention en terres, refuse de les accepter. Outre l'infériorité du sol, la position du terrain n'est pas aussi favorable que quelques-unes des terres qui sont aujourd'hui vendues à des locataires au taux de $1.25 l'acre, en vertu d'un arrêté en conseil daté le 22 d'avril 1893.

Le Ministre est d'opinion que l'intérêt public ne serait pas lésé si l'on accédait à la demande de la Boyd Ranching Company, et il recommande que le terrain demandé lui soit vendu au taux de $1.25 l'acre.

Le Comité soumet ce qui précède à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

36-4

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[710]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 21e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 21e article du chapitre 72 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'accorder permission de changer le nom du vapeur "South Eastern" de Montréal, en celui de "International."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

36-4

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[606]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 18e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver le tarif ci-joint des péages que la Compagnie d'amélioration du haut de l'Ottawa, se propose de prélever pendant la saison de 1896, pour l'usage de ses travaux.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

Péages que La Compagnie d'amélioration du Haut de l'Ottawa prélèvera pendant la saison de 1896.

PÉAGES.	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.	
Par l'estacade des Quinze— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2	cts.
Par l'estacade des Joachims— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1½	"
Par l'estacade de Fort William— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	¼	"
Par l'estacade des Allumettes— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1	"
Par l'estacade du chenal des Melons— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	⅓	"

	Per 1000 ft. M.P.	
Par l'estacade de Quio— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3½	cts.
Par l'estacade de la Baie de Thompson— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	4½	"
Par l'estacade d'assortiment de la Chaudière— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1¼	"
Par les estacades depuis la tête des rapides Deschênes (côté nord) jusqu'à la tête de la glissoire de Hull— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1	"
Par l'estacade au pied de la glissoire de Hull— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5½	"

Les péages sur le bois autre que les billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous, passant par les estacades ci-dessus, seront :

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots.

TARIF DES CONTRIBUTIONS AUX FRAIS DE SERVICE DES ESTACADES.

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.	
Par l'estacade Des Joachims, y compris flottage sur la rivière Creuse— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2½	cts.
Par l'estacade de Fort William— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3	"
Par l'estacade des Allumettes, y compris flottage sur les lacs des Allumettes— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2½	"
Par l'estacade du chenal des Melons, y compris flottage sur le lac Coulonge— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1½	"
Par l'estacade des Chenaux, y compris flottage dans le chenal du Calumet— Billots, de 17 pieds et au dessous	10	"
Par l'estacade de Quio, y compris flottage sur les lacs des Chats et Deschênes— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10	"
Par l'estacade de la Baie de Thompson— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5	"
Par l'estacade d'assortiment de la Chaudière— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5	"
Par les estacades depuis la tête des rapides Deschênes (côté nord) jusqu'à la tête de la glissoire de Hull— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10	"

Le tarif des contributions aux frais de service, imposable sur le bois autre que les billots de 17 pieds et au-dessous, passant par les estacades ci-dessus, sera comme suit :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots

TARIF DU REMORQUAGE.

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.	
De l'estacade Des Joachims à Fort William— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	9	cts.
De Schyan à l'estacade de Fort William— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6	"
De l'estacade de Fort William à Pembroke— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	4½	"

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.
De Petewawa aux rapides des Allumettes—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	$6\frac{3}{4}$cts.
De l'estacade de Fort William aux rapides des Allumettes—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6 “
De Pembroke aux rapides des Allumettes—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	$3\frac{1}{4}$ “
De l'estacade des Allumettes aux rapides de Paquette—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5 “
De l'estacade du chenal des Melons à LaPasse—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3 “
De l'estacade des Chenaux à Braeside—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5 “
De l'estacade des Chenaux à Arnprior ou rapides des Chats—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	8 “
De Bonnechère à Arnprior—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6 “
De Bonnechère aux rapides des Chats—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	8 “
De Arnprior aux rapides des Chats—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	$2\frac{1}{2}$ “
De l'estacade de Quio, île de Mohr et baie de Buckam à Aylmer ou rapides Deschênes—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	9 “
De l'estacade de Quio à la baie de Buckam—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	$2\frac{3}{4}$ “
De l'estacade de Quio à l'estacade de l'île de Mohr—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	$1\frac{4}{5}$ “

Sur les étendues d'eau qui précèdent, les taux de remorquage pour le bois autre que les billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous, seront comme suit :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., $1\frac{1}{4}$ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., $1\frac{1}{2}$ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots.

REMORQUAGE DE TRAINS DE BOIS.

	Par coupon.
Des Joachims aux Narrows	65 cts.
Des Narrows aux rapides des Allumettes	35 “
De Petewawa aux rapides des Allumettes	40 “
De l'estacade des Allumettes aux rapides de Paquette	40 “
De la tête du lac Coulonge à LaPasse	40 “
De LaPasse à Bryson	30 “
De l'estacade des Chenaux aux rapides des Chats	60 “
De Bonnechère aux rapides des Chats	50 “
De Arnprior aux rapides de Chats	25 “
De l'estacade de Quio aux rapides Deschênes	75 “

Remorquage par heure, là où il n'y a pas de taux spécifique par pièce ou par coupon :—

	Par heure.
Vapeurs :—Hamilton, G. B. Green, E. H. Bronson, Alex. Fraser, C. B. Powell, J. L. Murphy et Albert	$ 6 00
Vapeurs :—Hiram Robinson et Pembroke	5 00
Vapeur G. B. Pattee	2 00
Vapeur Samson	1 00

36-4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre Nipissing, dans la province d'Ontario, et Pontiac, dans la province de Québec, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, ou du maître de poste à Mattawa.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit ; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe "Soumission pour le passage d'eau de Nipissing et Pontiac."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre,

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 12 mars 1896.
37-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 7e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin et Edmund Arthur Robert, tous marchands de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Manufacturer des couvertures, des lainages et des tissus de jute et de coton, des hardes, vêtements et chaussures et autres fabriques textiles, et en faire le commerce ; (*b.*) Construire, acquérir, louer et posséder des moulins et fabriques, et acquérir et posséder par bail ou achat des privilèges de pouvoir hydraulique pour le développement de la force motrice et de l'électricité, se rattachant à la dite industrie ; (*c.*) Construire des habitations pour les employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à l'industrie, et des magasins et autres bâtiments nécessaires au besoin des dits employés de la compagnie ; (*d.*) Construire les tramways qui seront nécessaires pour communiquer entre les travaux de la dite compagnie et le bord de l'eau, et y construire tous les quais et autres travaux nécessaires pour faciliter le chargement et le déchargement des vaisseaux ; (*e.*) Construire, acquérir et fréter les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux nécessaires au transport des matériaux et marchandises dont disposera la compagnie ; (*f.*) Construire un système d'aqueducs pour l'approvisionnement des employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à la dite industrie ; (*g.*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tout droit exclusif, lettres patentes d'invention, droits brevetés ou privilèges se rattachant aux affaires de la dite compagnie, et toutes licences de les employer, utiliser ou faire valoir,—sous le nom de "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de trois cent mille piastres, divisé en trois mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 13e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

37-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 25e jour de févier 1896, constituant en corporation Thomas Malcolm McCaw, comptable, William Thomas Martin, caissier, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, Edward Hodson Barker, bourgeois, et Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, avocat, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Acquérir des droits de brevet et autres pour la manufacture et la vente du crayon de papier de Blaisdell; de manufacturer et faire le commerce des dits crayons, d'accorder des permis et autres droits en vertu des dits brevets, et aussi de faire le commerce de fabricants de papeterie et de commerçants de fournitures de papeterie, sous le nom de "Blaisdell Paper Pencil Company of Canada" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 28e jour de févier 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

35-3

LISTE SUPPLÉMENTAIRE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT PASSÉ L'EXAMEN PRÉLIMINAIRE DU SERVICE CIVIL.

NOVEMBRE 1895.

A Montréal.

Duchesne, Edouard.
Riley, George.

Par ordre du bureau,

JNO. FRANCIS WATERS,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 27 février 1896.
35-3

LISTE SUPPLÉMENTAIRE DES CANDIDATS QUI ONT PASSÉ L'EXAMEN D'APTITUDES DU SERVICE CIVIL.

NOVEMBRE 1895.

A Quebec.

MacNaughton, Helen.

A Montréal.

Macdonald, Emma.

A Hamilton.

McKay, Fred. M.

SUJETS FACULTATIFS.

A Ottawa.

Daws, Edith Mary,	Sténographie.

Par ordre du bureau,

JNO. FRANCIS WATERS,
Secrétaire.

Ottawa, 27 février 1896.
35-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de janvier 1896.

Dt. *(Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes,* 49 *Vic., chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) Av.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 décembre 1895..........	27,859,794 01	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	608,409 43
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	802,343 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,884 59	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 janvier 1896......	28,058,612 17
	28,667,021 60		28,667,021 60

Certifié.
D MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 21 février 1896.

34-tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 29 février 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,362,955 01	7,523,844 55
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,339,999 12	19,684,276 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,919,259 49	45,195,194 92
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,241,755 47	8,290,513 71
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,678,380 06	1,730,493 75
Total de la dette brute	317,996,874 52	318,880,277 82
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Autres placements	7,329,101 12	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,184,908 68	15,231,369 21
Total de l'actif	68,727,026 41	66,714,891 04
Total de la dette nette	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
" au 31 janvier	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
Diminution de la dette	137,614 44	970,186 16

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de février 1895.	Total au 29 de février 1895.	Mois de février 1896.	Total au 29 de février 1896.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,416,038 76	11,334,606 54	1,663,209 28	13,193,441 61
Excise	533,235 15	5,190,986 10	590,283 08	5,314,977 38
Département des Postes	270,000 00	1,921,236 03	240,000 00	1,963,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	161,229 38	2,354,566 96	187,477 94	2,371,036 36
Divers	169,609 64	1,003,549 90	169,981 79	1,027,849 44
Total	2,550,112 93	21,804,945 53	2,850,952 09	23,871,162 08
DÉPENSES	2,204,843 56	22,335,052 64	1,878,155 77	21,377,872 61

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	201,034 86	1,879,267 31	105,498 72	1,803,480 53
Terres fédérales	6,125 61	56,867 91	4,820 97	43,725 35
Subventions aux chemins de fer	111,152 95	1,217,759 95		674,782 00
Total	318,313 42	3,153,895 17	110,319 69	2,521,987 88

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département de Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 5 mars 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons).	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.).	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800).	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072).	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.).	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $9[illegible],766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p. c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,162,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $363,000 débent. municipales ; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union." Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts.	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $56,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	**John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal**	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 20 de février 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser " Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos " Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a*.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b*.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Ordre spécial de la Chambre des Communes.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Substance des règles et formes de procéder du Sénat concernant les bills de divorce.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

LA Compagnie de chemin de fer du Parc et de l'Ile de Montréal s'adressera au parlement du Canada, durant sa présente session, afin d'obtenir un Acte à l'effet d'étendre ses pouvoirs d'émettre des obligations et lui permettant de les exercer par sections, confirmant les contrats passés avec les municipalités et autres, autorisant des actions-priorité, lui permettant de s'engager dans des entreprises ayant pour but de développer le trafic, l'autorisant à conclure un contrat avec une compagnie de construction pour le parachèvement et équipement de ses lignes, avec les pouvoirs nécessaires à cette dernière compagnie, aussi concernant la compétence des directeurs, et pour d'autres fins.

M. S. LONERGAN,
Solliciteur de la requérante.
Montréal, 15 janvier 1896. 29-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Que le nom de la société devra être "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. Que le but pour lequel l'incorporation est demandé est d'encourager les arts de peintures, dessins, ou autres objets d'art produits par le travail de ses membres ou publiés par la société ou sous sa direction par tirages et par la distribution de lots et prix.

3. Que les opérations de la société devront se faire en la cité de Montréal et partout ailleurs dans la Puissance du Canada ; le siège principal des affaires de la dite société devra être en la cité de Montréal.

4. Que le montant du capital-actions de la dite société devra être de cinquante mille dollars.

5. Que le nombre des actions devra être de un mille, et le montant de chaque action de cinquante dollars.

6. Que les noms, lieux de résidence et qualités de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Isaac Bogue, comptable, Hugh Dolan, marchand, Ernest Fellay, marchand, Henry Bogue, agent d'immeubles, et Nestor Henri Thibault, marchand de bois, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite ; dont ils seront les premiers ou directeurs provisoires de la dite société.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Procureurs des requérants.
Montréal, 11 mars 1896. 37-6

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AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres

patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont (*a.*) Faire un commerce général de buanderie dans la cité de Montréal et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b.*) Manufacturer des chemises, cols, poignets et autres articles d'habillement ; (*c.*) Faire les opérations de teinturiers et dégraisseurs ; (*d.*) Fournir aux bureaux, places d'affaires, institutions publiques et résidences privées dans les diverses provinces du Canada les fournitures et nécessaires de toilette.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant projeté de son capital-actions sera de vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de six cent vingt-cinq, de la valeur au pair de quarante piastres chacune.

6. Les requérants sont :—Sévérin Lachapelle, docteur en médecine et député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, docteur en médecine, Adhémar Delorme, marchand, Emile Joseph Hébert, commis, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notaire public, tous de la ville de Saint-Henri, dans la province de Québec ; Lionel John Smith, marchand, John Edward Schultze, marchand, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturier, James Dyer Miller, commerçant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province, et Jeffrey Gordon Brock, agent de vapeurs, de la ville de Lachine, dans la dite province ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

BUSTEED ET LANE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 5 mars 1896. 36-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acheter et prendre à son nom l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par la maison J. et H. Taylor, en la cité de Montréal, comme ferronniers et manufacturiers d'articles en fer ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer et vendre toutes sortes de machines, fournitures de chemin de fer, et généralement faire les opérations de commerçants de fer, acier et autres métaux ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, tenir, exploiter, acheter et louer des brevets d'invention et de droits brevetés, dessins de fabrique, marques de commerce et droits d'auteur, et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir et tenir des parts dans le capital-actions d'autres corporations, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer ;

(*e.*) Acquérir et tenir des biens-fonds pour les fins de la dite compagnie, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de trente mille piastres ($30,000), divisé en six cents (600) actions de cinquante (50) piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont :—John Mitford Taylor, de la cité de Montréal, ingénieur ; George A. McLean, de la cité de Pittsburg, dans l'Etat de la Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, manufacturier ; Robert Cowans, manufacturier, William Currie, marchand, et Theodore Charles Haynes, commis aux ventes, de la cité de Montréal, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 17 février 1896. 34-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Beaver Bag Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de sacs de toutes sortes, fabriquer, calendrer et vendre des toiles et cordes de jute et de coton, et tous produits de ces articles ; les imprimer, étamper et autrement les compléter ; acquérir et disposer de tous et chacun des droits brevetés s'y rapportant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, marchand, John Leckie Galletti, marchand, Charles Cushing, notaire, John Edgar, marchand, et Eben McAdam, commis, tous de la dite cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

7. Les dits Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, John Leckie Galletti, et Charles Cushing, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

LAFLEUR ET MACDOUGALL,
34-7 Solliciteurs des requérants.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Acadian Steamship Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Acquérir, posséder, naviguer, gérer et entretenir le steamship *Acadian* enregistré à Montréal, et tout navire, steamship ou autre embarcation qu'il sera jugé convenable ou nécessaire aujourd'hui ou en tout temps à l'avenir d'ajouter ou de substituer au dit steamship ; d'y transporter des effets, articles, marchandises, fret et cargaisons de toute espèce, tels que des passagers, la malle, et autre trafic, entre tels ports dans toutes les parties du monde que la compagnie jugera à propos ; acheter et vendre et faire le trafic de cargaisons et de marchandises pour fret, rémunération ou autrement ; et généralement faire toute autre chose propre ou de nature à atteindre les objets susdits.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions sera $12,000.

5. Le nombre des actions sera cent vingt, et le montant de chaque sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresses et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Dobell, marchand, Montréal ; Charles Archibald and William Henry Archibald, bourgeois, de Sydney, Cap-

Breton ; John Delisle, capitaine au long cours, Saint-Jean d'Orléans, Québec ; Henry E. Hardisty et William Patterson, teneur de livres, tous deux de Montréal ; dont les dits Henry Dobell, John Delisle, Charles Archibald et William Henry Archibald, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires.

HANBURY A. BUDDEN,
Solliciteur des requérants.
Montréal, 6 février 1896. 32-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Carsley, Fils et Compagnie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31-5 36-6

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS est donné par le présent que le siège d'affaires de la Northern Electric and Manufacturing Company (à resp. limitée), est fixé au No. 30 rue Saint-Jean, Montréal.

J. E. MACFARLANE,
Secrétaire-trésorier.
Montréal, 6 mars 1896. 37-1

CHEMIN DE FER SAINT-LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le 15 d'avril 1896, à 10 a.m., pour l'élection de directeurs, et la transaction des affaires en général.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 12 mars 1896. 37-5

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de La Banque du Peuple aura lieu au bureau de la banque, rue St. Jacques, lundi, le 23 mars prochain, à 3 heures p.m., conformément aux 16e et 17e clauses de l'acte d'incorporation.

Par ordre du bureau des directeurs,
WM. RICHER,
Asst.-caissier.
Montréal, 19 février 1896. 34-5

GRAND-TRONC DE CHEMIN DE FER DU CANADA.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée générale semestrielle ordinaire de la Compagnie du Grand-Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada aura lieu au City Terminus Hotel, rue Cannon, Londres, E.C., jeudi le 9 d'avril 1896, à deux heures p.m. précises, à l'effet de recevoir un rapport des directeurs, élire des directeurs et des auditeurs, et transiger les autres affaires de la compagnie.

Avis est aussi donné que les livres de transferts de la compagnie à Londres et au Canada seront fermés depuis lundi le 16 de mars jusqu'à la date de l'assemblée, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre,
C. RIVERS WILSON,
Président.
WALTER LINDLEY,
Secrétaire.
Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, Londres, E.C., 6 mars 1896. 36-1

CHEMIN DE FER CANADIEN DU PACIFIQUE.

Avis aux actionnaires.

LA quinzième assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de cette compagnie pour l'élection des directeurs et la transaction des affaires en général aura lieu mercredi le 1er jour d'avril prochain, au bureau principal de la compagnie à Montréal, à midi.

L'assemblée sera rendue spéciale dans le but de consentir à des arrangements faits par les directeurs de la compagnie avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canada-Sud, la Compagnie de chemin de fer Michigan Central, et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Rivière Hudson, pour le règlement et l'échange du trafic passant entre le chemin de fer de la compagnie et les chemins de fer des autres compagnies respectivement, et pour la division et la répartition des péages, taux et charges au sujet de ce trafic, et aussi pour approuver un arrangement à l'effet de louer à la compagnie une ligne d'embranchement que construira la Compagnie de chemin de fer Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo entre Hamilton et Toronto pour une période de cinquante ans ou moins, selon les circonstances, le loyer étant un percentage des recettes nettes sur le dit embranchement, le tout tel qu'énoncé dans des conventions qui ont été exécutées, sujet entre autres choses à l'approbation de Son Excellence le Gouverneur en Conseil tel que prescrit par l'Acte des chemins de fer du Canada, et au consentement des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique.

Les livres de transferts des actions ordinaires de la compagnie seront fermés à Montréal et New York, mardi le 3 de mars, et à Londres à 3 heures p.m. vendredi, le 21 de février.

Les livres des actions-priorité seront fermés à 3 heures p.m. de mardi le 10 de mars. Tous les livres seront rouverts jeudi le 2 d'avril.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 10 février 1896. 33-5

BANQUE MOLSONS.

DIVIDENDE No. 81.

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Banque Molsons sont notifiés par le présent qu'un dividende de quatre pour cent sur le capital-actions a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, et aux succursales, à compter du 1er jour d'avril prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 25 au 31 de mars, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
T. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
Gérant général.
Montréal, 26 de février 1896. 35-4

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

CONSTITUÉE PAR CHARTE ROYALE.

La cour des directeurs donne avis par le présent qu'un dividende de vingt chelins par action sera payé le 4 d'avril prochain aux propriétaires d'actions enregistrées dans les colonies, faisant, avec le dividende payé en octobre, une distribution de 4 pour cent pour l'année finissant le 31 décembre 1895.

Le dividende sera payable au taux du change courant le 4e jour d'avril 1896, lequel sera fixé par les gérants.

Il ne pourra être fait de transferts entre le 20 courant et le 4 prox., vu que les livres doivent être fermés durant cet intervalle.

Par ordre de la cour,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

No. 3, Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, Londres, E.-C.,
3 mars 1896. 36-4

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER ET DE CANAL DU LAC MANITOBA.

Avis est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la présente compagnie aura lieu au Grand Central Hotel, en la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, à midi de mardi le 7e jour d'avril 1896, dans le but d'autoriser les directeurs de la compagnie à émettre des obligations en vertu des dispositions des actes y relatifs, et d'approuver certains arrangements financiers, contrats et conventions conclus, et généralement de prendre les mesures qui paraîtront les plus avantageuses aux intérêts de la compagnie.

Par ordre,
CHARLES E. L. PORTEOUS,
Secrétaire-trésorier.
Daté ce 21e jour de février 1896. 35-4

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

Ottawa, 13th March, 1896.

Joseph Adolphe Renaud, of the Town of Joliette, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire, Advocate ; to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been this day pleased to approve of the accompanying By-law of the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec, passed at a meeting held on the 11th day of October, 1895, in reference to the anchorage of vessels in and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

At a weekly meeting of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, held in their office in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, being their usual place of sitting, on Friday, the eleventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at 3 o'clock p.m., at which meeting were present the following Commissioners, namely :—

Edmond Giroux, Esquire, Chairman, Robert H. Smith, Esquire, Julien Chabot, Esquire, Felix Carbray, Esquire, M.P.P., William Rae, Esquire, Richard R. Dobell, Esquire, Arthur J. Turcotte, Esquire, M.P., and Victor Chateauvert, Esquire, M.P.P., forming a quorum of the said Quebec Harbour Commissioners, the following By-law concerning vessels anchoring in, and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec was read for a first time, and at a subsequent weekly meeting of the said Harbour Commissioners, held at the same place, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of October, in the same year, at which meeting were present the following Commissioners forming a quorum, namely :—

Edmond Giroux, Esquire, Chairman, Julien Chabot, Esquire, William Rae, Esquire, Victor Chateauvert, Esquire, M.P.P., Felix Carbray, Esquire, M.P.P., Arthur J. Turcotte, Esquire, M.P., and Honourable John Sharples, M.L.C., the said following By-law was read for the second and last time and adopted having been duly published since its first reading twice during two weeks in the English language in the *Morning Chronicle*, and twice during two weeks in the French language in the *Courrier du Canada*, both papers published in Quebec.

Whereas it is necessary to secure a safe Ferry service between Quebec and Levis, that a By-Law should be passed prohibiting all vessels from anchoring in the regular ferry track and obliging them in passing through a certain portion of the Harbour to keep a safe distance from the front of the wharves, it is hereby ordained and enacted by the Quebec Harbour Commissioners as follows :—

By-Law concerning vessels anchoring in and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec.

1. No vessel shall anchor in that portion of the Harbour of Quebec, bounded on the north by a line drawn from the south-east corner of the wharf the property of the estate of the late James Gibb, commonly known as Crawford's Wharf, to the south-west corner of the wharf the property of the estate Lagueux, commonly known as Barra's Wharf, Levis, and on the south by a line drawn from the centre of the Champlain Market Hall to the north-west corner of the wharf the property of the estate of the late D. D. Young, commonly known as Simpson's Wharf, Levis, being a distance of about four hundred English yards or one fifth of a sea mile.

2. All steamships, and all sailing vessels in tow in passing up or down through the Harbour on the north (Quebec) side of the river, while between the Mariners Chapel and the entrance to the Louise Docks, shall

keep out at least one half (½) cable's length from the front of the wharves.

3. The Master, owner or pilot in charge of any vessel, or any person whatsoever, who shall infringe the present By-law shall incur for every such offence a penalty not exceeding forty ($40) dollars.

EDMOND GIROUX,
Chairman.
JAS. WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Hilaire Meuleman be appointed Shipping Master at the Port of Kyuquot, British Columbia, instead of J. Maulman.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[710]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 21st day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "South Eastern," of Montreal, to "International."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[606]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following tariff of tolls proposed to be levied by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company for the season of 1896, for the use of their works.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TARIFF *proposed to be charged by The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company during the year* 1896.

TOLLS.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.
Through Quinze Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2 cts.
Through Des Joachims Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1½ "
Through Fort William Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	¼ "
Through Allumette Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1 "
Through Melons Chenail Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	⅕ "
Through Quio Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3½ "
Through Thompson's Bay Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	4½ cts.
Through Chaudière Assorting Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1¼ "
Through Booms from head of Deschênes Rapids (north side) to head of Hull Slide— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5½ "
Through Boom at Outlet of Hull Slide— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1 "

The Tolls on timber other than saw-logs 17 *feet and under passing the foregoing Booms will be :—*

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates of toll.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates of toll.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates of toll.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates of toll.

BOOM WORKING AND DRIVING EXPENSE RATES.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.
Through Des Joachims Boom, including sweeping in Deep River— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½ cts.
Through Fort William Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3 "
Through Allumette Boom, including sweeping in Allumette Lakes— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½ "
Through Melons Chenail Boom, including sweeping in Coulonge Lake— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1½ "
Through Chenaux Boom, including sweeping in Calumet Chenail— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10 "
Through Quio Boom, including sweeping in Chats and Deschênes Lakes— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10 "
Through Thompson's Bay Booms— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5 "
Through Chaudière Assorting Booms— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5 "
Through Booms from head of Deschênes Rapids (North Side) to head of Hull Slide— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10 "

The Boom Working and Driving Expense rates on timber other than saw-logs 17 feet and under passing the foregoing Booms, will be :—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

TOWING RATES.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.
From Des Joachims Boom to Fort William Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	9 cts.
From Schyan to Fort William Boom— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6 "
From Fort William Boom to Pembroke— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	4½ "
From Petewawa to Allumette Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6¾ "
From Fort William Boom to Allumette Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6 "
From Pembroke to Allumette Rapids— Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3¼ "

	Per 1000 ft B.M.
From Allumette Boom to Paquette's Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under....................	5 cts.
From Melons Chenail Boom to Lapasse—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under....................	3 “
From Chenaux Boom and Bonnechère to Braeside—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under....................	5 “
From Chenaux Boom to Arnprior or Chats Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under....................	8 “
From Bonnechère to Arnprior—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under....................	6 “
From Bonnechère to Chats Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under....................	8 “
From Arnprior to Chats Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under....................	2½ “
From Quio Booms, Mohr's Island Boom and Buckam's Bay to Aylmer or Deschênes Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under....................	9 “
From Quio Booms to Buckam's Bay—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under....................	2¾ “
From Quio Boom to Mohr's Island Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under....................	1⅘ “

On the foregoing stretches the towing rates on timber other than saw-logs 17 feet and under will be :—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock-square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

RAFT TOWING.

	Per crib.
From Des Joachims to Narrows....................	65 cts
“ Narrows to Allumette Rapids....................	35 “
“ Petewawa to Allumette Rapids....................	40 “
“ Allumette Boom to Paquette's Rapids..	40 “
“ Head of Coulonge Lake to Lapasse.......	40 “
“ Lapasse to Bryson....................	30 “
“ Chenaux Boom to Chats Rapids...........	60 “
“ Bonnechère to Chats Rapids..........	50 “
“ Arnprior to Chats Rapids....................	25 “
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Towing per hour where there is no specified rate per piece or per crib :—

	Per hour.
Steamers :—Hamilton, G. B. Green, E. H. Bronson, Alex. Fraser, C. B. Powell, J. L. Murphy, and Albert.	$ 6 00
Steamers :—Hiram Robinson, and Pembroke....	5 00
Steamer :—G. B. Pattee....................	2 00
Steamer :—Samson....................	1 00

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th February, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that an application has been received from Mr. W. R. Hull, who is at present the owner of what was formerly the Indian Supply Farm at Fish Creek, for the closing of the road allowances between sections on the said farm.

The Minister states that it appears from reports by the Superintendent of Mines and the Chief Inspector of Surveys that the said road allowances are not needed by the public, and that roads along the west and part of the north and south boundaries of the farm are quite sufficient to meet the requirements of travel.

The Minister therefore recommends that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories be authorized to close the said road allowances, as shown on the accompanying plan, under the powers vested in him by section 21 of 57-58 Victoria, chapter 17, which provides that : “The Lieutenant-Governor, may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, close up any road which has been transferred to the Territories, or vary its direction, and may, subject to any ordinances made in respect thereof, open and establish any new highway in the stead of such road ; and the land in any road allowance, public travelled road, or trail so closed, may be dealt with as the Governor in Council sees fit.”

The Minister further recommends that the consent of Your Excellency be made conditional upon the grant for public purposes by Mr. Hull, of the land required for a road, one chain wide, along and inside the west and parts of the north and south boundaries of this farm, which land may be more particularly described as follows :—

Beginning at the point where the west boundary of Section Twenty-six, in Township Twenty-two, Range One west of the Fifth Meridian, is intersected by the south boundary of the said farm ; thence northerly along the prolongation of the said west boundary, a distance of one chain ; thence westerly, parallel to said south boundary, a distance of twenty-nine chains and seventy-five links, more or less, to a point one chain distant easterly at right angles from the west boundary of said farm ; thence northerly parallel to the said west boundary, a distance of two hundred and thirty-eight chains and seventy-three links, more or less, to a point one chain distant southerly at right angles from the north boundary of the said farm ; thence easterly on a line parallel to the said north boundary, a distance of thirty chains and forty-eight and one-half links, more or less, to its intersection with the southerly prolongation of the west boundary of Section Eleven, in Township Twenty-three, in Range One west of the Fifth Meridian ; thence northerly along the said prolongation, a distance of one chain to the north boundary of the said farm ; thence westerly along the said north boundary, a distance of thirty-one chains and forty-eight and one-half links, more or less, to the north-west corner of the said farm ; thence southerly along the said west boundary, a distance of two hundred and forty chains and seventy-three links, more or less, to the south-west corner of the same ; thence easterly along the south boundary of the same, a distance of thirty chains and seventy-five links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing an area of thirty acres and nine-hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The Minister further recommends that the land in any of the road allowances closed be granted to Mr. Hull, in exchange for the land to be taken along the west, north and south boundaries for a public road.

The Committee advise that a certified copy of this Minute, if approved, be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer “City of Owen Sound,” of Toronto, to “Saturn.”

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[2974]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 21st day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the second section of The General Inspection Act, and of the Acts in amendment thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council dated the 12th of April, 1886, establishing the County of Hochelaga a division for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the said Act, in connection with the inspection of leather and raw hides, be cancelled, and that the said County of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, be added to the City of Montreal, for the purpose of the inspection of leather and hides under the said Act.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 27th January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 28th of December, 1895, a lease for grazing purposes of certain lands in Township 9, Range 14 West of the 1st Meridian, was issued in favour of the Boyd Ranching Company, of Carberry, Manitoba.

The Minister states that the Company now desire to purchase the following lands which are situated within their leasehold, with the exception of forty acres which lie outside of but adjacent to the tract under lease :—The West half of Section 4, the North-west quarter and the North half of the South-west quarter of Section 15, Section 16, Section 17, legal subdivisions 8 and 9 of Section 18, and legal subdivision 1 of Section 21, all in Township 9, Range 14 West of the 1st Meridian, containing an area of 1,960 acres, more or less.

The Minister further states that according to the Surveyor's reports the land applied for by the company consists of sand hills and scattered timber. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company who were entitled to receive the odd-numbered sections within the tract in question as a portion of their land subsidy, refused to accept them. In addition to the soil being inferior, the position of the land is not as favourable as some of the tracts that are being sold to lessees at the rate of $1.25 an acre, under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 22nd of April, 1893.

The Minister is of opinion that it would not be detrimental to the public interest if the application made by the Boyd Ranching Company were granted, and recommends that the land applied for be sold to them at the rate of $1.25 an acre.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 14th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by section 3 of the Regulations governing the disposal of Dominion lands containing minerals other than coal, established by the Order in Council of the 9th November, 1889, it is provided that a location for mining, except for iron, shall not exceed 1,500 feet in length and 600 feet in breadth ;

And whereas, it appears that a location of the size prescribed by the said Regulations and which contains an area of about 20 acres, is too limited for land containing mica, as the cost and difficulty of extraction generally limit workings to a comparatively small depth, and for profitable work a greater superficial area is desirable ;

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Dominion Lands Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that locations for the mining of mica shall be increased to an area of 160 acres, the area prescribed for locations for the mining of iron by section 13 of the said Regulations, and that sections 3 and 13 of the said Regulations of the 9th November, 1889, be amended accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

35-4

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ottawa, 21st March, 1896.

G. O. 18.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CAVALRY.

8TH "PRINCESS LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS."—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Charles St. Clair Skinner having left the limits, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CANADIAN HUSSARS.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Alfred Francis Ashmead, Gentleman, *vice* Sutton, transferred.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

Quarter Master and Honorary Captain W. E. Imlah is granted the Honorary rank of Major from the 19th March, 1896, under the provisions of paragraph 94, R. and O., 1887.

To be Captain, from the 5th February, 1896 : Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas Benson, *vice* Rutherford, promoted.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

5TH "KINGSTON" FIELD BATTERY.—To be Surgeon : David Cunningham, Esquire, M.D., *vice* Saunders, deceased.

1ST "HALIFAX" REGIMENT.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant William H. Hattie is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : George William Cogswell Hensley, Gentleman, *vice* Hattie, retired.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN INFANTRY.—The name of Lieutenant D'Arcy H. MacMahon is hereby struck off the List of Officers of the Active Militia who have been permitted to retain their rank on retirement.

2ND BATTALION "QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Duncan Stewart Storey, Gentleman, *vice* White, promoted.

7TH BATTALION "FUSILIERS."—To be Captain : Lieutenant Peter Jamison Watt, to complete establishment.

9TH BATTALION RIFLES, "VOLTIGEURS DE QUÉBEC." To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : George Belleau, Gentleman, *vice* Hardy, retired.

12TH BATTALION "YORK RANGERS."—No. 6 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant E. J. Fawke having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

15th Battalion "Argyle Light Infantry."—Assistant Surgeon Edgar Mason Cook is permitted to resign his commission.

22nd Battalion "Oxford Rifles."—No. 1 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:—William Frederick Mackay, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally:—William John Lindsay, George Chauncey Smith and Maxwell A. Richardson, Gentlemen, to complete establishment.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Light Infantry.—No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:—Wilford Daniel Whitehead, Gentleman. *vice* Collins, retired.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.—No. 4 Company.—To be Lieutenant:—2nd Lieutenant David Munro Broadfoot, *vice* Moir, promoted.

No. 7 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:—Sergeant James Justice, to complete establishment.

32nd "Bruce" Battalion of Infantry.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 6th March, 1896:—Sergeant George Henry Sherman, *vice* Douglass, promoted.

43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Battalion of Rifles.—No. 2 Company.—Captain Robert G. Nesbitt is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Captain:—Lieutenant Richard Alexis Helmer, *vice* Nesbitt, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Albert Edward Matthews, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

47th "Frontenac" Battalion of Infantry.—To be Assistant Surgeon:—Chester L. Curtis, Esquire, M.D., to complete establishment.

48th Battalion, "Highlanders."—Lieutenant Charles A. H. Maclean is permitted to retire from the Active Militia on appointment to Her Majesty's 2nd Battalion Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Charles James Catto, *vice* Maclean, retired.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.—Major Edward S. Bernard is granted the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on the Retired List under the provisions of paragraph 89 (2) R. and O., 1887.

Surgeon J. E. Tomkins is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Surgeon: Louis Francis Mackenzie, Esquire, M.D., *vice* Tomkins, retired.

57th Battalion of Infantery, "Peterborough Rangers."—Captain George A. Schofield is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Edward B. Clegg, *vice* Schofield, retired.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Vernon Clare McGill, *vice* Hayes, promoted.

72nd "2nd Annapolis" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 5 Company.—2nd Lieutenant John E. Leckie is permitted to resign his commission.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Henry Walter McNeil, *vice* Leckie, retired.

85th Battalion of Infantry.—No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Aristide Beaugrand *dit* Champagne having failed to qualify his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Ulric Brosseau, Gentleman, *vice* Beaugrand *dit* Champagne, retired.

88th "Kamouraska and Charlevoix" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 5 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Edgar Bélanger having filed to qualify, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Mititia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant A. Roy, *vice* Bélanger, retired.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Average Percentage.
Capt. Matthew F. Muir, 38th Bn.	1	Sp	A	75½	65	70
Lieut. D. C. Petrie, 32nd do	1	S	A	78½	74	76
2nd Lt. F. O. Burgess, 22nd do	1	S	A	71½	71½	71½

By Command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 18th March, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8404. "La Revue Légale." C. Théoret, Montréal, Qué., 12 mars 1896.

8405. "The International Detective Bureau System of Letters for the Collection of Accounts." Leslie A. Baker, Toronto, Ont., 13th March, 1896.

8406. "Nouvelle Lyre Canadienne." Recueil de Chansons Canadiennes et Françaises." C. O. Beauchemin et fils, Montréal, Qué., 13 mars 1896.

8407. "The Lady of Chateau Blanc." Story published in "Athletic Life," Toronto. (Temporary copyrsght.) Malcolm W. Sparrow, Toronto, Ont., 14th March, 1896.

8408. "The True Sphere of the Blind." By E. B. F. Robinson, B.A. William Briggs (Book-Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 16th March, 1896.

8409. "Massey Magazine." March, 1896. The Massey Press, Toronto, Ont., 16th March, 1896.

8410. "Scaife's Comparative and Synoptical System of Teaching History, Applied to All Countries, Second Series, Canadian History." The Comparative Synoptical Chart Co. (Ltd.), Victoria, B.C., 17th March, 1896.

8411. "Captain Bailey's Heir." (A Tale of the Gold Fields of California. By. G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Limited), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8412. "Bonnie Prince Charlie." (A Tale of Fontenoy and Culloden.) By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8413. "By England's Aid: or, The Freeing of the Netherlands." By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8414. "By Pike and Dyke." (A Tale of the Rise of the Dutch Republic.) By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8415. "The Dragon and the Raven; or, The Days of King Alfred." By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8416. "In Freedom's Cause." (A Story of Wallace and Bruce.) By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8417. "In the Reign of Terror; or, The Adventures of a Westminster Boy." By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8418. "The Lion of the North." (A Tale of the Times of Gustavus Adolphus and the Wars of Religion.) By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8419. "Under Drake's Flag." (A Tale of the Spanish Main.) By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8420. "With Clive in India; or, The Beginnings of an Empire." By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8421. "With Lee in Virginia." (A Story of the American Civil War.) By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8422. "With Wolfe in Canada; or, The Winning of a Continent." By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd.), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8423. "The Young Carthaginian." (A Story of the Times of Hannibal.) By G. A. Henty. Blackie & Son (Ltd), Glasgow, Scotland, 17th March, 1896.

8424. "Year Book and Clergy List of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada, 1896." Joseph P. Clougher, Toronto, Ont., 18th March, 1896.

8425. "The Use of Aluminum in Dentistry." L'Aluminium dans l'Art Dentaire.) Par le Dr. Edmond Casgrain. Ulric Barthe and L. Eugène Thompson, Québec, Qué., 18 mars 1896.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

489. "Murray's Interest Tables." Benjamin W. Murray, Toronto, Ont., 12th March, 1896.

490. La Bonne Ste. Anne, Sa Vie, Ses Miracles, Les Sanctuaires. Par le Rév. Père Frédéric de Ghyvelde, O. S. F. Le Collège de Lévis, Lévis, Qué., 18 mars, 1896.

491. "Historical Gleanings," by Henry Youle Hind, M. A., D.C.L., Windsor, N.S., 18th March, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
38-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1896, incorporating Alexander Gartshore, iron founder; James Thomson, iron founder; James Graham Allan, book-keeper; William James Thomson, book-keeper, all of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, William Moir Gartshore, iron founder, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Iron Founders, by the name of "The Gartshore Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
38-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1896, incorporating William Henry Croft, traveller, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; David Brown, manufacturer, of the Town of Paris, in the said Province of Ontario; William Albert Wilkes, traveller, of the City of Toronto, aforesaid; John Allan, manufacturer, of the Town of Paris, aforesaid; Annie Louisa Wilkes, wife of the said William Albert Wilkes, James Camelford, manufacturer, both of the Town of Paris, aforesaid, for the purpose of: The manufacture and sale of hammocks and other woven fabrics,—by the name of "The Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of six thousand dollars divided one hundred and twenty shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
38-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue, until Tuesday, the 31st instant at noon, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the Ottawa River between the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and the City of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, confirmed by Order in Council of the 17th day of March, 1892, copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance the term of the lease being for five years from 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Ottawa and Hull Ferry."

(Any papers inserting this advertisement without authority will not receive payment therefor.)

By order,

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 16th March, 1896. 38-3

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue, until Tuesday, the 31st instant, at noon, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the Ottawa River, between Montebello, in the Province of Quebec, and Alfred, in the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and from the Postmaster at Montebello.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the term of the lease being for five years from 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned except in the event of withdrawals, in which case no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Montebello Ferry."

(Any papers inserting this advertisement without authority will not receive payment therefor.)

By order,

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 16th March, 1896. 38-3

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Department of Inland Revenue until Tuesday, the 31st instant, at noon, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the River Ottawa between Buckingham, in the Province of Quebec, and Cumberland, in the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations—copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue, and from the Postmasters at Buckingham and Cumberland.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the terms of the lease being for five years from the 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered Banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the higher or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the Buckingham and Cumberland Ferry."

Any newspapers inserting this notice without proper authority will not be paid therefor.

By order,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 16th March, 1896. 38–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 3 of 1896.

I. IMPROVEMENT IN CAPE GASPÉ LIGHT.

The chimney on the north-east side of Cape Gaspé lighthouse, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which formed an obstruction to the light, has been removed to the landward side of the building. The light is consequently now visible from all points of approach seaward.

This Notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 1163 and 1621, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 509.

II. CHANGE IN HEIGHT OF CAP CHARLES BACK RANGE LIGHT.

During the past season, the mast from which a lantern light is deplayed, forming the Back Range Light at Cap Charles, in the Ship Channel, River St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, was replaced by a new mast 40 feet high, or 10 feet higher than that previously used. The light is consequently elevated 120 feet instead of 110 feet above high water mark.

This Notice affects Admiralty Chart No. 2830 A. and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 692.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 3rd March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 38–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1896, incorporating Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin and Edmund Arthur Robert, merchants, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz : (*a.*) To manufacture blankets, woollens and jute and cotton cloths, clothing, garments and foot-wear, and the other textile fabrics, and to trade in the same ; (*b.*) To build, acquire, lease and hold, mills and factories, and to acquire and hold by lease or purchase water power privileges for the development of power and electricity, in connection with said business ; (*c.*) To build residences for the employees of the said company, and other persons connected therewith and also such stores and other buildings as may be necessary for the supply of the company's said employees ; (*d.*) To build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate between the works of the said company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels ; (*e.*) To construct, acquire and lease such steamboats and other vessels as may be necessary for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company ; (*f.*) To construct a system of water works for the supply of the employees of the said company and others connected with the said business ; (*g.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of said company, and licenses to work, use or turn to account the same,—by the name of "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
37—3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue, until Tuesday, the 31st March instant, at noon from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the River Ottawa, between Nipissing in the Province of Ontario, and Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and from the Postmaster at Mattawa.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the term of the lease being for five years from 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Nipissing and Pontiac Ferry."

(Any paper inserting this advertisement without authority will not receive payment therefor.)

By order,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 12th March, 1896. 37–3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 29th February, 1895 and 1896.

Public Debt.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,362,955 01	7,523,844 55
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,339,999 12	19,684,276 62
Savings Banks	42,919,259 49	45,195,194 92
Trust Funds	8,241,755 47	8,290,513 71
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,678,380 06	1,730,493 75
Total Gross Debt	317,996,874 52	318,880,277 82
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Other Investments	7,329,101 12	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,184,908 68	15,231,369 21
Total Assets	68,727,026 41	66,714,891 04
Total Net Debt	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
do 31st January	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
Decrease of Debt	137,614 44	970,186 16

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of February, 1895.	Total to 28th February, 1895.	Month of February, 1896.	Total to 29th February, 1896.
Revenue:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,416,038 76	11,334,606 54	1,663,209 28	13,193,441 61
Excise	533,235 15	5,190,986 10	590,283 08	5,314,977 38
Post Office	270,000 00	1,921,236 03	240,000 00	1,963,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	161,229 38	2,354,566 96	187,477 94	2,371,036 36
Miscellaneous	169,609 64	1,003,549 90	169,981 79	1,027,849 44
Total	2,550,112 93	21,804,945 53	2,850,952 09	23,871,162 08
Expenditure	2,204,843 56	22,335,052 64	1,878,155 77	21,377,872 61

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	201,034 86	1,879,267 31	105,498 72	1,803,480 53
Dominion Lands	6,125 61	56,867 91	4,820 97	43,725 35
Railway Subsidies	111,152 95	1,217,759 95	....	674,782 00
Total	318,313 42	3,153,895 17	110,319 69	2,521,987 88

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, for Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 5th March, 1896.

36-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4...............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.....	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62
	31st January.	**29th February.**	**31st March.**	**30th April.**	**31st May.**	**30th June.**
Fractionals......	221,437 25	222,096 75				
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50				
$4...............	330,828 00	337,236 00				
$5, $10 & $20....	8,845 37	8,840 37				
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00	210,250 00				
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00				
Total.......	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62				

Fractional Notes....	$222,096 75
Provincial Notes....	29,525 87
Dominion Ones and Twos............	6,636,400 00
Dominion Fours....	337,236 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,116,250 00
Toronto "	3,220,350 00
Halifax "	647,500 00
St. John "	1,126,000 00
Winnipeg "	170,500 00
Charlottetown "	142,500 00
Victoria "	224,000 00
Total.........	$18,872,358 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 29th February, 1896.....................................	$7,109,580 78
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000.........................	1,946,666 67
	$9,056,247 45
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $18,872,358 62..............	4,718,089 65
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures....................	$4,338,157 80
Unguaranteed Debentures..	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $18,872,358.62..............	14,154,268 96
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures..........................	$3,095,731 04

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures..............	$4,338,157 80
" Unguaranteed Debentures..................................	3,095,731 04
Total excess................................	$7,433,888 84

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1896.

37 tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of February, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits........................	266,378 34	
Malt........................	65,689 62	
Malt Liquor........................	....	
Tobacco........................	155,464 00	
Cigars........................	42,510 86	
Inspection of Petroleum........................	2,982 62	
Manufactures in Bond........................	2,637 39	
Seizures........................	1,819 22	
Other Receipts........................	2,531 37	
Total Excise Revenue........................	....	540,013 42
Culling Timber........................	....	....
Hydraulic and other Rents........................	....	21 00
Minor Public Works........................	....	....
Inspection of Weights and Measures........................	....	2,085 44
Gas Inspection........................	....	1,144 75
Electric Light Inspection........................	....	415 00
Law Stamps........................	....	768 55
Other Revenues........................	....	125 38
Grand Total Revenue........................	....	544,573 54

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1896.

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Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 29th February, 1896.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 5,150 00	2,146 82
Animals	11,328 00	2,418 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	44 835 00	12,842 32
Brass and manufactures of	26,724 00	7,597 33
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	170,530 00	18,614 94
Flour	7,101 00	1,742 55
Meal, Corn and Oat	6,665 00	1,586 37
Rice	9,476 00	5,965 99
Other Breadstuffs	14,019 00	2,977 01
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	56,288 00	16,886 45
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	3,266 00	985 22
Coal, Bituminous	157,496 00	53,911 24
Copper, manufactures of	4,423 00	990 50
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	44,516 00	10,868 13
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	399,163 00	118,913 10
Cottons, Clothing,	39,819 00	13,802 38
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	15,498 00	2,122 83
" Thread on Spools	20,883 00	5,220 75
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	66,014 00	22,067 40
Drugs and Medicines	88,212 00	21,484 31
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	37,127 00	11,216 37
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	91,662 00	25,884 80
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	77,673 00	23,292 73
All other Fancy Goods	23,313 00	6,909 44
Fish and products of	39,004 00	5,481 91
Fruits and Nuts dried	49,025 00	16,023 16
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	35,916 00	5,266 19
" All other	5,759 00	1,479 30
Furs, Manufactures of	46,292 00	7,303 50
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	32,737 00	9,815 30
" Window Glass	8,369 00	1,672 75
" Plate-Glass	3,609 00	1,223 77
" All other Manufactures of.	8,242 00	1,711 12
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	11,129 00	2,877 89
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	29,592 00	8,876 00
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver. Silk or Felt	137,620 00	41,285 86
" All other	105,262 00	31,578 70
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	43,227 00	4,599 94
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,358 00	3,300 40
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	117,788 00	34,072 87
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$101,390 00	29,190 64
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	46,042 00	15,297 86
" Stoves and Castings	13,930 00	3,629 40
" Tubing	36,577 00	9,448 87
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	151,022 00	40,639 37
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	64,106 00	16,386 60
Lead and manufactures of	9,662 00	1,963 27
Leather, all kinds	54,444 00	9,371 34
" Boots and Shoes	13,821 00	3,456 63
" All other manufactures of Leather	9,961 00	2,630 18
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	7,652 00	1,795 02
Metals and manufactures of	21,353 00	5,996 51
Musical Instruments	21,169 00	5,760 25
Oil, Mineral and Products of	59,762 00	38,263 51
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	16,874 00	3,379 60
" All other	16,147 00	3,216 21
Paints and Colours	30,841 00	3,303 45
Paper, Envelopes, &c.	71,828 00	23,518 65
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	2,234 00	781 90
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	36,744 00	12,571 09
" Butter, Cheese	2,135 00	380 97
Seeds and Roots	83,384 00	8,417 97
Silk, manufactures of	296,342 00	89,268 54
Soap, all kinds	21,023 00	5,659 50
Spices, ground and unground	7,740 00	1,352 00
Spirits, all kinds	57,275 00	137,338 95
Wines, Sparkling	8,955 00	2,270 96
" other than Sparkling	15,863 00	10,601 34
Sugar	75,052 00	15,967 60
Molasses & Syrups	30,678 00	3,247 72
Tobacco and Cigars	14,798 00	15,214 03
Vegetables	5,472 00	1,300 42
Wood, manufactures of	40,825 00	9,035 69
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	105,870 00	31,824 80
" Clothing	56,347 00	19,118 78
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	263,225 00	83,173 65
" Dress Goods	409,378 00	122,030 50
" Knitted Goods	72,315 00	28,392 37
" Shawls	2,715 00	679 50
" Yarns	8,230 00	2,466 95
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	54,188 00	19,174 75
All other Dutiable Goods	819,929 00	212,104 07
Total Dutiable Goods	5,344,408 00	1,616,637 25
" Free	2,366,050 00	
Coin and Bullion	26,845 00	
Grand Total	7,737,303 00	1,616,637 25

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 29th February, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 18,078
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	9,629
Asphaltum or Asphalt	131
Broom Corn	7,831
Coal, Anthracite	225,839
Coffee	36,025
Cotton Waste	20,223
" Raw	347,021
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	110,386
Fish and products of	42,723
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	55,371
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	5,935
Fur, skins not dressed	84,092
Grease for soap making, &c	34,395
Hides and skins	220,177
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	117,708
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	28,859
Metals, Brass and Copper	42,900
" Steel Rails for Railways	....
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	37,474
" Tin and Zinc	83,016
" Other	6,970
Oils, Vegetable	5,670
Salt	10,569
Settlers' Effects	75,087
Silk, raw	15,938
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	38,910
Tea	118,369
Tobacco Leaf	111,330
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	44,205
Wool	50,462
All other Free Goods	360,727
Total	2,366,050
Coin and Bullion	26,845
Total Free Goods	2,392,895

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 18th March, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of February, 1896.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	760,298	14,182	774,480
do Fisheries	393,703	9,229	402,932
do Forest	613,944	184	614,128
Animals and their produce	1,569,785	80,436	1,650,221
Agricultural Products	693,533	334,168	1,027,701
Manufactures	599,959	42,260	642,219
Miscellaneous Articles	11,544	7,855	19,399
Totals	4,642,766	488,314	5,131,080
Bullion	23,380		23,380
Coin		1,418,863	1,418,863
Grand Total	4,666,146	1,907,177	6,573,323

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of February, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st January, 1896	28,058,612 17	WITHDRAWALS during month	531,304 71
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	604,000 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,891 69	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 29th February, 1896	28,136,199 15
	28,667,503 86		28,667,503 86

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 29th February, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 31st January, 1896	Deposits for February, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, February, 1896.	Balance, 29th February. 1896.
	$.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	568,090 59	9,269 89	577,360 48	8,585 27	568,775 21
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	739,206 61	19,666 00	758,872 61	11,971 38	746,901 23
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	832,922 29	24,633 00	857,555 29	15,607 62	841,947 67
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	39,336 86	100 00	39,436 86	4,424 78	35,012 08
Amherst	276,419 62	4,113 00	280,532 62	4,384 00	276,148 62
Annapolis	234,596 24	2,621 00	237,217 24	1,427 19	235,790 05
Arichat	194,694 86	2,316 00	197,010 86	875 65	196,135 21
Barrington	173,978 17	330 00	174,308 17	435 00	173,873 17
Bridgewater	131,790 44	2,171 00	133,961 44	1,649 61	132,311 83
Guysboro'	107,612 66	2,235 00	109,847 66	336 92	109,510 74
Halifax	2,597,000 02	37,385 00	2,634,385 02	31,598 64	2,602,786 38
Kentville	304,685 45	4,670 00	309,355 45	3,687 49	305,667 96
Liverpool	258,499 02	3,749 00	262,248 02	7,850 00	254,398 02
Lunenburg	284,028 06	9,613 00	293,641 06	5,506 04	288,135 02
Maitland	61,587 65	1,012 00	62,599 65	492 17	62,107 48
New Glasgow	378,701 59	4,799 00	383,500 59	4,920 48	378,580 11
Parrsboro'	115,227 89	4,489 00	119,716 89	1,364 86	118,352 03
Pictou	294,784 01	1,964 00	296,748 01	2,047 85	294,700 16
Port Hood	119,272 51	673 00	119,945 51	1,449 87	118,495 64
Shelburne	118,429 07	1,300 00	119,729 07	887 47	118,841 60
Sherbrooke	68,950 80	2,100 00	71,050 80	2,741 06	68,309 74
Wallace	71,220 84	886 00	72,106 84	1,688 00	70,418 84
Weymouth	102,352 87	763 00	103,115 87	225 72	102,890 15
Yarmouth	626,463 80	8,364 20	634,828 00	6,765 47	628,062 53
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	272,059 43	2,775 00	274,834 43	1,546 01	273,288 42
Dalhousie	382,219 77	2,746 00	384,965 77	1,252 44	383,713 33
Fredericton	655,507 68	8,282 00	663,789 68	4,303 65	659,486 03
Newcastle	234,466 46	1,502 00	235,968 46	3,816 64	232,151 82
St. Andrews	289,124 60	787 00	289,911 60	1,332 00	288,579 60
St. John	4,098,418 70	43,271 00	4,141,689 70	37,848 62	4,103,841 08
Woodstock	493,931 65	10,294 00	504,225 65	7,595 18	496,630 47
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,819,853 42	18,819 00	1,838,672 42	27,170 03	1,811,502 39
Summerside	318,391 61	3,225 00	321,616 61	3,021 06	318,595 55
Total	17,263,825 24	240,923 09	17,504,748 33	208,808 17	17,295,940 16

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 29TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86					9,463,092 46	180,000 00	22,943 53	9,759,377 85
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00						4,926,009 06	83,000 00	217,703 56	5,226,712 62
Total	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86					14,389,101 52	263,000 00	240,647 09	14,986,090 47

ASSETS.

——	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,419,604 32		1,614,853 68	3,424,055 68	1,065,650 64	180,000 00		* 703,032 02	10,907,196 34
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec		2,384,306 10	82,500 00	290,420 09	1,672,703 35	928,660 30	83,000 00	66,279 00	105,092 70	5,612,961 54
Total	1,500,000 00	4,803,910 42	82,500 00	1,905,273 77	5,096,759 03	1,994,310 94	263,000 00	66,679 00	808,124 72	16,520,157 88

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 6th March, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058).	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act.	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 20th February, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

34-11

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st MARCH, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Auburndale	Lunenburg	Lunenburg N.S.	Simon T. Beck.
Boothville	Egremont	Grey, S.R. O.	Mrs. Mary A. Booth.
Greenwood		Yale B.C.	Robert Wood.
Hague	Sec. 6, Tp. 41, R. 3, W. of 3rd M.	Sask.	George Lovell.
Kedron	Cardwell	King's N.B.	Saml. T. Morton.
Kleczkowski	Sec. 12, Tp. 15, R. 12, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	Chas. Ecarnot.
Lac Chapleau	Sec. 2, Tp. 15, R. 11, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	Louis E. Simonin.
Lefaive's Corners	Tiny	Simcoe, E. R. O.	John J. Rowat.
Liskeard	Dymond	Nipissing O.	R. West.
Louise Bridge	——— Tp. 11, R. 3, E. of 1st M.	Provencher M.	H. M. Harris.
Main Stream	Brighton	Carleton N.B.	B. N. Shaw.
Myrtle Station	Whitby	Ontario, S. R. O.	Wm. G. Armour.
a Pape Avenue (branch office)	City of Toronto	York, E. R. O.	W. H. Morgan.
Piper Glen	Egypt	Inverness N.S.	John Stewart.
Pollet's Cove		Inverness N.S.	John Timmons.
Quatsino		Vancouver B.C.	F. Nordstrom,
Sechelt		New Westminster B.C.	H. Whitaker.
Silver Beach	Grands Falls	Victoria N.B.	Ezekiel Rideout.
West Alba		Inverness N.S.	Dan. Kennedy.

a 15th February.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Kettle River	District of Yale, B.C.	to Carson.
Livingstone	Alta	to Gillingham.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Desford	County of	Selkirk, M.
Leslie	do	York, E. R., O., 15th February.
Robillard	do	Russell, O., 10th February.
Upper Sackville	do	Halifax, N. S.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

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SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors ; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Oil Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present Session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of its works.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.

Dated 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said company by extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

MACDONNELL & FARRELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Kingston, 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, with power to (*a.*) Carry on the business of exploring for, mining, or otherwise acquiring iron, nickel, copper, and other metals, materials, minerals and ores ; (*b.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores ; (*c.*) To carry on the business generally of smelting metals, minerals and ores, and to manufacture the same, and of manufacturing therefrom as well as in combination with other metals, minerals and ores, substances and materials, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom, including iron, steel and nickel of all kinds and descriptions and all forms ; (*d.*) To carry on the business of rolling mills, and the manufacture of iron and steel rails and all kinds and classes of muck bar and refined rolled bar-iron, Bessemer and other kinds and descriptions of steel ; (*e.*) To manufacture charcoal, coke and other fuel requisites for the said business ; (*f.*) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such real and personal property, easements, premises, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges or other rights necessary or convenient for the business or operations of the company ; (*g.*) To erect and establish works, mills, factories, warehouses and other buildings, and to operate the same ; (*h.*) To construct tramways and to operate the same by steam, electricity or other motive power ; (*i.*) To build, acquire, charter or lease steam and other vessels, boats, piers and wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, aqueducts, dams, water power, roads, and other works in connection with the works of the company, or which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the business of the company, and, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at a general meeting to be duly called for considering the subject,

to aid, by way of bonus or otherwise, the construction or maintenance of any of the same or any railways that may serve or promote the company or its interests; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire such articles of merchandise as may be deemed necessary for the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same and any property not further required for the business of the company; (*k.*) To issue paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company for real or personal property, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges, or other rights which may be deemed suitable or necessary for the purposes of the company; (*l.*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise in whole or in part the business, franchises, shares, or other securities, rights, powers or privileges and assets or any of them of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in paid-up or partly paid-up capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not, or wholly or partly in debentures of the company as may be agreed upon. The capital stock to be one million dollars in ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The applicants are John H. Tilden, John Milne, A. T. Wood, William Southam, R. R. Morgan, A. E. Jarvis, George Hope, Cyrus E. Birge, A. Turner, D. Newton and A. B. Osborne, all of Hamilton, Ontario, the first eight are to be the provisional directors of the company.

STAUNTON & O'HEIR,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Hamilton, the 15th February, 1896. 34–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the present session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 66, entitled "An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company," by striking out that part of section 10 of the said Act which declares that the said Act shall not come into force unless and until the Company have satisfied the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged the debts referred to in said section 10; and providing in lieu thereof that the Company may deposit with the Bank of Hamilton or some other institution or person a sufficient sum to discharge the said debts, and for other purposes.

E. D. CAHILL, secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.
Dated the 6th February, A.D. 1896. 32–

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are:—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher; James Ross, of Montreal, civil engineer; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronto, physician; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31–11

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Roche Percée Coal Company" (Limited)."

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, iron masters, manufacturers of brick, pipes and tiles, and of miners and engineers in all their respective branches in the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To search for, mine, work, raise, sell and deal in coal, coke, iron and other metals, and to manufacture brick, pipes, tiles and terra cotta goods of all kinds, and all other articles manufactured from clay;

(*c.*) To construct and maintain tramways, roads, warehouses and other buildings and works necessary or requisite for the purposes or interests of the company;

(*d.*) To buy and sell coal, brick, tiles, pipes and general merchandise;

(*e.*) To purchase or lease any lands or tenements usual or necessary for the purposes of the company, and at discretion to sell, improve, mine and develop, lease or mortgage, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the company, and to take mortgages or charges on real or personal property in connection with the business of the company;

(*f.*) To provide facilities for receiving, loading, unloading and storing of coal, clay, brick, pipes, tiles and the products of either coal or clay;

(*g.*) To purchase or dispose of stock or debentures from or to any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

(*h.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration and on such terms as the company may think fit;

(*i.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is ninety thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be nine hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Howard Edwin Mitchell, Esquire, Charles Henry Cordingley, accountant, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solicitor, Clifford Bannister Deacon, accountant, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; and Robert Rogers, of the Village of Clearwater, in the said Province of Manitoba, merchant; of whom the said Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour and Clifford Bannister Deacon, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 17th day of March, A.D. 1896. 38-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company will be "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, to acquire certain patents of invention issued by the Dominion of Canada, covering machinery used in the manufacturing of cigars, and particularly to acquire patents of invention for what is known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine"; to carry on the manufacture of cigars by means of the said machine under said patents of invention, or such other machines as may be hereafter patented or acquired, and generally to deal in machinery for the manufacture of cigars, and to manufacture and carry on the business of manufacturing cigars, and to enter into agreements of lease or hire with other parties, persons and corporations, for the leasing of the said patented machine, known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine".

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock is two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand two hundred and fifty, of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—The Honourable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, of the City of Quebec, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec; The Honourable Pierre Garneau, of the City and District of Quebec, member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec; Peter Alexander Peterson, of the City and District of Montreal, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Henry Hogan, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City and District of Montreal, Queen's Counsel, and Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, of the City of Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, gentleman, the majority of whom are British subjects, and all of whom will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 19th March, 1896. 38-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to encourage arts such as paintings, drawings, and other objects of arts produced by the work of its members or published by the society or under its direction by drawings or distributions of lots and prizes.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and the chief seat of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. That the names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James Isaac Bogue, accountant, Hugh Dolan, merchant, Ernest Felley, merchant, Henry Bogue, real estate agent, and Nestor Henri Thibault, lumber merchant, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 11th March, 1896. 37-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—(*a.*) To carry on a general laundry business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) To manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of wearing apparel; (*c.*) To carry on the business of dyers and scourers; *d.*) To furnish offices, places of business, public institutions and private residences in the different provinces of Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is the City of Montreal.

4. The proposed amount of its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be six hundred and twenty-five of the par value of forty dollars each.

6. The applicants are Sévérin Lachapelle, doctor of medicine and member of the House of Commons of Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, doctor of medicine, Adhémar Delorme, merchant, Emile Joseph Hébert, clerk, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notary public, all of the Town of St. Henri, in the Province of Quebec; Lionel John Smith, merchant, John Edward Schultze, merchant, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturer, James Dyer Miller, trader, all of the City of Montreal, in said province, and Jeffrey Gordon Brock, steamship agent, of the Town of Lachine, in said province; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BUSTEED & LANE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 5th March, 1896. 36-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The International Assembly" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are as follows :—

(*a*.) To establish and conduct a school or college for the teaching of the liberal arts, science, literature and religion ;

(*b*.) To promote the diffusion of knowledge and religion by means of courses of lectures on the aforesaid subjects ;

(*c*.) To publish and sell works and lectures on the aforesaid subjects ;

(*d*.) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes aforesaid.

3. The proposed chief place of business of the company is the unincorporated Village of Crystal Beach, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed capital stock is $3,000, in three hundred shares of $10 each.

5. The following are the names, addresses and calling of the applicants :—Thomas Snyder, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, doctor of divinity ; Jacob Emil Klotz, of the Village of Preston, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; Sinclair Holden Glasgow, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, physician ; John Evangelist Rebstock, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, real estate agent, and Frederick McLellan DeCue, of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, real estate agent.

6. The following are the provisional directors of the proposed company :—The said Thomas Snyder, Jacob Emil Klotz, Sinclair Holden Glasgow, John Evangelist Rebstock and Frederick McLellan DeCue.

RAYMOND & COHOE,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Welland, this 2nd day of March, 1896.

36-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Distributing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a*.) The distributing and delivery of newspapers, periodicals, circulars and other reading matter, together with samples, parcels and other goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions throughout the cities, towns and other parts of the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b*.) The carrying on of a special messenger service for the delivery of messages.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $5,000.

5. The number of shares is to be one hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $50.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Arthur William Lee, manufacturer, Herbert Blake Andrews, accountant, Charles Cecil Sheriff, manufacturer, James Russell Lovett Starr, barrister, and John Henderson Goodall, distributor, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York ; of whom the said Arthur William Lee, Herbert Blake Andrews, Charles Cecil Sheriff, James Russell Lovett Starr, and John Henderson Goodall are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

THORNE, WARREN & STARR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of February, A.D. 1896.

35-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase or otherwise all patents for new and useful improvements in car axle lubricators of which Arthur W. Wright, of Detroit, is the inventor, to manufacture and sell said improvements, to sell or otherwise dispose of the right to manufacture and sell said improvements, and to do all other things necessary for carrying out the objects above mentioned.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be $50,000, and the number of shares to be 5,000 of $10 each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Bell Wright, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, physician ; William Woollatt, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, general superintendent ; Erie Emma Wright, spinster, Annie Frances Wright, spinster, and Julia Elizabeth Wright, spinster, all of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

6. All of the said applicants are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING, WIGLE & RODD,
Solicitors for applicants.

34-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow—Henry F. MacCarthy, druggist, Albert Hudson, agent, John T. Kidd, physician, Thomas Payment, druggist, Frederick W. Bindon, agent, John G. Scott, physician, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario ; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1896. 33-1 35-5

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follows :—

(*a.*) To purchase and take over the business at present carried on by the firm of J. & H. Taylor, in the City of Montreal, as iron merchants and manufacturers;

(*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of mechinery, railway supplies, and generally to carry on the business of dealers in iron, steel and other metals;

(*c.*) To obtain, hold, operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade-marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same;

(*d.*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same;

(*e.*) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes of the said company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), divided into six hundred (600) shares of fifty dollars ($50) each.

5. The names in full, addresses and callings of the applicants are as follow :—John Mitford Taylor, of the City of Montreal, engineer; George A. McLean, of the City of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, manufacturer; Robert Cowans, manufacturer, William Currie, merchant, and Theodore Charles Haynes, salesman, of the City of Montreal, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 17th February, 1896. 34-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Beaver Bag Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the carrying on in all its branches of the manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description, the manufacture of, calendering, and dealing in jute and cotton cloths, twines and all products thereof; the printing, stamping and otherwise completing the same; the acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the capital stock of said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Edward Kirk Greene, jr., merchant, John Leckie Galletti, merchant, Charles Cushing, Notary, John Edgar, merchant, and Eben McAdam, clerk, all of the said City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

7. That the said Edward Kirk Greene, jr., John Leckie Galletti and Charles Cushing, are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

LAFLEUR & MACDOUGALL,
34-7 Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Carsley Sons & Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.

3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31-5 36-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are to acquire and carry on the business now carried on by The W. R. Gardner Tool Co., at Brockville, Ontario; and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in edged tools, saws, hammers, and implements of all kind for working in wood, iron, brass, and other metals and materials; and to acquire and hold lands and premises for the purposes of mills, factories, shops and buildings in which to carry on the manufacture of the said articles and the said business; and to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or otherwise, water power privileges for the development of the necessary power for the said manufacturing business.

3. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, and in the Town of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, and its chief place of business is to be at the said Town of Brockville.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $100,000, composed of one thousand shares of the value of $100 each.

5. The names in full, and addresses of each of the said applicants are as follow :—William Reid Gardner, manufacturer, and William McLeod Gardner, manufacturer, both of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, and Province of Ontario; John Murphy, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, dry goods merchant; John Adams Bangs, of

the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, banker, and Robert H. Cramm, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, contractor.

6. The said William Reid Gardner, William McLeod Gardner, John Murphy, John Adams Bangs and Robert H. Cramm are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HUTCHESON & FISHER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Brockville, this 7th day of February, A.D. 1896. 33-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY-LAW No. 1.

IT is ordained by this By-law of the shareholders of the Pontiac Telephone Company (Limited), in session assembled this 20th day of February, 1896:

Whereas this board is of opinion that in the interest of the shareholders of this company, it is desirable to have three Directors only, therefore be it resolved, that in future there shall be three Directors, who will be invested with the power of management of all matters connected with this company's affairs, as soon as this By-law is approved of by the Honourable the Secretary of State and published in the *Canada Gazette.*

W. H. GAUTHIER, M.D.,
Chairman of the meeting.

Attested by
JOHN HONAN,
Secretary-treasurer. 38-3

THE CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).

(Canadian Company.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the head office of the company, No. 18 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday, 25th day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, to receive a statement of the affairs of the company for the year ending 31st December last past, to receive and consider the schedule prepared in terms of section 12 of the Act of incorporation, to elect directors, and for other business.

The transfer books of the company will be closed from Wednesday, 11th March, until Wednesday, 25th March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
F. C. CAMPBELL,
Secretary-treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, this 18th day of February, 1896.
34-1 37-2

NOTICE is hereby given in conformity with statute, that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Central Counties Railway Company, for the election of directors, and other general purposes, will be held at 110 Wellington Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the first day of April next, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

R. H. DALE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 12th March, 1896. 37-2

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the stockholders of La Banque du Peuple will be held at the office of the Bank, St. James Street, on Monday, the 23rd day of March next, at 3 o'clock p.m., in conformity with the 16th and 17th clauses of the Act of incorporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. RICHER,
Asst. cashier.

Montreal, 19th February, 1896. 34-5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of The Canada Atlantic Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, on the 23rd day of March, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing by-laws :—

1. To authorize the board of directors to fix and regulate the tariff of tolls for the conveyance of freight and passengers ;

2. To pass by-laws, rules and regulations regulating and providing for all or any of the matters which the company have the power to regulate by by-law under The Railway Act, and the special Acts relating to the company.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary-treasurer.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1896. 34-5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special genera meeting of The Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, on the 23rd day of March, 1896, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing by-laws :—

1. To authorize the board of directors to fix and regulate the tariff of tolls for the conveyance of freight and passengers ;

2. To pass by-laws, rules and regulations regulating and providing for all or any of the matters which the company have the power to regulate by by-law under The Railway Act, and the special Acts relating to the company.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Dated this 20th day of February, 1896. 34-5

NOTICE.—The Municipality of the Corporation of Delta, in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster, in said Province, plans showing certain dyking works, contemplated to be constructed within the said Municipality in pursuance of the "Municipal Act 1892," and amending Acts of the aforesaid Province, including the construction of dams across Crescent Slough and Chilocthan Slough situate within the said Municipality as shown upon the said plans, and also has deposited with such Minister and with such Registrar, a description of the proposed site, in which such works are to be placed.

The said Corporation will apply to the Governor General in Council, immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plans and site and the construction of the said works accordingly.

CORBOULD & McCALL,
Solicitors for the said Municipality.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1896. 36-5

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend of twenty shillings per share will be paid on the 4th April next to the proprietors of shares registered in the colonies, making, with the dividend paid in October, a distribution of 4 per cent for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

The dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the 4th day of April, 1896, to be fixed by the managers.

No transfers can be made between the 20th inst. and the 4th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

No. 3, Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, London, E.C.
3rd March, 1896. 36-4

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1896, 10 A.M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of general business.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Montreal, 12th March, 1896. 37–5

THE LAKE MANITOBA RAILWAY AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held at the Grand Central Hotel, in the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in the Province of Manitoba, at noon on Tuesday, the 7th day of April, 1896, to authorize the directors of the company to issue bonds under the provisions of the Acts in that behalf, and to approve of certain financial arrangements, contracts and agreements that have been entered into, and generally to take such steps as may seem best for the interests of the company's undertaking.

By order,

CHARLES E. L. PORTEOUS,
Secretary-treasurer.

Dated this 21st day of February, 1896. 35–4

THE MOLSONS BANK.

Dividend No. 81.

NOTICE.—The shareholders of the Molsons Bank are hereby notified that a dividend of four per cent upon the capital stock has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches, on and after the 1st day of April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
General manager.

Montreal, 26th February, 1896. 35–4

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

Ottawa, 13 mars 1896.

Joseph-Adolphe Renaud, de la ville de Joliette, dans la province de Québec, avocat ; Conseil de la Reine.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[763]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 2e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu ce jour, à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver le règlement ci-joint, des Commissaires du Havre de Québec, passé à une réunion tenue le 11e jour d'octobre 1895, concernant le mouillage des navires dans et passant dans une partie du havre de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

COMMISSION DU HAVRE DE QUÉBEC.

A une assemblée hebdomadaire des Commissaires du Havre de Québec, tenue à leur bureau, en la Basse-Ville de la cité de Québec, étant leur lieu ordinaire de réunion, vendredi, le onzième jour d'octobre, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quinze, à 3 heures p.m., à laquelle assemblée étaient présents les commissaires suivants, savoir :—

Edmond Giroux, écuyer, président, Robert H. Smith, écuyer, Julien Chabot, écuyer, Félix Carbray, écuyer, M.P.P., William Rae, écuyer, Richard R. Dobell, écuyer, Arthur J. Turcotte, écuyer, M.P.P., et Victor Chateauvert, écuyer, M.P.P., formant un quorum des dits Commissaires du Havre de Québec, le règlement suivant concernant les vaisseaux mouillant dans, et passant par une partie du havre de Québec, fut lu pour la première fois, et à une assemblée hebdomadaire subséquente des dits Commissaires du Havre, tenue au même endroit vendredi, le 25e jour du dit mois d'octobre de la même année, à laquelle assemblée étaient présents les commissaires suivants formant un quorum, savoir : Edmond Giroux, écuyer, président, Julien Chabot, écuyer, William Rae, écuyer, Victor Chateauvert, écuyer, M.P.P., Félix Carbray, écuyer, M.P.P., Arthur J. Turcotte, écuyer, M P.P., et l'Honorable John Sharples, M.C.L., le dit règlement ci-dessous fut lu pour la deuxième et dernière fois et adopté, ayant été publié depuis sa première lecture, deux fois en langue anglaise dans le *Morning Chronicle*, et deux fois en langue française dans le *Courrier du Canada*, deux papiers-nouvelles publiés à Québec :—

Attendu qu'il est nécessaire, afin d'établir un bon service de passage d'eau entre Québec et Lévis, qu'un règlement soit passé défendant aux vaisseaux de jeter l'ancre dans la ligne régulière du passage d'eau, et les obligeant, en passant par une certaine partie du havre, de se tenir à une certaine distance de la devanture des quais, il est par le présent ordonné et statué par les Commissaires du Havre de Québec, comme suit :

Règlement concernant les vaisseaux mouillant dans et passant par une partie du havre de Québec.

1. Nul vaisseau ne jettera l'ancre dans cette partie du havre de Québec bornée au nord par une ligne tirée de l'angle sud-est du quai appartenant à la succession de feu James Gibb, communément appelée Quai de Crawford, jusqu'à l'angle du quai appartenant à la succession Lagueux communément appelé Quai de Barra, Lévis, et au sud par une ligne tirée du centre de la Salle du Marché Champlain jusqu'à l'angle nord-ouest du quai appartenant à la succession de feu D. D. Young communément appelé Quai de Simpson, Lévis, étant une distance d'environ quatre cents verges, mesure anglaise, ou un cinquième d'un mille marin.

2. Tous les vapeurs, et tous les vaisseaux à voiles à la remorque, en descendant ou remontant dans le havre sur le côté nord (ou de Québec) du fleuve, tant qu'ils seront entre la Chapelle des Marins et l'entrée des bassins Louise, se tiendront à une demi-encâblure au moins de la devanture des quais.

3. Le capitaine, propriétaire ou pilote en charge d'un vaisseau, ou toute personne que ce soit, qui enfreindra le présent règlement, encourra pour charge infraction, une amende n'excédant pas quarante ($40) piastres.

EDMOND GIROUX,
Président.
JAS. WOOD,
Secrétaire-trésorier

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[458]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 11e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

SUR un rapport, daté le 27 de janvier 1896, du Ministre de l'Intérieur, soumettant qu'en vertu de l'autorité d'un arrêté en conseil daté le 2[illegible]e jour de décembre 1895, il a été délivré nn bail de certains terrains pour des fins de pâturage dans le township 9, rang 14 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, en faveur de la Boyd Ranching Company, de Carberry, Manitoba.

Le Ministre dit que la compagnie désire maintenant acheter les terrains suivants qui sont situés dans leur tenure, à l'exception de quarante acres sis en dehors du mais adjacent au terrain affermé :—La moitié ouest de la section 4, le quart nord-ouest et la moitié nord du quart sud-ouest de la section 15, la section 16, la section 17, les subdivisions légales 8 et 9 de la section 18, et la subdivision légale 1 de la section 21, tous dans le township 9, rang 14 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, contenant une étendue de 1,960 acres, plus ou moins.

Le Ministre dit de plus, que suivant les rapports de l'arpenteur, le terrain demandé par la compagnie se compose de côteaux de sable et de bois épars. La Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique qui avait droit de recevoir les sections impaires dans la région en question comme partie de leur subvention en terres, refuse de les accepter. Outre l'infériorité du sol, la position du terrain n'est pas aussi favorable que quelques-unes des terres qui sont aujourd'hui vendues à des locataires au taux de $1.25 l'acre, en vertu d'un arrêté en conseil daté le 22 d'avril 1893.

Le Ministre est d'opinion que l'intérêt public ne serait pas lésé si l'on accédait à la demande de la Boyd Ranching Company, et il recommande que le terrain demandé lui soit vendu au taux de $1.25 l'acre.

Le Comité soumet ce qui précède à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 18e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver le tarif ci-joint des péages que la Compagnie d'amélioration du haut de l'Ottawa, se propose de prélever pendant la saison de 1896, pour l'usage de ses travaux.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

Péages que La Compagnie d'amélioration du Haut de l'Ottawa prélèvera pendant la saison de 1896.

PÉAGES.	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.	
Par l'estacade des Quinze—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2	cts.
Par l'estacade des Joachims—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1½	"
Par l'estacade de Fort William—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	¼	"
Par l'estacade des Allumettes—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1	"
Par l'estacade du chenal des Melons—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	⅕	"
Par l'estacade de Quio—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3½	cts.
Par l'estacade de la Baie de Thompson—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	4½	"
Par l'estacade d'assortiment de la Chaudière—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1¼	"
Par les estacades depuis la tête des rapides Deschênes (côté nord) jusqu'à la tête de la glissoire de Hull—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1	"
Par l'estacade au pied de la glissoire de Hull—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5½	"

Les péages sur le bois autre que les billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous, passant par les estacades ci-dessus, seront :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots.

TARIF DES CONTRIBUTIONS AUX FRAIS DE SERVICE DES ESTACADES.

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.	
Par l'estacade Des Joachims, y compris flottage sur la rivière Creuse—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2½	cts.
Par l'estacade de Fort William—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3	"
Par l'estacade des Allumettes, y compris flottage sur les lacs des Allumettes—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2½	"
Par l'estacade du chenal des Melons, y compris flottage sur le lac Coulonge—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1½	"
Par l'estacade des Chenaux, y compris flottage dans le chenal du Calumet—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10	"
Par l'estacade de Quio, y compris flottage sur les lacs des Chats et Deschênes—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10	"
Par l'estacade de la Baie de Thompson—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5	"
Par l'estacade d'assortiment de la Chaudière—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5	"
Par les estacades depuis la tête des rapides Deschênes (côté nord) jusqu'à la tête de la glissoire de Hull—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10	"

Le tarif des contributions aux frais de service, imposable sur le bois autre que les billots de 17 pieds et au-dessous, passant par les estacades ci-dessus, sera comme suit :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots

TARIF DU REMORQUAGE.

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.	
De l'estacade Des Joachims à Fort William—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	9	cts.
De Schyan à l'estacade de Fort William—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6	"
De l'estacade de Fort William à Pembroke—		
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	4½	"

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.
De Petewawa aux rapides des Allumettes— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6¾cts.
De l'estacade de Fort William aux rapides des Allumettes— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6 "
De Pembroke aux rapides des Allumettes— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3¼ "
De l'estacade des Allumettes aux rapides de Paquette— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5 "
De l'estacade du chenal des Melons à LaPasse— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3 "
De l'estacade des Chenaux à Braeside— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5 "
De l'estacade des Chenaux à Arnprior ou rapides des Chats— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	8 "
De Bonnechère à Arnprior— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6 "
De Bonnechère aux rapides des Chats— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	8 "
De Arnprior aux rapides des Chats— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2½ "
De l'estacade de Quio, île de Mohr et baie de Buckam à Aylmer ou rapides Deschênes— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	9 "
De l'estacade de Quio à la baie de Buckam— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2¾ "
De l'estacade de Quio à l'estacade de l'île de Mohr— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1⅘ "

Sur les étendues d'eau qui précèdent, les taux de remorquage pour le bois autre que les billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous, seront comme suit :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots.

REMORQUAGE DE TRAINS DE BOIS.

	Par coupon.
Des Joachims aux Narrows	65 cts.
Des Narrows aux rapides des Allumettes	35 "
De Petewawa aux rapides des Allumettes	40 "
De l'estacade des Allumettes aux rapides de Paquette	40 "
De la tête du lac Coulonge à LaPasse	40 "
De LaPasse à Bryson	30 "
De l'estacade des Chenaux aux rapides des Chats	60 "
De Bonnechère aux rapides des Chats	50 "
De Arnprior aux rapides des Chats	25 "
De l'estacade de Quio aux rapides Deschênes	75 "

Remorquage par heure, là où il n'y a pas de taux spécifique par pièce ou par coupon :—

	Par heure.
Vapeurs :—Hamilton, G. B. Green, E. H. Bronson, Alex. Fraser, C. B. Powell, J. L. Murphy et Albert	$ 6 00
Vapeurs :—Hiram Robinson et Pembroke	5 00
Vapeur G. B. Pattee	2 00
Vapeur Samson	1 00

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 21e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du deuxième article de "l'Acte d'inspection générale," et des actes qui le modifient, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil daté le 12 d'avril 1886, constituant le comté d'Hochelaga en une division pour y faire exécuter les dispositions du dit acte concernant l'inspection du cuir et des peaux crues, soit cancellé, et que le dit comté d'Hochelaga, dans la province de Québec, soit ajouté à la cité de Montréal, pour les fins d'inspection du cuir et des peaux en vertu du dit acte.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 21e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 21e article du chapitre 72 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'accorder permission de changer le nom du vapeur "South Eastern" de Montréal, en celui de "International."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE

1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
21 mars 1896.

O. G. 18.

MILICE ACTIVE.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

CAVALERIE.

8E "PRINCESS LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS."—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Charles St. Clair Skinner ayant quitté les limites, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CANADIAN HUSSARS.—Est nommé 2nd Lieutenant, provisoirement : Alfred Francis Ashmead, gentilhomme, *vice* Sutton, transféré.

ARTILLERIE ROYALE CANADIENNE.

Le grade honoraire de major, à compter du 19 de mars 1896, est accordé au Quartier-maître et Capitaine honoraire W. E. Imlah, en vertu du paragraphe 94, R. et O., 1887.

Est nommé capitaine, à compter du 5 de février 1896 : Le Lieutenant et Capitaine titulaire Thomas Benson, *vice* Rutherford, promu.

ARTILLERIE CANADIENNE.

5E BATTERIE DE CAMPAGNE "KINGSTON."—Est nommé chirurgien : David Cunningham, écuyer, M.D., *vice* Saunders, décédé.

1ER RÉGIMENT "HALIFAX."—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire William H. Hattie de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : George William Cogswell Hensley, gentilhomme, *vice* Hattie, qui s'est retiré.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

RÉGIMENT ROYAL D'INFANTERIE CANADIENNE.—Le nom du Lieutenant D'Arcy H. MacMahon est par le présent rayé de la liste des officiers de la Milice Active qui ont eu la permission de retenir leur grade en retraite.

2E BATAILLON "QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Duncan Stewart Storey, gentilhomme, *vice* White, promu.

7E BATAILLON "FUSILIERS."—Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant Peter Jamison Watt, pour compléter l'effectif.

9e bataillon de Carabiniers "Voltigeurs de Québec."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : George Belleau, gentilhomme, *vice* Hardy, qui s'est retiré.

12e bataillon "York Rangers."—Compagnie No. 6.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire E. J. Fawke ayant négligé de passer l'examen voulu, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

15e bataillon "Argyle Light Infantry."—Il est permis à l'Aide-chirurgien Edgar Mason Cook de résigner sa commission.

22e bataillon "Carabiniers d'Oxford."—Compagnie No. 1.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : William Frederick Mackay, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

25e bataillon d'infanterie "Elgin."—Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement : William John Lindsay, George Chauncey Smith and Maxwell A. Richardson, gentilshommes, pour compléter l'effectif.

26e bataillon d'infanterie légère "Middlesex."—Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Wilford Daniel Whitehead, gentilhomme, *vice* Collins, qui s'est retiré.

30e bataillon de Carabiniers "Wellington."—Compagnie No. 4.—Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant David Munro Broadfoot, *vice* Moir, promu.

Compagnie No. 7.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant provisoirement : Le Sergent James Justice, pour compléter l'effectif.

32e bataillon d'infanterie "Bruce."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, à compter du 6 mars 1896 : Le Sergent George Henry Sherman, *vice* Douglass, promu.

43e bataillon de Carabiniers "Ottawa et Carleton."—Compagnie No. 2.—Il est permis au Capitaine Robert G. Nesbitt de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé capitaine : Le Lieutenant Richard Alexis Helmer, *vice* Nesbitt, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Albert Edward Matthews, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

47e bataillon d'infanterie "Frontenac."—Est nommé aide-chirurgien : Chester L. Curtis, écuyer, M.D., pour compléter l'effectif.

48e bataillon "Highlanders."—Il est permis au Lieutenant Charles A. H. Maclean de se retirer de la Milice Active, vu sa nomination au 2nd bataillon de Sa Majesté, les "Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

Est nommé lieutenant : Le 2nd Lieutenant Charles James Catto, *vice* Maclean, qui s'est retiré.

54e bataillon d'infanterie "Richmond." — Le grade de lieutenant-colonel est accordé au Major Edward S. Bernard de la liste des retraités en vertu du paragraphe 89 (z) R. et O., 1887.

Il est permis au Chirurgien J. E. Tomkins de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé chirurgien : Louis Francis Mackenzie, écuyer, M.D., *vice* Tomkins, qui s'est retiré.

57e bataillon d'infanterie, "Peterborough Rangers."—Il est permis au Capitaine George A. Schofield de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé capitaine : Le Lieutenant Edward B. Clegg, *vice* Schofield, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé lieutenant : Le 2nd Lieutenant Vernon Clare McGill, *vice* Hayes, promu.

72e bataillon d'infanterie "2nd Annapolis."—Compagnie No. 5.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant John E. Leckie de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Le Sergent Henry Walter McNeil, *vice* Leckie, qui s'est retiré.

85e bataillon d'infanterie.—Compagnie No. 3.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Aristide Beaugrand *dit* Champagne ayant négligé de passer l'examen voulu, son nom est rayé du cadre des Officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Ulric Brosseau, gentilhomme, *vice* Beaugrand dit Champagne, qui s'est retiré.

88e bataillon d'infanterie "Kamouraska et Charlevoix."—Compagnie No. 5.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Edgar Bélanger ayant négligé de passer l'examen voulu, son nom est rayé du cadre des Officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Le Sergent A. Roy, *vice* Bélanger, qui s'est retiré.

CERTIFICATS ACCORDÉS.

Grade, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Degré.	Moyenne de points obtenus.		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Percentage moyen.
Capit. Matthew F. Muir, 38e Bn.	1	Sp	A	75½	65	70
Lieut. D. C. Petrie, 32e do	1	A	A	78½	74	76
2nd Lt. F. O. Burgess, 22e do	1	A	A	71½	71½	71½

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, Lieut-Colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Ottawa.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation Alexander Gartshore, fondeur de fer ; James Thomson, fondeur de fer ; James Graham Allan, teneur de livres ; William James Thomson, teneur de livres, tous de la cité de Hamilton, dans la province d'Ontario ; William Moir Gartshore, fondeur de fer, de la cité de London, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes : Faire les opérations de fondeurs de fer, sous le nom de "The Gartshore-Thompson Pipe and Foundry Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
38-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 11e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation William Henry Croft, commis-voyageur, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario David Brown, manufacturier, de la ville de Paris, dans la dite province d'Ontario, William Albert Wilkes, commis-voyageur, de la dite cité de Toronto ; John Allan, de Paris susdit, manufacturier, Annie Louisa Wilkes, épouse du dit William Albert Wilkes, et James Camelford, manufacturier, tous deux de Paris susdit, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des hamacs et d'autres articles tissés, sous le nom de "Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de six mille piastres, divisé en cent vingt actions de cinquante piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
38-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, et la cité de Hull, dans la province de Québec, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, confirmés par un arrêté en conseil du 17e jour de mars 1892, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit ; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe "Soumission pour le passage d'eau d'Ottawa et Hull."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre,

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 16 mars 1896. 38–3

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre Montebello, dans la province de Québec, et Alfred, dans la province d'Ontario, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et du maître de poste à Montebello.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit ; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe "Soumission pour le passage d'eau de Montebello."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre,

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 16 mars 1896. 38-3

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre Buckingham, dans la province de Québec, et Cumberland, dans la province d'Ontario, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et des maîtres de poste à Buckingham et à Cumberland.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit ; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe "Soumission pour le passage d'eau de Buckingham et Cumberland."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre, WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 16 mars 1896. 38–3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 3 de 1896.

. AMÉLIORATION AU PHARE DE CAP GASPÉ.

La cheminée sur le côté nord-est du phare du Cap Gaspé, dans le golfe Saint-Laurent, qui obstruait le feu, a été transportée sur le côté de la bâtisse faisant face à la terre. Le feu est donc visible de tous les points d'approche de la mer.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 1163 et 1621, et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens, No. 509.

II. CHANGEMENT DANS LA HAUTEUR DE L'ARRIÈRE-FEU D'ALIGNEMENT DU CAP CHARLES.

Dans le cours de la dernière saison, le mât d'où était exhibé un feu de fanal, formant l'arrière-feu d'alignement au Cap Charles, dans le chenal des navires du fleuve Saint-Laurent entre Québec et Montréal, a été remplacé par un nouveau mât 40 pieds de hauteur, ou dix pieds plus haut que celui autrefois en usage. Le feu se trouve donc à 120 pieds au lieu de 110 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux.

Cet avis affecte la carte de l'Amirauté No. 2830 A. et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens No. 692.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 5 mars 1896.

☞Tous les relèvements, à moins d'avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides à la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada." 38–3

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre Nipissing, dans la province d'Ontario, et Pontiac, dans la province de Québec, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, ou du maître de poste à Mattawa.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit ; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année. Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe "Soumission pour le passage d'eau de Nipissing et Pontiac."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre,

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 12 mars 1896.

37–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 7e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin et Edmund Arthur Robert, tous marchands de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Manufacturer des couvertures, des lainages et des tissus de jute et de coton, des hardes, vêtements et chaussures et autres fabriques textiles, et en faire le commerce ; (*b.*) Construire, acquérir, louer et posséder des moulins et fabriques, et acquérir et posséder par bail ou achat des privilèges de pouvoir hydraulique pour le développement de la force motrice et de l'électricité, se rattachant à la dite industrie ; (*c.*) Construire des habitations pour les employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à l'industrie, et des magasins et autres bâtiments nécessaires au besoin des dits employés de la compagnie ; (*d.*) Construire les tramways qui seront nécessaires pour communiquer entre les travaux de la dite compagnie et le bord de l'eau, et y construire tous les quais et autres travaux nécessaires pour faciliter le chargement et le déchargement des vaisseaux ; (*e.*) Construire, acquérir et fréter les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux nécessaires au transport des matériaux et marchandises dont disposera la compagnie ; (*f.*) Construire un système d'aqueducs pour l'approvisionnement des employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à la dite industrie ; (*g.*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tout droit exclusif, lettres patentes d'invention, droits brevetés ou privilèges se rattachant aux affaires de la dite compagnie, et toutes licences de les employer, utiliser ou faire valoir,—sous le nom de "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de trois cent mille piastres, divisé en trois mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 13e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

37–3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de février 1896.

Dt. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic., chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) Av.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 janvier 1896	28,058,612 17	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	531,304 71
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois	604,000 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat, durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	4,891 69	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 29 février 1896	28,136,199 15
	28,667,503 86		28,667,503 86

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 18 mars 1896.

38-tf

ÉTAT

De la dette publique et du revenu et des dépenses de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 29 février 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,362,955 01	7,523,844 55
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,339,999 12	19,684,276 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,919,259 49	45,195,194 92
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,241,755 47	8,290,513 71
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,678,380 06	1,730,493 75
Total de la dette brute	317,996,874 52	318,880,277 82
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Autres placements	7,329,101 12	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,184,908 68	15,231,369 21
Total de l'actif	68,727,026 41	66,714,891 04
Total de la dette nette	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
" au 31 janvier	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
Diminution de la dette	137,614 44	970,186 16

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de février 1895.	Total au 29 de février 1895.	Mois de février 1896.	Total au 29 de février 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENU :				
Douanes	1,416,038 76	11,334,606 54	1,663,209 28	13,193,441 61
Excise	533,235 15	5,190,986 10	590,283 08	5,314,977 38
Département des Postes	270,000 00	1,921,236 03	240,000 00	1,963,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	161,229 38	2,354,566 96	187,477 94	2,371,036 36
Divers	169,609 64	1,003,549 90	169,981 79	1,027,849 44
Total	2,550,112 93	21,804,945 53	2,850,952 09	23,871,162 08
DÉPENSES	2,204,843 56	22,335,052 64	1,878,155 77	21,377,872 61

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	201,034 86	1,879,267 31	105,498 72	1,803,480 53
Terres fédérales	6,125 61	56,867 91	4,820 97	43,725 35
Subventions aux chemins de fer	111,152 95	1,217,759 95	....	674,782 00
Total	318,313 42	3,153,895 17	110,319 69	2,521,987 88

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 5 mars 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons).	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314.	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072).	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $9 ,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, e $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p. c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto.	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—Fin

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts.	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal.	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax. $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal.	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $55,000 garanties municipales.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 20 de février 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

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RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimees ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Ordre spécial de la Chambre des Communes.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

—

Substance des règles et formes de procéder du Sénat concernant les bills de divorce.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie houillère de Roche Percée" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations de propriétaires de houillères, fabricants de coke, maîtres de forge, manufacturiers de briques, tuyaux et tuiles, et d'exploitants de mines et d'ingénieurs dans toutes leurs diverses branches en Canada ;

(*b.*) Chercher, extraire, travailler, sortir, vendre et commercer sur la houille, le coke, le fer et autres métaux, et fabriquer de la brique, des tuyaux, des tuiles et articles en terre cuite de toutes sortes, et tous autres articles faits de terre glaise ;

(*c.*) Construire et entretenir des tramways, chemins, entrepôts et autres bâtiments et travaux nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins ou intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*d.*) Acheter et vendre de la houille, de la brique, des tuiles, des tuyaux et des marchandises en général ;

(*e.*) Acheter ou louer des terrains ou tènements ordinaires ou nécessaires aux fins de la compagnie, et à discrétion vendre, améliorer, exploiter et développer, louer, ou hypothéquer, ou autrement disposer de tous ou de partie de la propriété de la compagnie, et prendre des hypothèques ou gages sur les biens meubles ou immeubles en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f.*) Donner des facilités pour recevoir, charger, décharger et emmagasiner la houille, la glaise, la brique, les tuyaux, tuiles et produits soit de la houille ou de la glaise ;

(*g.*) Acheter ou disposer de ses actions ou débentures, ou de celles d'autres compagnies dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie ;

(*h.*) Vendre ou autrement disposer de l'entreprise ou de toute partie d'icelle, pour telle considération et aux conditions que la compagnie jugera à propos ;

(*i.*) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de quatre-vingt-dix mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de neuf cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, écuyer, Charles Henry Cordingley, comptable, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solliciteur, Clifford Bannister Deacon, comptable, tous de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, et Robert Rogers, du village de Clearwater, dans la dite province du Manitoba, marchand ; dont les dits Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour, et Clifford Bannister Deacon seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GILMOUR ET HASTINGS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 17e jour de mars A.D. 1896. 38–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de " l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera " The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada " (à responsabilité limitée.)

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir certains brevets d'invention délivrés par la Puissance du Canada, se rattachant aux machines utilisées dans la manufactures des cigares, et surtout acquérir les brevets d'invention pour la machine appelée " Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares" ; manufacturer des cigares au moyen de la dite machine en vertu des dits brevets d'invention, ou telles autres machines qui seront ci-après brevetées ou acquises, et généralement faire le commerce des machines pour la manufacture des cigares, et manufacturer et faire le commerce de fabrication des cigares, et conclure des arrangements de bail ou de louage avec d'autres parties, personnes et corporations, pour le louage de la dite machine brevevée appelée " Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares."

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de deux cent vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille deux cent cinquante, de la valeur au pair de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—L'Honorable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, de la cité de Québec, lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Québec ; l'Honorable Pierre Garneau, des cité et district de Québec, membre du Conseil Législatif de la province de Québec ; Peter Alexander Peterson, des cité et district de Montréal, ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique ; Henry Hogan, des cité et district de Montréal, marchand ; James Naismith Greenshields, des cité et district de Montréal, conseil de la Reine, et Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, dans le royaume de la Belgique, bourgeois, la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques, et lesquels seront les premiers diresteurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 19 mars 1896. 38–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de " l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Que le nom de la société devra être " The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. Que le but pour lequel l'incorporation est demandé est d'encourager les arts de peintures, dessins, ou autres objets d'art produits par le travail de ses membres ou publiés par la société ou sous sa direction par tirages et par la distribution de lots et prix.

3. Que les opérations de la société devront se faire en la cité de Montréal et partout ailleurs dans la Puissance du Canada ; le siège principal des affaires de la dite société devra être en la cité de Montréal.

4. Que le montant du capital-actions de la dite société devra être de cinquante mille dollars.

5. Que le nombre des actions devra être de un mille, et le montant de chaque action de cinquante dollars.

6. Que les noms, lieux de résidence et qualités de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Isaac Bogue, comptable, Hugh Dolan, marchand, Ernest Fellay, marchand, Henry Bogue, agent d'immeubles, et Nestor Henri Thibault, marchand de bois, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite ; dont ils seront les premiers ou directeurs provisoires de la dite société.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 11 mars 1896. 37–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de " l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la " Montreal Toilet Supply Company " (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont (*a.*) Faire un commerce général de buanderie dans la cité de Montréal et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b.*) Manufacturer des chemises, cols, poignets et autres articles d'habillement ; (*c.*) Faire les opérations de teinturiers et dégraisseurs ; (*d.*) Fournir aux bureaux, places d'affaires, institutions publiques et résidences privées dans les diverses provinces du Canada les fournitures et nécessaires de toilette.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetee sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant projeté de son capital-actions sera de vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de six cent vingt-cinq, de la valeur au pair de quarante piastres chacune.

6. Les requérants sont :—Sévérin Lachapelle, docteur en médecine et député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, docteur en médecine, Adhémar Delorme, marchand, Emile Joseph Hébert, commis, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notaire public, tous de la ville de Saint-Henri, dans la province de Québec ; Lionel John Smith, marchand, John Edward Schultze, marchand, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturier, James Dyer Miller, commerçant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province, et Jeffrey Gordon Brock, agent de vapeurs, de la ville de Lachine, dans la dite province ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

BUSTEED ET LANE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 5 mars 1896. 36–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de " l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du

Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acheter et prendre à son nom l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par la maison J. et H. Taylor, en la cité de Montréal, comme ferronniers et manufacturiers d'articles en fer ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer et vendre toutes sortes de machines, fournitures de chemin de fer, et généralement faire les opérations de commerçants de fer, acier et autres métaux ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, tenir, exploiter, acheter et louer des brevets d'invention et de droits brevetés, dessins de fabrique, marques de commerce et droits d'auteur, et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir et tenir des parts dans le capital-actions d'autres corporations, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer ;

(*e.*) Acquérir et tenir des biens-fonds pour les fins de la dite compagnie, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de trente mille piastres ($30,000), divisé en six cents (600) actions de cinquante (50) piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont :—John Mitford Taylor, de la cité de Montréal, ingénieur ; George A. McLean, de la cité de Pittsburg, dans l'Etat de la Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, manufacturier ; Robert Cowans, manufacturier, William Currie, marchand, et Theodore Charles Haynes, commis aux ventes, de la cité de Montréal, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 17 février 1896. 34-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Beaver Bag Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de sacs de toutes sortes, fabriquer, calendrer et vendre des toiles et cordes de jute et de coton, et tous produits de ces articles ; les imprimer, étamper et autrement les compléter ; acquérir et disposer de tous et chacun des droits brevetés s'y rapportant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, marchand, John Leckie Galletti, marchand, Charles Cushing, notaire, John Edgar, marchand, et Eben McAdam, commis, tous de la dite cité de Montréal, dans la province de Quebec.

7. Les dits Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, John Leckie Galletti, et Charles Cushing, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

LAFLEUR ET MACDOUGALL,
34-7 Solliciteurs des requérants.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Carsley, Fils et Compagnie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31-5 36-6

AVIS DIVERS.

RÈGLEMENT No. 1.

RÈGLEMENT des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Téléphone de Pontiac (à resp. limitée), réunis en session ce 20e jour de février 1896 :

Considérant que ce conseil est d'avis que dans l'intérêt des actionnaires de cette compagnie, il est désirable de n'avoir que trois directeurs,—*Résolu*, qu'à l'avenir il y aura trois directeurs qui seront revêtus du pouvoir de gérer toutes matières se rattachant à l'industrie de la présente compagnie, aussitôt que ce règlement sera approuvé par l'honorable Secrétaire d'État et publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*.

W. H. GAUTHIER, M.D.,
Président de l'assemblée.

Attesté par
JOHN HONAN,
Secrétaire-trésorier. 38-3

CHEMIN DE FER SAINT-LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le 15 d'avril 1896, à 10 a.m., pour l'élection de directeurs, et la transaction des affaires en général.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 12 mars 1896. 37-5

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

AVIS.—L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de La Banque du Peuple aura lieu au bureau de la banque, rue St. Jacques, lundi, le 23 mars prochain, à 3 heures p.m., conformément aux 16e et 17e clauses de l'acte d'incorporation.

Par ordre du bureau des directeurs,
WM. RICHER,
Asst.-caissier.
Montréal, 19 février 1896. 34-5

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

CONSTITUÉE PAR CHARTE ROYALE.

LA cour des directeurs donne avis par le présent qu'un dividende de vingt chelins par action sera payé le 4 d'avril prochain aux propriétaires d'actions enregistrées dans les colonies, faisant, avec le dividende payé en octobre, une distribution de 4 pour cent pour l'année finissant le 31 décembre 1895.

Le dividende sera payable au taux du change courant le 4e jour d'avril 1896, lequel sera fixé par les gérants.

Il ne pourra être fait de transferts entre le 20 courant et le 4 prox., vu que les livres doivent être fermés durant cet intervalle.

Par ordre de la cour,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

No. 3, Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, Londres, E.-C.,
3 mars 1896. 36-4

BANQUE MOLSONS.

DIVIDENDE No. 81.

AVIS.—Les actionnaires de la Banque Molsons sont notifiés par le présent qu'un dividende de quatre pour cent sur le capital-actions a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, et aux succursales, à compter du 1er jour d'avril prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 25 au 31 de mars, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
T. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS,
Gérant général.

Montréal, 26 de février 1896. 35-4

COMPAGNIE DE CHEMIN DE FER ET DE CANAL DU LAC MANITOBA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de la présente compagnie aura lieu au Grand Central Hotel, en la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, à midi de mardi le 7e jour d'avril 1896, dans le but d'autoriser les directeurs de la compagnie à émettre des obligations en vertu des dispositions des actes y relatifs, et d'approuver certains arrangements financiers, contrats et conventions conclus, et généralement de prendre les mesures qui paraîtront les plus avantageuses aux intérêts de la compagnie.

Par ordre,
CHARLES E. L. PORTEOUS,
Secrétaire-trésorier.

Daté ce 21e jour de février 1896. 35-4

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[902]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 11th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Jack," of Kingston, Ontario, official number 100661, to "Bothnia."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39-4

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[800]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Pilotage Authority for the District of New London, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, as appointed by the Order in Council of the 16th April, 1878, consisting of James A. McKie, James M. Squarebrigs, George Bell, John Johnston and George W. McLeod, be cancelled, and to appoint the following gentlemen to be the Pilotage Authority for the said District, viz. :—Captain D. Sutherland, of Stanley Bridge ; Thomas Reid and James Smith, both of Clifton ; Joseph D. Harding and William Orr, both of French River.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39-4

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[881]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John H. Ferguson to be Harbour Master for the port of Metis, Province of Quebec, *vice* Peter Leggatt, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39-4

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[958]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of The Inland Revenue Act, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Town of Kaslo, in the County of Yale, and Province of British Columbia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port of entry for the importation of Raw Leaf Tobacco.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39-4

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[957]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of The Inland Revenue Act, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Town of Nelson, in the County of Yale and Province of British Columbia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port of entry for the importation of Raw Leaf Tobacco.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39-4

[918]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters' Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Félix Boudreau, Harbour Master for the port of Pockmouche Harbour, in the County of Gloucester, Province of New Brunswick, in the room of Mr. Vital Losier, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39-4

[1035]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the Act, chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled, "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Ottawa River between Montebello, in the Parish of Notre-Dame of Bonsecours, in the County of Ottawa and Province of Quebec, and McGovern's Point, in the Township of Alfred, in the County of Prescott and Province of Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

MONTEBELLO FERRY.

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of one mile above and three miles below Montebello wharf, in the Parish of Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, and to a similar distance above and below McGovern's Point, in the Township of Alfred, in the County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

2. *Landing Stages.*—Suitable landing stages or wharves serviceable at all states of the water in the river must be constructed and maintained on both sides of the river, subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3. *Ferry Boat.*—On the opening of navigation the lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel propelled by horse-power, which shall not be less than fifty feet in length, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle, and all ordinary vehicles with safety and reasonable despatch. Scows propelled by oars may also be used for the ferriage of passengers, all of which shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the lessee shall be required to produce a certificate of fitness, safety and sufficiency from the proper authority for said horse scows.

4. *Number of Trips.*—During the season of navigation, the ferry boat shall commence running daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross thereafter, as may be found necessary for the convenience of the public, the number of such crossings to be determined from time to time by the Department of Inland Revenue. Until otherwise determined the lessee shall provide convenient and sufficient means of signalling and shall cross from side to side whenever signalled to do so.

5. *Tariff of charges.—From Montebello to McGovern's Point.*

For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	$0 40
For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, go and return same day	0 50
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	0 20
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, go and return same day	0 30
For one horse, each way	0 10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	0 05
For each sheep or swine, each way	0 05
For each passenger, each way	0 10
For every hundred pounds of freight	0 01

From Montebello to St. Thomas d'Alfred.

For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	$0 40
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	0 25
For one horse, each way	0 10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	0 10
For each sheep or swine, each way	0 05
For each passenger, each way	0 10
For every hundred pounds of freight	0 05

6. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the 1st day of May, 1896.

7. The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the 1st day of May, 1896.

8. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally in the sum of $200 for the full compliance by the lessee with the terms of the lease.

9. The right is reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the ferry boat or landing stages or either of them, should any of them be deemed unsuitable for the service or unsafe to the public or inadequate to meet the public wants. The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council to modify the maximum tariff should it be found expedient in the public interest to do so ; and the Governor in Council may declare the lease forfeited and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lessee fails to comply with the conditions thereof.

10. The lessee of the ferry shall at all times during the continuance of the lease carry over and across the ferry without fee, toll or reward, militiamen, soldiers or sailors when provided with proper passports or under the charge of their proper officer or officers, and it shall be lawful for the said lessee to commute the rate of passenger fees.

11. A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged for ferryage shall be put in a conspicuous place near the ferry landing on both sides of the river, and also on board the ferry boat employed. 39-3

[1034]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the Act, chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Ottawa River, between Buckingham, in the Province of Quebec, and Cumberland, in the Province of Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of one mile above and one mile below

Buckingham Wharf, in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, and to a similar distance above and below Cumberland Wharf, in the County of Russell, in the Province of Ontario.

2. *Landing Stages.*—Suitable landing stages or wharves serviceable at all states of the water in the river, must be constructed and maintained by the lessee on both sides, subject to the approval of the Controller of Inland Revenue.

3. *Ferry Boat.* On the opening of navigation the lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel propelled by steam, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle and all ordinary vehicles with safety and reasonable despatch, such vessel to be not less than 70 feet in length, and 20 feet beam, and shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the lessee will obtain therefor and produce when required a certificate from the Dominion Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

4. *Number of Trips.*—During the season of navigation, the ferry boat shall commence running daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross thereafter as often as may be found necessary for the convenience of the public, the number of such crossings to be determined from time to time by the Department of Inland Revenue. Until otherwise determined, the lessee shall provide convenient and sufficient means of signalling and shall cross from side to side, whenever signalled to do so.

5. *Tariff of Charges.*

For two-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way	$0.30
For one-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way	0.25
For one horse	0.20
For each additional horse being the property of the same person	0.10
For each head of horned cattle	0.20
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same party	0.10
For each head of sheep or swine	0.15
For each additional head of swine or sheep, the property of the same party	0.05
For each passenger with baggage not exceeding 50 lbs	0.10
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than above) under 100 lbs	0.05
Lots of freight weighing over 100 lbs. and under 1,000 lbs. (per hundred)	0.05
Lots of freight over 1,000 lbs. (per hundred)	0.03

6. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped, and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the 1st day of May, 1896.

7. The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the 1st day of May, 1896.

8. The lessee will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally in the sum of $400 for the full compliance by the lessee with the terms of the lease.

9. The right is reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the ferry boat or landing stages or either of them should any of them be deemed unsuitable for the service or unsafe to the public or inadequate to meet the public wants. The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council to modify the maximum tariff, should it be found expedient in the public interest to do so; and the Governor in Council may declare the lease forfeited and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lessee fails to comply with the conditions thereof.

10. A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged for ferriage shall be put up in a conspicuous place near the ferry landing on both sides, and also on board the ferry boat employed.
39-3

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[763]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 2nd day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been this day pleased to approve of the accompanying By-law of the Harbour Commissioners of Quebec, passed at a meeting held on the 11th day of October, 1895, in reference to the anchorage of vessels in and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

At a weekly meeting of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, held in their office in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, being their usual place of sitting, on Friday, the eleventh day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at 3 o'clock p.m., at which meeting were present the following Commissioners, namely:—

Edmond Giroux, Esquire, Chairman, Robert H. Smith, Esquire, Julien Chabot, Esquire, Felix Carbray, Esquire, M.P.P., William Rae, Esquire, Richard R. Dobell, Esquire, Arthur J. Turcotte, Esquire, M.P., and Victor Chateauvert, Esquire, M.P.P., forming a quorum of the said Quebec Harbour Commissioners, the following By-law concerning vessels anchoring in, and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec was read for a first time, and at a subsequent weekly meeting of the said Harbour Commissioners, held at the same place, on Friday, the twenty-fifth day of October, in the same year, at which meeting were present the following Commissioners forming a quorum, namely:—

Edmond Giroux, Esquire, Chairman, Julien Chabot, Esquire, William Rae, Esquire, Victor Chateauvert, Esquire, M.P.P., Felix Carbray, Esquire, M.P.P., Arthur J. Turcotte, Esquire, M.P., and Honourable John Sharples, M.L.C., the said following By-law was read for the second and last time and adopted having been duly published since its first reading twice during two weeks in the English language in the *Morning Chronicle*, and twice during two weeks in the French language in the *Courrier du Canada*, both papers published in Quebec.

Whereas it is necessary to secure a safe Ferry service between Quebec and Levis, that a By-Law should be passed prohibiting all vessels from anchoring in the regular ferry track and obliging them in passing through a certain portion of the Harbour to keep a safe distance from the front of the wharves, it is hereby ordained and enacted by the Quebec Harbour Commissioners as follows:—

By-Law concerning vessels anchoring in and passing through a portion of the Harbour of Quebec.

1. No vessel shall anchor in that portion of the Harbour of Quebec, bounded on the north by a line drawn from the south-east corner of the wharf the property of the estate of the late James Gibb, commonly known as Crawford's Wharf, to the south-west corner of the wharf the property of the estate Lagueux, commonly known as Barra's Wharf, Levis, and on the south by a line drawn from the centre of the Champlain Market Hall to the north-west corner of the wharf the property of the estate of the late D. D. Young, commonly known as Simpson's Wharf, Levis, being a distance of about four hundred English yards or one fifth of a sea mile.

2. All steamships, and all sailing vessels in tow in passing up or down through the Harbour on the north (Quebec) side of the river, while between the Mariners Chapel and the entrance to the Louise Docks, shall

keep out at least one half (½) cable's length from the front of the wharves.

3. The Master, owner or pilot in charge of any vessel, or any person whatsoever, who shall infringe the present By-law shall incur for every such offence a penalty not exceeding forty ($40) dollars.

EDMOND GIROUX,
Chairman.
JAS. WOOD,
Secretary-treasurer.

36-4

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[604]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Hilaire Meuleman be appointed Shipping Master at the Port of Kyuquot, British Columbia, instead of J. Maulman.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

36-4

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[710]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 21st day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "South Eastern," of Montreal, to "International."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

36-4

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[606]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 18th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to approve of the following tariff of tolls proposed to be levied by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company for the season of 1896, for the use of their works.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TARIFF *proposed to be charged by The Upper Ottawa Improvement Company during the year* 1896.

TOLLS.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.	
Through Quinze Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2	cts.
Through Des Joachims Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1½	"
Through Fort William Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	¼	"
Through Allumette Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1	"
Through Melons Chenail Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	⅕	"
Through Quio Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3½	"
Through Thompson's Bay Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	4½	cts.
Through Chaudière Assorting Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1¼	"
Through Booms from head of Deschênes Rapids (north side) to head of Hull Slide—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5½	"
Through Boom at Outlet of Hull Slide—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1	"

The Tolls on timber other than saw-logs 17 feet and under passing the foregoing Booms will be :—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates of toll.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates of toll.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates of toll.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates of toll.

BOOM WORKING AND DRIVING EXPENSE RATES.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.	
Through Des Joachims Boom, including sweeping in Deep River—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½	cts.
Through Fort William Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3	"
Through Allumette Boom, including sweeping in Allumette Lakes—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½	"
Through Melons Chenail Boom, including sweeping in Coulonge Lake—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1½	"
Through Chenaux Boom, including sweeping in Calumet Chenail—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10	"
Through Quio Boom, including sweeping in Chats and Deschênes Lakes—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10	"
Through Thompson's Bay Booms—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5	"
Through Chaudière Assorting Booms—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5	"
Through Booms from head of Deschênes Rapids (North Side) to head of Hull Slide—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	10	"

The Boom Working and Driving Expense rates on timber other than saw-logs 17 feet and under passing the foregoing Booms, will be :—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

TOWING RATES.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.	
From Des Joachims Boom to Fort William Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	9	cts.
From Schyan to Fort William Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6	"
From Fort William Boom to Pembroke—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	4½	"
From Petewawa to Allumette Rapids—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6¾	"
From Fort William Boom to Allumette Rapids—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6	"
From Pembroke to Allumette Rapids—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3¼	"

	Per 1000 ft B.M.	
From Allumette Boom to Paquette's Rapids—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5	cts.
From Melons Chenail Boom to Lapasse—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	3	"
From Chenaux Boom and Bonnechère to Braeside—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	5	"
From Chenaux Boom to Arnprior or Chats Rapids—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	8	"
From Bonnechère to Arnprior—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	6	"
From Bonnechère to Chats Rapids—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	8	"
From Arnprior to Chats Rapids—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2½	"
From Quio Booms, Mohr's Island Boom and Buckam's Bay to Aylmer or Deschênes Rapids—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	9	"
From Quio Booms to Buckam's Bay—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	2¾	"
From Quio Boom to Mohr's Island Boom—		
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1⅘	"

On the foregoing stretches the towing rates on timber other than saw-logs 17 feet and under will be :—

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock-square or waney board, per 1000 cubic feet, 15 saw log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1000 feet B.M., 1¼ saw-log rates.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates.

Cords of wood, Shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

RAFT TOWING.

	Per crib.
From Des Joachims to Narrows	65 cts
" Narrows to Allumette Rapids	35 "
" Petewawa to Allumette Rapids	40 "
" Allumette Boom to Paquette's Rapids	40 "
" Head of Coulonge Lake to Lapasse	40 "
" Lapasse to Bryson	30 "
" Chenaux Boom to Chats Rapids	60 "
" Bonnechère to Chats Rapids	50 "
" Arnprior to Chats Rapids	25 "
" Quio Boom to Deschênes Rapids	75 "

Towing per hour where there is no specified rate per piece or per crib :—

	Per hour.
Steamers :—Hamilton, G. B. Green, E. H. Bronson, Alex. Fraser, C. B. Powell, J. L. Murphy, and Albert	$ 6 00
Steamers :—Hiram Robinson, and Pembroke	5 00
Steamer :—G. B. Pattee	2 00
Steamer :—Samson	1 00

36-4

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[458]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 27th January, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 28th of December, 1895, a lease for grazing purposes of certain lands in Township 9, Range 14 West of the 1st Meridian, was issued in favour of the Boyd Ranching Company, of Carberry, Manitoba.

The Minister states that the Company now desire to purchase the following lands which are situated within their leasehold, with the exception of forty acres which lie outside of but adjacent to the tract under lease :—The West half of Section 4, the North-west quarter and the North half of the South-west quarter of Section 15, Section 16, Section 17, legal subdivisions 8 and 9 of Section 18, and legal subdivision 1 of Section 21, all in Township 9, Range 14 West of the 1st Meridian, containing an area of 1,960 acres, more or less.

The Minister further states that according to the Surveyor's reports the land applied for by the company consists of sand hills and scattered timber. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company who were entitled to receive the odd-numbered sections within the tract in question as a portion of their land subsidy, refused to accept them. In addition to the soil being inferior, the position of the land is not as favourable as some of the tracts that are being sold to lessees at the rate of $1.25 an acre, under the authority of an Order in Council dated the 22nd of April, 1893.

The Minister is of opinion that it would not be detrimental to the public interest if the application made by the Boyd Ranching Company were granted, and recommends that the land applied for be sold to them at the rate of $1.25 an acre.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

36-4

[2974]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 21st day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the second section of The General Inspection Act, and of the Acts in amendment thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council dated the 12th of April, 1886, establishing the County of Hochelaga a division for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the said Act, in connection with the inspection of leather and raw hides, be cancelled, and that the said County of Hochelaga, in the Province of Quebec, be added to the City of Montreal, for the purpose of the inspection of leather and hides under the said Act.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

36-4

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 25th March, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8426. "Just Tell Them That You Saw Me." (Song and Chorus.) Words and Music by Paul Dresser. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 19th March, 1896.

8427. "Historical Records of the New Brunswick Regiment, Canadian Artillery." Compiled by Captain John B. M. Baxter. The New Brunswick Regiment, Canadian Artillery, St. John, N.B., 20th March, 1896.

8428. "Circular Descriptive and Illustrative of the Advantages of the Desbarats Islands." L. O. Armstrong, Montreal, Que., 21st March, 1896.

8429. "Questions based on Public School History of England and Canada." By Robt. B. Stevenson, Baldoon, Ont., 21st March, 1896.

8430. "Bell Telephone Company of Canada, (Ltd.), Eastern Townships Exchanges, Subscribers' Directory, March, 1896." The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, (Limited), Montreal, Que., 23rd March, 1896.

8431. "The Only Girl I Love." Words and Music by Chas. R. Palmer. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 23rd March, 1896.

8432. "The McGill University Song Book." Wm. Foster Brown, Montreal, Que., 24th March, 1896.

8433. "The Wishaw Schottische." By J. B. Nelligan, Hamilton, Ont., 25th March, 1896.

8434. "Fashions." An Illustrated Monthly Journal for Canadian Women. Volume I. Number 5. Toronto, March, 1896. D. I. Barnett, Toronto, Ont., 25th March, 1896.

8435. "Land of the Waving Maple Leaf." Words and Music by F. L. H. Sims, Toronto, Ont., 25th March, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.
39-1

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1896, incorporating Hugh McLennan, merchant, James Crathern, merchant, George Hyde, accountant, Abner Kingman, merchant, Henry Esson Murray, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Alexander Buntin, merchant, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to build steamships and other vessels, docks, wharves and other terminal facilities, and to carry on the business of a transportation company for the transport of passengers and freight upon the inland waters of Canada, and upon the seas and foreign waters, and such other business as appertains to a transportation company, by the name of "The Beaver Line" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 27th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.
39-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1896, incorporating Alexander Gartshore, iron founder; James Thomson, iron founder; James Graham Allan, book-keeper; William James Thomson, book-keeper, all of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario; William Moir Gartshore, iron founder, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Iron Founders, by the name of "The Gartshore Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.
38-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1896, incorporating William Henry Croft, traveller, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; David Brown, manufacturer, of the Town of Paris, in the said Province of Ontario; William Albert Wilkes, traveller, of the City of Toronto, aforesaid; John Allan, manufacturer, of the Town of Paris, aforesaid; Annie Louisa Wilkes, wife of the said William Albert Wilkes, James Camelford, manufacturer, both of the Town of Paris, aforesaid, for the purpose of: The manufacture and sale of hammocks and other woven fabrics,—by the name of "The Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of six thousand dollars divided one hundred and twenty shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.
38-3

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue, until Tuesday, the 31st instant at noon, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the Ottawa River between the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and the City of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, confirmed by Order in Council of the 17th day of March, 1892, copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance the term of the lease being for five years from 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Ottawa and Hull Ferry."

(Any papers inserting this advertisement without authority will not receive payment therefor.)

By order,

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 16th March, 1896. 38-3

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue, until Tuesday, the 31st instant, at noon, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the Ottawa River, between Montebello, in the Province of Quebec, and Alfred, in the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and from the Postmaster at Montebello.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the term of the lease being for five years from 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned except in the event of withdrawals, in which case no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Montebello Ferry."

(Any papers inserting this advertisement without authority will not receive payment therefor.)

By order,

WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 16th March, 1896. 38-3

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Department of Inland Revenue until Tuesday, the 31st instant, at noon, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the River Ottawa between Buckingham, in the Province of Quebec, and Cumberland, in the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations—copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue, and from the Postmasters at Buckingham and Cumberland.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the terms of the lease being for five years from the 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered Banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the higher or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the Buckingham and Cumberland Ferry."

Any newspapers inserting this notice without proper authority will not be paid therefor.

By order,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 16th March, 1896. 38–3

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue, until Tuesday, the 31st March instant, at noon from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the River Ottawa, between Nipissing in the Province of Ontario, and Pontiac, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and from the Postmaster at Mattawa.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the term of the lease being for five years from 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Nipissing and Pontiac Ferry."

(Any paper inserting this advertisement without authority will not receive payment therefor.)

By order,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 12th March, 1896. 37–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1896, incorporating Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin and Edmund Arthur Robert, merchants, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz : (*a.*) To manufacture blankets, woollens and jute and cotton cloths, clothing, garments and foot-wear, and the other textile fabrics, and to trade in the same ; (*b.*) To build, acquire, lease and hold, mills and factories, and to acquire and hold by lease or purchase water power privileges for the development of power and electricity, in connection with said business ; (*c.*) To build residences for the employees of the said company, and other persons connected therewith and also such stores and other buildings as may be necessary for the supply of the company's said employees ; (*d.*) To build such tramways as may be necessary to communicate between the works of the said company and the water front, and there to construct all necessary wharves and other structures for facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels ; (*e.*) To construct, acquire and lease such steamboats and other vessels as may be necessary for the conveyance of the materials and goods handled by the company ; (*f.*) To construct a system of water works for the supply of the employees of the said company and others connected with the said business ; (*g.*) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any exclusive right, letters patent of invention, patent rights or privileges in connection with the business of said company, and licenses to work, use or turn to account the same,—by the name of "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 13th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

37—3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 3 of 1896.

I. IMPROVEMENT IN CAPE GASPÉ LIGHT.

The chimney on the north-east side of Cape Gaspé lighthouse, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which formed an obstruction to the light, has been removed to the landward side of the building. The light is consequently now visible from all points of approach seaward.

This Notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 1163 and 1621, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 509.

II. CHANGE IN HEIGHT OF CAP CHARLES BACK RANGE LIGHT.

During the past season, the mast from which a lantern light is deplayed, forming the Back Range Light at Cap Charles, in the Ship Channel, River St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, was replaced by a new mast 40 feet high, or 10 feet higher than that previously used. The light is consequently elevated 120 feet instead of 110 feet above high water mark.

This Notice affects Admiralty Chart No. 2830 A. and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 692.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 3rd March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 38–3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 29th February, 1895 and 1896.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,362,955 01	7,523,844 55
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,339,999 12	19,684,276 62
Savings Banks	42,919,259 49	45,195,194 92
Trust Funds	8,241,755 47	8,290,513 71
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,678,380 06	1,730,493 75
Total Gross Debt	317,996,874 52	318,880,277 82
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Other Investments	7,329,101 12	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,184,908 68	15,231,369 21
Total Assets	68,727,026 41	66,714,891 04
Total Net Debt	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
do 31st January	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
Decrease of Debt	137,614 44	970,186 16

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of February, 1895.	Total to 28th February, 1895.	Month of February, 1896.	Total to 29th February, 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENUE:				
Customs	1,416,038 76	11,334,606 54	1,663,209 28	13,193,441 61
Excise	533,235 15	5,190,986 10	590,283 08	5,314,977 38
Post Office	270,000 00	1,921,236 03	240,000 00	1,963,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	161,229 38	2,354,566 96	187,477 94	2,371,036 36
Miscellaneous	169,609 64	1,003,549 90	169,981 79	1,027,849 44
Total	2,550,112 93	21,804,945 53	2,850,952 09	23,871,162 08
EXPENDITURE	2,204,843 56	22,335,052 64	1,878,155 77	21,377,872 61

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	201,034 86	1,879,267 31	105,498 72	1,803,480 53
Dominion Lands	6,125 61	56,867 91	4,820 97	43,725 35
Railway Subsidies	111,152 95	1,217,759 95	....	674,782 00
Total	318,313 42	3,153,895 17	110,319 69	2,521,987 88

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, for Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1896.

36-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4..............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals.....	221,437 25	222,096 75				
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50				
$4..............	330,828 00	337,236 00				
$5, $10 & $20....	8,845 37	8,840 37				
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00	210,250 00				
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00				
Total.......	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62				

Fractional Notes....	$222,096 75
Provincial Notes....	29,525 87
Dominion Ones and Twos.............	6,636,400 00
Dominion Fours....	337,236 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,116,250 00
Toronto "	3,220,350 00
Halifax "	647,500 00
St. John "	1,126,000 00
Winnipeg "	170,500 00
Charlottetown "	142,500 00
Victoria "	224,000 00
Total.........	$18,872,358 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 29th February, 1896..........	$7,109,580 78
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000..........	1,946,666 67
	$9,056,247 45
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $18,872,358 62..........	4,718,089 65
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures..........	$4,338,157 80

Unguaranteed Debentures..........	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $18,872,358.62..........	14,154,268 96
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures..........	$3,095,731 04

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures..........	$4,338,157 80
" Unguaranteed Debentures..........	3,095,731 04
Total excess..........	$7,433,888 84

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1896.

37-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of February, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits..........	266,378 34	
Malt..........	65,689 62	
Malt Liquor..........	....	
Tobacco..........	155,464 00	
Cigars..........	42,510 86	
Inspection of Petroleum..........	2,982 62	
Manufactures in Bond..........	2,637 39	
Seizures..........	1,819 22	
Other Receipts..........	2,531 37	
Total Excise Revenue..........	....	540,013 42
Culling Timber..........	....	....
Hydraulic and other Rents..........	....	21 00
Minor Public Works..........	....	....
Inspection of Weights and Measures..........	....	2,085 44
Gas Inspection..........	....	1,144 75
Electric Light Inspection..........	....	415 00
Law Stamps..........	....	768 55
Other Revenues..........	....	125 38
Grand Total Revenue..........	....	544,573 54

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1896.

37-tf

Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 29th February, 1896.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 5,150 00	2,146 82
Animals	11,328 00	2,418 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	44 835 00	12,842 32
Brass and manufactures of	26,724 00	7,597 33
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	170,530 00	18,614 94
Flour	7,101 00	1,742 55
Meal, Corn and Oat	6,665 00	1,586 37
Rice	9,476 00	5,965 99
Other Breadstuffs	14,019 00	2,977 01
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	56,288 00	16,886 45
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	3,266 00	985 22
Coal, Bituminous	157,496 00	53,911 24
Copper, manufactures of	4,423 00	990 50
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	44,516 00	10,868 13
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	399,163 00	118,913 10
Cottons, Clothing,	39,819 00	13,802 38
“ Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	15,498 00	2,122 83
“ Thread on Spools	20,883 00	5,220 75
“ All other Manufactures of Cotton	66,014 00	22,067 40
Drugs and Medicines	88,212 00	21,484 31
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	37,127 00	11,216 37
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	91,662 00	25,884 80
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	77,673 00	23,292 73
All other Fancy Goods	23.313 00	6,909 44
Fish and products of	39,004 00	5,481 91
Fruits and Nuts dried	49,025 00	16,023 16
“ Green, Oranges and Lemons	35,916 00	5,266 19
“ All other	5,759 00	1,479 30
Furs, Manufactures of	46,292 00	7,303 50
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
“ Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	32,737 00	9,815 30
“ Window Glass	8,369 00	1,672 75
“ Plate-Glass	3,609 00	1,223 77
“ All other Manufactures of.	8,242 00	1,711 12
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	11,129 00	2,877 89
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	29,592 00	8,876 00
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver. Silk or Felt	137,620 00	41,285 86
“ All other	105,262 00	31,578 70
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
“ Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	43,227 00	4,599 94
“ Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,358 00	3,300 40
“ Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	117,788 00	34,072 87
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$101,390 00	29,190 64
“ Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	46,042 00	15,297 86
“ Stoves and Castings	13,930 00	3,629 40
“ Tubing	36,577 00	9,448 87
“ All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	151,022 00	40,639 37
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	64,106 00	16,386 60
Lead and manufactures of	9,662 00	1,963 27
Leather, all kinds	54,444 00	9,371 34
“ Boots and Shoes	13,821 00	3,456 63
“ All other manufactures of Leather	9,961 00	2,630 18
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	7,652 00	1,795 02
Metals and manufactures of	21,353 00	5,996 51
Musical Instruments	21,169 00	5,760 25
Oil, Mineral and Products of	59,762 00	38,263 51
“ Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	16,874 00	3,379 60
“ All other	16,147 00	3,216 21
Paints and Colours	30,841 00	3,303 45
Paper, Envelopes, &c	71,828 00	23,518 65
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	2,234 00	781 90
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	36,744 00	12,571 09
“ Butter, Cheese	2,135 00	380 97
Seeds and Roots	83,384 00	8,417 97
Silk, manufactures of	296,342 00	89,268 54
Soap, all kinds	21,023 00	5,659 50
Spices, ground and unground	7,740 00	1,352 00
Spirits, all kinds	57,275 00	137,338 95
Wines, Sparkling	8,955 00	2,270 96
“ other than Sparkling	15,863 00	10,601 34
Sugar	75,052 00	15,967 60
Molasses & Syrups	30,678 00	3,247 72
Tobacco and Cigars	14,798 00	15,214 03
Vegetables.	5,472 00	1,300 42
Wood, manufactures of	40,825 00	9,035 69
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	105,870 00	31,824 80
“ Clothing	56,347 00	19,118 78
“ Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	263,225 00	83,173 65
“ Dress Goods	409,378 00	122,030 50
“ Knitted Goods	72,315 00	28,392 37
“ Shawls	2,715 00	679 50
“ Yarns	8,230 00	2,466 95
“ All other Manufactures of Woollens.	54,188 00	19,174 75
All other Dutiable Goods	819,929 00	212,104 07
Total Dutiable Goods	5,344.408 00	1,616,637 25
“ Free	2,366,050 00	
Coin and Bullion	26,845 00	
Grand Total	7,737,303 00	1,616,637 25

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 29th February, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 18,078
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	9,629
Asphaltum or Asphalt	131
Broom Corn	7,831
Coal, Anthracite	225,839
Coffee	36,025
Cotton Waste	20,223
“ Raw	347,021
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	110,386
Fish and products of.	42,723
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	55,371
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	5,935
Fur, skins not dressed	84,092
Grease for soap making, &c	34,395
Hides and skins	220,177
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	117,708
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	28,859
Metals, Brass and Copper	42,900
“ Steel Rails for Railways	....
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	37,474
“ Tin and Zinc	83,016
“ Other	6,970
Oils, Vegetable	5,670
Salt	10,569
Settlers' Effects	75,087
Silk, raw	15,938
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	38,910
Tea	118,369
Tobacco Leaf	111,330
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	44,205
Wool	50,462
All other Free Goods	360,727
Total	2,366,050
Coin and Bullion	26,845
Total Free Goods	2,392,895

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 18th March, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

38-tf

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of February, 1896.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	760,298	14,182	774,480
do Fisheries	393,703	9,229	402,932
do Forest	613,944	184	614,128
Animals and their produce	1,569,785	80,436	1,650,221
Agricultural Products	693,533	334,168	1,027,701
Manufactures	599,959	42,260	642,219
Miscellaneous Articles	11,544	7,855	19,399
Totals	4,642,766	488,314	5,131,080
Bullion	23,380	....	23,380
Coin	....	1,418,863	1,418,863
Grand Total	4,666,146	1,907,177	6,573,323

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

38-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of February, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.			CR.
	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st January, 1896	28,058,612 17	WITHDRAWALS during month	531,304 71
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	604,000 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,891 69	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 29th February, 1896	28,136,199 15
	28,667,503 86		28,667,503 86

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

38-tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 29th February, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 31st January, 1896.	Deposits for February, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, February, 1896.	Balance, 29th February. 1896.
	$.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	568,090 59	9,269 89	577,360 48	8,585 27	568,775 21
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	739,206 61	19,666 00	758,872 61	11,971 38	746,901 23
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	832,922 29	24,633 00	857,555 29	15,607 62	841,947 67
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	39,336 86	100 00	39,436 86	4,424 78	35,012 08
Amherst	276,419 62	4,113 00	280,532 62	4,384 00	276,148 62
Annapolis	234,596 24	2,621 00	237,217 24	1,427 19	235,790 05
Arichat	194,694 86	2,316 00	197,010 86	875 65	196,135 21
Barrington	173,978 17	330 00	174,308 17	435 00	173,873 17
Bridgewater	131,790 44	2,171 00	133,961 44	1,649 61	132,311 83
Guysboro'	107,612 66	2,235 00	109,847 66	336 92	109,510 74
Halifax	2,597,000 02	37,385 00	2,634,385 02	31,598 64	2,602,786 38
Kentville	304,685 45	4,670 00	309,355 45	3,687 49	305,667 96
Liverpool	258,499 02	3,749 00	262,248 02	7,850 00	254,398 02
Lunenburg	284,028 06	9,613 00	293,641 06	5,506 04	288,135 02
Maitland	61,587 65	1,012 00	62,599 65	492 17	62,107 48
New Glasgow	378,701 59	4,799 00	383,500 59	4,920 48	378,580 11
Parrsboro'	115,227 89	4,489 00	119,716 89	1,364 86	118,352 03
Pictou	294,784 01	1,964 00	296,748 01	2,047 85	294,700 16
Port Hood	119,272 51	673 00	119,945 51	1,449 87	118,495 64
Shelburne	118,429 07	1,300 00	119,729 07	887 47	118,841 60
Sherbrooke	68,950 80	2,100 00	71,050 80	2,741 06	68,309 74
Wallace	71,220 84	886 00	72,106 84	1,688 00	70,418 84
Weymouth	102,352 87	763 00	103,115 87	225 72	102,890 15
Yarmouth	626,463 80	8,364 20	634,828 00	6,765 47	628,062 53
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	272,059 43	2,775 00	274,834 43	1,546 01	273,288 42
Dalhousie	382,219 77	2,746 00	384,965 77	1,252 44	383,713 33
Fredericton	655,507 68	8,282 00	663,789 68	4,303 65	659,486 03
Newcastle	234,466 46	1,502 00	235,968 46	3,816 64	232,151 82
St. Andrews	289,124 60	787 00	289,911 60	1,332 00	288,579 60
St. John	4,098,418 70	43,271 00	4,141,689 70	37,848 62	4,103,841 08
Woodstock	493,931 65	10,294 00	504,225 65	7,595 18	496,630 47
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,819,853 42	18,819 00	1,838,672 42	27,170 03	1,811,502 39
Summerside	318,391 61	3,225 00	321,616 61	3,021 06	318,595 55
Total	17,263,825 24	240,923 09	17,504,748 33	208,808 17	17,295,940 16

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 29TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,463,092 46	180,000 00	22,943 53	9,759,377 85
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,926,009 06	83,000 00	217,703 56	5,226,712 62
Total	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,389,101 52	263,000 00	240,647 09	14,986,090 47

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,419,604 32	....	1,614,853 68	3,424,055 68	1,065,650 64	180,000 00	....	* 703,032 02	10,907,196 34
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	....	2,384,306 10	82,500 00	290,420 09	1,672,703 35	928,660 30	83,000 00	66,279 00	105,092 70	5,612,961 54
Total	1,500,000 00	4,803,910 42	82,500 00	1,905,273 77	5,096,759 03	1,994,310 94	263,000 00	66,679 00	808,124 72	16,520,157 88

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 6th March 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated $2\frac{3}{4}$ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,535 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Bruuswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 20th February, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st MARCH, 1896.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR PARISH.	ELECTORAL COUNTY AND PROVINCE OR TERRITORY.	POSTMASTER.
Auburndale	Lunenburg	Lunenburg N.S.	Simon T. Beck.
Boothville	Egremont	Grey, S.R. O.	Mrs. Mary A. Booth.
Greenwood		Yale B.C.	Robert Wood.
Hague	Sec. 6, Tp. 41, R. 3, W. of 3rd M.	Sask.	George Lovell.
Kedron	Cardwell	King's N.B.	Saml. T. Morton.
Kleczkowski	Sec. 12, Tp. 15, R. 12, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	Chas. Ecarnot.
Lac Chapleau	Sec. 2, Tp. 15, R. 11, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	Louis E. Simonin.
Lefaive's Corners	Tiny	Simcoe, E. R. O.	John J. Rowat.
Liskeard	Dymond	Nipissing O.	R. West.
Louise Bridge	——— Tp. 11, R. 3, E. of 1st M.	Provencher M.	H. M. Harris.
Main Stream	Brighton	Carleton N.B.	B. N. Shaw.
Myrtle Station	Whitby	Ontario, S. R. O.	Wm. G. Armour.
a Pape Avenue (branch office)	City of Toronto	York, E. R. O.	W. H. Morgan.
Piper Glen	Egypt	Inverness N.S.	John Stewart.
Pollet's Cove		Inverness N.S.	John Timmons.
Quatsino		Vancouver B.C.	F. Nordstrom,
Sechelt		New Westminster B.C.	H. Whitaker.
Silver Beach	Grand Falls	Victoria N.B.	Ezekiel Rideout.
West Alba		Inverness N.S.	Dan. Kennedy.

a 15th February.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Kettle River	District of Yale, B.C.	to Carson.
Livingstone	Alta.	to Gillingham.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Desford	County of Selkirk, M.	
Leslie	do	York, E. R., O., 15th February.
Robillard	do	Russell, O., 10th February.
Upper Sackville	do	Halifax, N. S.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the ***clauses*** of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors ; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Oil Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present Session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of its works.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.

Dated 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said company by extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

MACDONNELL & FARRELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Kingston, 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, with power to (*a.*) Carry on the business of exploring for, mining, or otherwise acquiring iron, nickel, copper, and other metals, materials, minerals and ores ; (*b.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores ; (*c.*) To carry on the business generally of smelting metals, minerals and ores, and to manufacture the same, and of manufacturing therefrom as well as in combination with other metals, minerals and ores, substances and materials, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom, including iron, steel and nickel of all kinds and descriptions and all forms ; (*d.*) To carry on the business of rolling mills, and the manufacture of iron and steel rails and all kinds and classes of muck bar and refined rolled bar-iron, Bessemer and other kinds and descriptions of steel ; (*e.*) To manufacture charcoal, coke and other fuel requisites for the said business ; (*f.*) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such real and personal property,

easements, premises, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges or other rights necessary or convenient for the business or operations of the company; (*g.*) To erect and establish works, mills, factories, warehouses and other buildings, and to operate the same; (*h.*) To construct tramways and to operate the same by steam, electricity or other motive power; (*i.*) To build, acquire, charter or lease steam and other vessels, boats, piers and wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, aqueducts, dams, water power, roads, and other works in connection with the works of the company, or which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the business of the company, and, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at a general meeting to be duly called for considering the subject, to aid, by way of bonus or otherwise, the construction or maintenance of any of the same or any railways that may serve or promote the company or its interests; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire such articles of merchandise as may be deemed necessary for the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same and any property not further required for the business of the company; (*k.*) To issue paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company for real or personal property, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges, or other rights which may be deemed suitable or necessary for the purposes of the company; (*l.*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise in whole or in part the business, franchises, shares, or other securities, rights, powers or privileges and assets or any of them of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in paid-up or partly paid-up capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not, or wholly or partly in debentures of the company as may be agreed upon. The capital stock to be one million dollars in ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The applicants are John H. Tilden, John Milne, A. T. Wood, William Southam, R. R. Morgan, A. E. Jarvis, George Hope, Cyrus E. Birge, A. Turner, D. Newton and A. B. Osborne, all of Hamilton, Ontario, the first eight are to be the provisional directors of the company.

STAUNTON & O'HEIR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Hamilton, the 15th February, 1896. 34–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the present session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 66, entitled "An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company," by striking out that part of section 10 of the said Act which declares that the said Act shall not come into force unless and until the Company have satisfied the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged the debts referred to in said section 10; and providing in lieu thereof that the Company may deposit with the Bank of Hamilton or some other institution or person a sufficient sum to discharge the said debts, and for other purposes.

E. D. CAHILL, secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.

Dated the 6th February, A.D. 1896. 32–

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are:—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher; James Ross, of Montreal, civil engineer; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronto, physician; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31–11

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Torónto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—

(*a.*) To manufacture, purchase, sell and lease refrigerators for preserving, by means of a system of refrigeration, perishable and other products;

(*b.*) To purchase, acquire, hold, use, work and sell Canadian, American and foreign patents whether now issued or to be issued hereafter respecting the manufacture of refrigerators and respecting any machinery and appliances for use in the manufacture or operation of such refrigerators, and to sell the right to manufacture such refrigerators and machinery to others either outright or under a royalty;

(*c.*) To manufacture, buy, hold, lease and deal in all machines, machinery, implements and appliances necessary for carrying on the said business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Carl William Vollman, engineer, James A. Wright, engineer, James

Cooper, merchant, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen, clerk, and Frank Hartwell Hopkins, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. Of whom Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, and James Cooper shall be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for petitioners.

Montreal, 24th March, 1896. 39-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Roche Percée Coal Company" (Limited)."

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, iron masters, manufacturers of brick, pipes and tiles, and of miners and engineers in all their respective branches in the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) To search for, mine, work, raise, sell and deal in coal, coke, iron and other metals, and to manufacture brick, pipes, tiles and terra cotta goods of all kinds, and all other articles manufactured from clay ;

(*c.*) To construct and maintain tramways, roads, warehouses and other buildings and works necessary or requisite for the purposes or interests of the company ;

(*d.*) To buy and sell coal, brick, tiles, pipes and general merchandise ;

(*e.*) To purchase or lease any lands or tenements usual or necessary for the purposes of the company, and at discretion to sell, improve, mine and develop, lease or mortgage, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the company, and to take mortgages or charges on real or personal property in connection with the business of the company ;

(*f.*) To provide facilities for receiving, loading, unloading and storing of coal, clay, brick, pipes, tiles and the products of either coal or clay ;

(*g.*) To purchase or dispose of stock or debentures from or to any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*h.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration and on such terms as the company may think fit ;

(*i.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, Esquire, Charles Henry Cordingley, accountant, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solicitor, Clifford Bannister Deacon, accountant, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba ; and Robert Rogers, of the Village of Clearwater, in the said Province of Manitoba, merchant ; of whom the said Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour and Clifford Bannister Deacon, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 17th day of March, A.D. 1896. 38-7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company will be "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, to acquire certain patents of invention issued by the Dominion of Canada, covering machinery used in the manufacturing of cigars, and particularly to acquire patents of invention for what is known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine" ; to carry on the manufacture of cigars by means of the said machine under said patents of invention, or such other machines as may be hereafter patented or acquired, and generally to deal in machinery for the manufacture of cigars, and to manufacture and carry on the business of manufacturing cigars, and to enter into agreements of lease or hire with other parties, persons and corporations, for the leasing of the said patented machine, known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine".

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock is two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand two hundred and fifty, of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—The Honourable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, of the City of Quebec, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec ; The Honourable Pierre Garneau, of the City and District of Quebec, member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec ; Peter Alexander Peterson, of the City and District of Montreal, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ; Henry Hogan, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant ; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City and District of Montreal, Queen's Counsel, and Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, of the City of Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, gentleman, the majority of whom are British subjects, and all of whom will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 19th March, 1896. 38-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to encourage arts such as paintings, drawings, and other objects of arts produced by the work of its members or published by the society or under its direction by drawings or distributions of lots and prizes.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; and the chief seat of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. That the names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—James Isaac Bogue, accountant, Hugh Dolan, merchant, Ernest Felley, merchant, Henry Bogue, real estate agent, and Nestor Henri Thibault, lumber merchant, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 11th March, 1896. 37-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—(*a.*) To carry on a general laundry business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (*b.*) To manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of wearing apparel ; (*c.*) To carry on the business of dyers and scourers ; *d.*) To furnish offices, places of business, public institutions and private residences in the different provinces of Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is the City of Montreal.

4. The proposed amount of its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be six hundred and twenty-five of the par value of forty dollars each.

6. The applicants are Sévérin Lachapelle, doctor of medicine and member of the House of Commons of Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, doctor of medicine, Adhémar Delorme, merchant, Emile Joseph Hébert, clerk, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notary public, all of the Town of St. Henri, in the Province of Quebec ; Lionel John Smith, merchant, John Edward Schultze, merchant, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturer, James Dyer Miller, trader, all of the City of Montreal, in said province, and Jeffrey Gordon Brock, steamship agent, of the Town of Lachine, in said province ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BUSTEED & LANE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 5th March, 1896. 36-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The International Assembly" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are as follows :—

(*a.*) To establish and conduct a school or college for the teaching of the liberal arts, science, literature and religion ;

(*b.*) To promote the diffusion of knowledge and religion by means of courses of lectures on the aforesaid subjects ;

(*c.*) To publish and sell works and lectures on the aforesaid subjects ;

(*d.*) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes aforesaid.

3. The proposed chief place of business of the company is the unincorporated Village of Crystal Beach, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed capital stock is $3,000, in three hundred shares of $10 each.

5. The following are the names, addresses and calling of the applicants :—Thomas Snyder, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, doctor of divinity ; Jacob Emil Klotz, of the Village of Preston, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; Sinclair Holden Glasgow, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, physician ; John Evangelist Rebstock, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, real estate agent, and Frederick McLellan DeCue, of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, real estate agent.

6. The following are the provisional directors of the proposed company :— The said Thomas Snyder, Jacob Emil Klotz, Sinclair Holden Glasgow, John Evangelist Rebstock and Frederick McLellan DeCue.

RAYMOND & COHOE,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Welland, this 2nd day of March, 1896.
36-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Distributing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) The distributing and delivery of newspapers, periodicals, circulars and other reading matter, together with samples, parcels and other goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions throughout the cities, towns and other parts of the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) The carrying on of a special messenger service for the delivery of messages.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $5,000.

5. The number of shares is to be one hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $50.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Arthur William Lee, manufacturer, Herbert Blake Andrews, accountant, Charles Cecil Sheriff, manufacturer, James Russell Lovett Starr, barrister, and John Henderson Goodall, distributor, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York ; of whom the said Arthur William Lee, Herbert Blake Andrews, Charles Cecil Sheriff, James Russell Lovett Starr, and John Henderson Goodall are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

THORNE, WARREN & STARR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of February, A.D. 1896. 35-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is

to be "The Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase or otherwise all patents for new and useful improvements in car axle lubricators of which Arthur W. Wright, of Detroit, is the inventor, to manufacture and sell said improvements, to sell or otherwise dispose of the right to manufacture and sell said improvements, and to do all other things necessary for carrying out the objects above mentioned.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be $50,000, and the number of shares to be 5,000 of $10 each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Bell Wright, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, physician; William Woollatt, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, general superintendent; Erie Emma Wright, spinster, Annie Frances Wright, spinster, and Julia Elizabeth Wright, spinster, all of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex.

6. All of the said applicants are to be the first directors of the company.

FLEMING, WIGLE & RODD,
Solicitors for applicants.
34–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow—Henry F. MacCarthy, druggist, Albert Hudson, agent, John T. Kidd, physician, Thomas Payment, druggist, Frederick W. Bindon, agent, John G. Scott, physician, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated Ottawa, 14th February, 1896. 33–1 35–5

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follows:—

(*a.*) To purchase and take over the business at present carried on by the firm of J. & H. Taylor, in the City of Montreal, as iron merchants and manufacturers;

(*b.*) To manufacture and deal in all kinds of mechinery, railway supplies, and generally to carry on the business of dealers in iron, steel and other metals;

(*c.*) To obtain, hold, operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, industrial designs, trade-marks and copyrights, and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same;

(*d.*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other corporations, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same;

(*e.*) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes of the said company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company shall be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The capital stock of the said company shall be thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), divided into six hundred (600) shares of fifty dollars ($50) each.

5. The names in full, addresses and callings of the applicants are as follow:—John Mitford Taylor, of the City of Montreal, engineer; George A. McLean, of the City of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, manufacturer; Robert Cowans, manufacturer, William Currie, merchant, and Theodore Charles Haynes, salesman, of the City of Montreal, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HATTON & McLENNAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 17th February, 1896. 34–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Beaver Bag Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the carrying on in all its branches of the manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description, the manufacture of, calendering, and dealing in jute and cotton cloths, twines and all products thereof; the printing, stamping and otherwise completing the same; the acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the capital stock of said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Edward Kirk Greene, jr., merchant, John Leckie Galletti, merchant, Charles Cushing, Notary, John Edgar, merchant, and Eben McAdam, clerk, all of the said City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

7. That the said Edward Kirk Greene, jr., John Leckie Galletti and Charles Cushing, are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

LAFLEUR & MACDOUGALL,
Solicitors for applicants.
34–7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Carsley Sons & Company" (Limited).
2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.
3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.
4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.
5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.
6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.
7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31–5 36–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the South Western Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th of April, 1896, at 10.30 a.m., for the election of directors, and the transaction of general business.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.
Montreal, 12th March, 1896. 39–3

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

NOTICE.—On and after Friday, the first of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two per cent upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 20th May next, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the bank five full days before that of the meeting, *i.e.*, before three o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th May next (Thursday, the 14th May, being a legal holiday).

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. CRÉBASSA,
General Manager.
Quebec, 24th March, 1896. 3[illegible]–5

NOTICE.—John Whyte, deceased.—Whereas by an order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 8th day of February, 1896, intituled "In the Matter of the Trusts of John Whyte's Mortgage dated the 10th day of January, 1833," and in the matter of the Trustee Acts, an inquiry was directed who are the persons legally and beneficially entitled, and in what shares and proportions to the £1,042 14s. 5d. New Consols in Court to the credit of "In the Matter of the Trusts of John Whyte's Mortgage dated the 10th day of January, 1833," and any interest to accrue on the said New Consols. Notice is hereby given that any person or persons claiming to be entitled to the said fund or any part thereof are personally or by their solicitors on or before the 1st day of May, 1896, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice North at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order, Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1896, at 12.30 of the clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

NOTE.—In the Affidavit under which the money was paid into Court to the above mentioned account it is stated that the parties interested therein or entitled thereto were the said John Whyte or Frederick Hyde, Robert Graham, Thomas Edgar, the personal representatives of John Duncan, deceased, Richard Roy, Edward Merrick Elderton, John Kearns, Louis Castrique and G. K. Huxley.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1896.

J. C. FOX,
Chief Clerk.

JOHN WARREN,
90 London Wall, London, E.C.
Solicitor. 39–1 41–1

BY-LAW No. 1.

IT is ordained by this By-law of the shareholders of the Pontiac Telephone Company (Limited), in session assembled this 20th day of February, 1896:

Whereas this board is of opinion that in the interest of the shareholders of this company, it is desirable to have three Directors only, therefore be it resolved, that in future there shall be three Directors, who will be invested with the power of management of all matters connected with this company's affairs, as soon as this By-law is approved of by the Honourable the Secretary of State and published in the *Canada Gazette.*

W. H. GAUTHIER, M.D.,
Chairman of the meeting.

Attested by
JOHN HONAN,
Secretary-treasurer. 38–3

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1896, 10 A.M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of general business.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.
Montreal, 12th March, 1896. 37–5

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a dividend of twenty shillings per share will be paid on the 4th April next to the proprietors of shares registered in the colonies, making, with the dividend paid in October, a distribution of 4 per cent for the year ending 31st December, 1895.

The dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the 4th day of April, 1896, to be fixed by the managers.

No transfers can be made between the 20th inst. and the 4th proximo, as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secretary.

No. 3, Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, London, E.C.
3rd March, 1896. 36–4

NOTICE.—The Municipality of the Corporation of Delta, in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster, in said Province, plans showing certain dyking works, contemplated to be constructed within the said Municipality in pursuance of the "Municipal Act 1892," and amending Acts of the aforesaid Province, including the construction of dams across Crescent Slough and Chilocthan Slough situate within the said Municipality as shown upon the said plans, and also has deposited with such Minister and with such Registrar, a description of the proposed site, in which such works are to be placed.

The said Corporation will apply to the Governor General in Council, immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plans and site and the construction of the said works accordingly.

CORBOULD & McCALL,
Solicitors for the said Municipality.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1896. 36–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1034]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 19e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23, qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir et il établit par le présent les règlements suivants pour la régie du passage d'eau sur la rivière Ottawa, entre Buckingham, dans la province de Québec, et Cumberland, dans la province d'Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau s'étendront à une distance d'un mille en amont et d'un mille en aval du quai de Buckingham, dans le comté d'Ottawa, dans la province de Québec, et à une semblable distance en amont et en aval du quai de Cumberland, dans le comté de Prescott, dans la province d'Ontario.

2. *Debarcadères.*—Il sera fourni et constamment entretenu par l'adjudicataire des embarcadères ou quais convenables, qui devront être solides et sûrs, et pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du contrôleur du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

3. *Bateau-passeur.*—A l'ouverture de la navigation l'adjudicataire fournira et entretiendra un bateau mû par la vapeur, capable de transporter avec sûreté et rapidité convenable, des passagers, des chevaux, du bétail, et toutes voitures ordinaires ; ce bateau aura au moins soixante-dix pieds de longueur, et 20 pieds de bau, et sera sujet à l'approbation du ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et l'adjudicaire sera tenu de produire un certificat de capacité du bureau fédéral d'inspecteurs de bateaux à vapeur.

4. *Nombre de traversées.*—Durant la saison de navigation, le bateau-passeur commencera a traverser tous les jours (sauf les dimanches) à 6 heures du matin, et continuera ses traversées selon qu'il sera trouvé nécessaire pour la commodité du public ; le nombre de ces traversées sera fixé de temps à autre par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur. Jusqu'à ce qu'il en soit autrement décidé, l'adjudicataire fournira des moyens suffisants et efficaces pour signaler, et traversera d'un côté à l'autre chaque fois qu'il sera signalé de le faire.

5. *Tarif des péages.*—Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens..	$0.30
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, en chaque sens................................	0.25
Pour un cheval........	0.20
Pour chaque cheval en sus appartenant à la même personne..	0.10
Pour chaque bête à cornes.....................	0.20
Pour chaque bête à cornes en sus appartenant à la même personne..	0.10
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon...................	0.15
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon en sus appartenant à la même personne........................	0.05
Pour chaque piéton avec bagage n'excédant pas 50 livres..	0.10
Pour chaque colis de marchandises ou d'effets (autres que ci-dessus) de moins de 100 livres	0.05
Pour lots de fret pesant plus de 100 livres et moins de 1,000 livres (par 100)..................	0.05
Pour lots de fret pesant plus de 1,000 livres (par 100)..	0.03

6. Le bateau passeur sera placé sur la route complètement équipé, et les débarcadères seront finalement construits le ou avant le 1er jour de mai 1896.

7. Le bail sera accordé pour une période de cinq ans à compter du 1er jour de mai 1896.

8. L'adjudicataire devra fournir deux cautions acceptées par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, lesquelles seront obligées conjointement et solidairement en la somme de quatre cents piastres ($400), pour l'entier accomplissement de toutes les conditions du bail par l'adjudicataire.

9. Le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur se réserve le droit de ne pas approuver le bateau-passeur ou les embarcadères s'ils étaient jugés impropres pour le service, dangereux ou insuffisants pour répondre aux besoins du public. Le Gouverneur général en conseil aura aussi le droit de modifier le tarif maximum, s'il était jugé expédient de le faire dans l'intérêt public, et le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra annuler le bail lorsqu'il sera prouvé pleinement que l'adjudicataire néglige de remplir les conditions du bail.

10. Un avis des prix de péage pour la traversée sera affiché dans un endroit visible près du débarcadère des deux côtés de la rivière, et aussi à bord du bateau. 39–3

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[881]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 10e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. John H. Ferguson, maître de havre pour le port de Métis, province de Québec, *vice* Peter Leggatt, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

39–4

[1035]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 19e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23, qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir et il établit par le présent les règlements suivants pour la régie du passage d'eau sur la rivière Ottawa, entre Montebello, dans la paroisse de Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, dans le comté d'Ottawa, province de Québec, et McGovern's Point, dans le township d'Alfred, dans le comté de Prescott, et province d'Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

PASSAGE D'EAU DE MONTEBELLO.

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau s'étendront à une distance d'un mille en amont et de trois milles en aval du quai de Montebello, dans la paroisse de Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, dans le comté d'Ottawa, dans la province de Québec, et à une semblable distance en amont et en aval de McGovern's Point, dans le township d'Alfred, dans le comté de Prescott, dans la province d'Ontario.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Il sera fourni et constamment entretenu des embarcadères ou quais convenables, qui devront être solides et sûrs, et pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

3. *Bateau-passeur.*—A l'ouverture de la navigation l'adjudicaire fournira et entretiendra un bateau mû par des chevaux, d'une longueur d'au moins cinquante pieds, capable de transporter avec sûreté et rapidité convenable, des passagers, des chevaux, du bétail, et de toutes voitures ordinaires. Des chalans mûs par les rames pourront aussi être employés pour traverser des passagers ; le tout sujet à l'approbation du ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et l'adjudicaire sera tenu de produire un certificat de capacité, de sûreté et de commodité pour les dits chalans.

4. *Nombre de traversées.*—Durant la saison de navigation, le bateau-passeur commencera à traverser tous les jours (sauf les dimanches) à 6 heures du matin, et continuera ses traversées selon qu'il sera trouvé nécessaire pour la commodité du public ; le nombre de traversées sera fixé de temps à autre par le ministère du Revenu de l'intérieur. Jusqu'à ce qu'il en soit autrement décidé, l'adjudicataire fournira des moyens suffisants et efficaces pour signaler, et traversera d'un côté à l'autre chaque fois qu'il sera signalé de le faire.

5. *Tarif des péages.—De Montebello à McGovern's Point.*

Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens	$0.40
Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, aller et retour le même jour	0·50
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, en chaque sens	0.20
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, aller et retour le même jour	0.30
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque bête à cornes, en chaque sens	0.05
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton, en chaque sens	0.05
Pour chaque piéton, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque 100 livres de fret	0.01

De Montebello à Saint-Thomas d'Alfred.

Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens	0.40
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, en chaque sens	0.25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	$0.10
Pour chaque bête à cornes, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon, en chaque sens	0.05
Pour chaque piéton, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque 100 livres de fret	0.05

6. Le bateau-passeur sera placé sur la route complètement équipé, et les débarcadères seront finalement construits le ou avant le 1er jour de mai 1896.

7. Le bail sera accordé pour une période de cinq ans à compter du 1er jour de mai 1896.

8. L'adjudicataire devra fournir deux cautions acceptées par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, lesquelles seront obligées conjointement et solidairement en la somme de deux cents piastres ($200), pour l'entier accomplissement de toutes les conditions du bail par l'adjudicataire.

9. Le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur se réserve le droit de ne pas approuver le bateau passeur ou les embarcadères s'ils étaient jugés impropres pour le service, dangereux ou insuffisants pour répondre aux besoins du public. Le Gouverneur général en conseil aura aussi le droit de modifier le tarif maximum, s'il était jugé expédient de le faire dans l'intérêt public, et le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra annuler le bail lorsqu'il sera prouvé pleinement que l'adjudicataire néglige de remplir les conditions du bail.

10. L'adjudicataire devra, en tout temps pendant la durée du bail, transporter sur le bac, sans honoraire, péage ou rémunération, les miliciens, soldats ou matelots lorsqu'ils seront porteurs de passeports convenables, ou en charge d'un officier ou d'officiers ; et il sera loisible à l'adjudicaire de commuer le tarif pour les piétons.

11. Un avis des prix de péage pour la traversée sera affiché dans un endroit visible près du débarcadère des deux côtés de la rivière, et aussi à bord du bateau.

39-3

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[763]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 2e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu ce jour, à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver le règlement ci-joint, des Commissaires du Havre de Québec, passé à une réunion tenue le 11e jour d'octobre 1895, concernant le mouillage des navires dans et passant dans une partie du havre de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

COMMISSION DU HAVRE DE QUÉBEC.

A une assemblée hebdomadaire des Commissaires du Havre de Québec, tenue à leur bureau, en la Basse-Ville de la cité de Québec, étant leur lieu ordinaire de réunion, vendredi, le onzième jour d'octobre, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quinze, à 3 heures p.m., à laquelle assemblée étaient présents les commissaires suivants, savoir :—

Edmond Giroux, écuyer, président, Robert H. Smith, écuyer, Julien Chabot, écuyer, Félix Carbray, écuyer, M.P.P., William Rae, écuyer, Richard R. Dobell, écuyer, Arthur J. Turcotte, écuyer, M.P.P., et Victor Chateauvert, écuyer, M.P.P., formant un quorum des dits Commissaires du Havre de Québec, le règlement suivant concernant les vaisseaux mouillant dans, et passant par une partie du havre de Québec, fut lu pour la première fois, et à une assemblée hebdomadaire subséquente des dits Commissaires du Havre, tenue au même endroit vendredi, le 25e jour du dit mois d'octobre de la même année, à laquelle assemblée étaient présents les commissaires suivants formant un quorum, savoir : Edmond Giroux, écuyer, président, Julien Chabot, écuyer, William Rae, écuyer, Victor Chateauvert, écuyer, M.P.P., Félix Carbray, écuyer, M.P.P., Arthur J. Turcotte, écuyer, M.P.P., et l'Honorable John Sharples, M.C.L., le dit règlement ci-dessous fut lu pour la deuxième et dernière fois et adopté, ayant été publié depuis sa première lecture, deux fois en langue anglaise dans le *Morning Chronicle*, et deux fois en langue française dans le *Courrier du Canada*, deux papiers-nouvelles publiés à Québec :—

Attendu qu'il est nécessaire, afin d'établir un bon service de passage d'eau entre Québec et Lévis, qu'un règlement soit passé défendant aux vaisseaux de jeter l'ancre dans la ligne régulière du passage d'eau, et les obligeant, en passant par une certaine partie du havre, de se tenir à une certaine distance de la devanture des quais, il est par le présent ordonné et statué par les Commissaires du Havre de Québec, comme suit :

Règlement concernant les vaisseaux mouillant dans et passant par une partie du havre de Québec.

1. Nul vaisseau ne jettera l'ancre dans cette partie du havre de Québec bornée au nord par une ligne tirée de l'angle sud-est du quai appartenant à la succession de feu James Gibb, communément appelée Quai de Crawford, jusqu'à l'angle du quai appartenant à la succession Lagueux communément appelé Quai de Barra, Lévis, et au sud par une ligne tirée du centre de la Salle du Marché Champlain jusqu'à l'angle nord-ouest du quai appartenant à la succession de feu D. D. Young communément appelé Quai de Simpson, Lévis, étant une distance d'environ quatre cents verges, mesure anglaise, ou un cinquième d'un mille marin.

2. Tous les vapeurs, et tous les vaisseaux à voiles à la remorque, en descendant ou remontant dans le havre sur le côté nord (ou de Québec) du fleuve, tant qu'ils seront entre la Chapelle des Marins et l'entrée des bassins Louise, se tiendront à une demi-encâblure au moins de la devanture des quais.

3. Le capitaine, propriétaire ou pilote en charge d'un vaisseau, ou toute personne que ce soit, qui enfreindra le présent règlement, encourra pour chaque infraction, une amende n'excédant pas quarante ($40) piastres.

EDMOND GIROUX,
Président.
JAS. WOOD,
Secrétaire-trésorier

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 18e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL a plu à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver le tarif ci-joint des péages que la Compagnie d'amélioration du haut de l'Ottawa, se propose de prélever pendant la saison de 1896, pour l'usage de ses travaux.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

Péages que La Compagnie d'amélioration du Haut de l'Ottawa prélèvera pendant la saison de 1896.

PÉAGES.	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.
Par l'estacade des Quinze— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2 cts.
Par l'estacade des Joachims— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1½ “
Par l'estacade de Fort William— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	¼ “
Par l'estacade des Allumettes— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1 “
Par l'estacade du chenal des Melons— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	⅕ “
Par l'estacade de Quio— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3½ “
Par l'estacade de la Baie de Thompson— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	4½ cts.
Par l'estacade d'assortiment de la Chaudière— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1¼ “
Par les estacades depuis la tête des rapides Deschênes (côté nord) jusqu'à la tête de la glissoire de Hull— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1 “
Par l'estacade au pied de la glissoire de Hull— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5½ “

Les péages sur le bois autre que les billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous, passant par les estacades ci-dessus, seront :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots.

TARIF DES CONTRIBUTIONS AUX FRAIS DE SERVICE DES ESTACADES.

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.
Par l'estacade Des Joachims, y compris flottage sur la rivière Creuse— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2½ cts.
Par l'estacade de Fort William— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3 “
Par l'estacade des Allumettes, y compris flottage sur les lacs des Allumettes— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2½ “
Par l'estacade du chenal des Melons, y compris flottage sur le lac Coulonge— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1½ “
Par l'estacade des Chenaux, y compris flottage dans le chenal du Calumet— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10 “
Par l'estacade de Quio, y compris flottage sur les lacs des Chats et Deschênes— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10 “
Par l'estacade de la Baie de Thompson— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5 “
Par l'estacade d'assortiment de la Chaudière— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5 “
Par les estacades depuis la tête des rapides Deschênes (côté nord) jusqu'à la tête de la glissoire de Hull— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	10 “

Le tarif des contributions aux frais de service, imposable sur le bois autre que les billots de 17 pieds et au-dessous, passant par les estacades ci-dessus, sera comme suit :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots

TARIF DU REMORQUAGE.

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.
De l'estacade Des Joachims à Fort William— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	9 cts.
De Schyan à l'estacade de Fort William— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6 “
De l'estacade de Fort William à Pembroke— Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	4½ “

	Par 1,000 pds. M.P.
De Petewawa aux rapides des Allumettes—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6¾cts.
De l'estacade de Fort William aux rapides des Allumettes—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6 "
De Pembroke aux rapides des Allumettes—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3¼ "
De l'estacade des Allumettes aux rapides de Paquette—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5 "
De l'estacade du chenal des Melons à LaPasse—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	3 "
De l'estacade des Chenaux à Braeside—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	5 "
De l'estacade des Chenaux à Arnprior ou rapides des Chats—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	8 "
De Bonnechère à Arnprior—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	6 "
De Bonnechère aux rapides des Chats—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	8 "
De Arnprior aux rapides des Chats—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2½ "
De l'estacade de Quio, île de Mohr et baie de Buckam à Aylmer ou rapides Deschênes—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	9 "
De l'estacade de Quio à la baie de Buckam—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	2¾ "
De l'estacade de Quio à l'estacade de l'île de Mohr—	
Billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous	1⅘ "

Sur les étendues d'eau qui précèdent, les taux de remorquage pour le bois autre que les billots, de 17 pieds et au-dessous, seront comme suit :—

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, carré, ou flacheux en planches, par 1,000 pieds cubes, 15 fois les péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de plus de 17 pieds et de moins de 30 pieds de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1¼ des péages sur les billots.

Pin rouge et blanc, épinette rouge et blanche, et pruche, rond ou méplat, de 30 pieds et plus de longueur, par 1,000 pieds M.P., 1½ des péages sur les billots.

Bois de chauffage, bardeaux, et autre bois, par corde de 128 pieds cubes, 2 fois les péages sur les billots.

REMORQUAGE DE TRAINS DE BOIS.

	Par coupon.
Des Joachims aux Narrows	65 cts.
Des Narrows aux rapides des Allumettes	35 "
De Petewawa aux rapides des Allumettes	40 "
De l'estacade des Allumettes aux rapides de Paquette	40 "
De la tête du lac Coulonge à LaPasse	40 "
De LaPasse à Bryson	30 "
De l'estacade des Chenaux aux rapides des Chats	60 "
De Bonnechère aux rapides des Chats	50 "
De Arnprior aux rapides des Chats	25 "
De l'estacade de Quio aux rapides Deschênes	75 "

Remorquage par heure, là où il n'y a pas de taux spécifique par pièce ou par coupon :—

	Par heure.
Vapeurs :—Hamilton, G. B. Green, E. H. Bronson, Alex. Fraser, C. B. Powell, J. L. Murphy et Albert	$ 6 00
Vapeurs :—Hiram Robinson et Pembroke	5 00
Vapeur G. B. Pattee	2 00
Vapeur Samson	1 00.

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 21e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du deuxième article de "l'Acte d'inspection générale," et des actes qui le modifient, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil daté le 12 d'avril 1886, constituant le comté d'Hochelaga en une division pour y faire exécuter les dispositions du dit acte concernant l'inspection du cuir et des peaux crues, soit cancellé, et que le dit comté d'Hochelaga, dans la province de Québec, soit ajouté à la cité de Montréal, pour les fins d'inspection du cuir et des peaux en vertu du dit acte.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 21e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 21e article du chapitre 72 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'accorder permission de changer le nom du vapeur "South Eastern" de Montréal, en celui de "International."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 11e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Sur un rapport, daté le 27 de janvier 1896, du Ministre de l'Intérieur, soumettant qu'en vertu de l'autorité d'un arrêté en conseil daté le 28e jour de décembre 1895, il a été délivré un bail de certains terrains pour des fins de pâturage dans le township 9, rang 14 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, en faveur de la Boyd Ranching Company, de Carberry, Manitoba.

Le Ministre dit que la compagnie désire maintenant acheter les terrains suivants qui sont situés dans leur tenure, à l'exception de quarante acres sis en dehors du mais adjacent au terrain affermé :—La moitié ouest de la section 4, le quart nord-ouest et la moitié nord du quart sud-ouest de la section 15, la section 16, la section 17, les subdivisions légales 8 et 9 de la section 18, et la subdivision légale 1 de la section 21, tous dans le township 9, rang 14 à l'ouest du 1er méridien, contenant une étendue de 1,960 acres, plus ou moins.

Le Ministre dit de plus, que suivant les rapports de l'arpenteur, le terrain demandé par la compagnie se compose de côteaux de sable et de bois épars. La Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique qui avait droit de recevoir les sections impaires dans la région en question comme partie de leur subvention en terres, refuse de les accepter. Outre l'infériorité du sol, la position du terrain n'est pas aussi favorable que quelques-unes des terres qui sont aujourd'hui vendues à des locataires au taux de $1.25 l'acre, en vertu d'un arrêté en conseil daté le 22 d'avril 1893.

Le Ministre est d'opinion que l'intérêt public ne serait pas lésé si l'on accédait à la demande de la Boyd Ranching Company, et il recommande que le terrain demandé lui soit vendu au taux de $1.25 l'acre.

Le Comité soumet ce qui précède à l'approbation de Votre Excellence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

Avis est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation Hugh McLennan, marchand, James Crathern, marchand George Hyde, comptable, Abner Kingman, marchand

Henry Esson Murray, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; Alexander Buntin, marchand, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement, et de construire des navires à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, des docks, quais et autres facilités de tête de ligne, et de faire les opérations d'une compagnie de transport pour le transport des passagers et du fret sur les eaux intérieures du Canada et sur les mers et les eaux étrangères, et toutes autres affaires du ressort d'une compagnie de transport,—sous le nom de " Ligne Beaver " (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 27e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
39-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation Alexander Gartshore, fondeur de fer ; James Thomson, fondeur de fer ; James Graham Allan, teneur de livres ; William James Thomson, teneur de livres, tous de la cité de Hamilton, dans la province d'Ontario ; William Moir Gartshore, fondeur de fer, de la cité de London, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes : Faire les opérations de fondeurs de fer, sous le nom de " The Gartshore-Thompson Pipe and Foundry Company " (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
38-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 11e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation William Henry Croft, commis-voyageur, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario. David Brown, manufacturier, de la ville de Paris, dans la dite province d'Ontario, William Albert Wilkes, commis-voyageur, de la dite cité de Toronto ; John Allan, de Paris susdit, manufacturier, Annie Louisa Wilkes, épouse du dit William Albert Wilkes, et James Camelford, manufacturier, tous deux de Paris susdit, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des hamacs et d'autres articles tissés, sous le nom de " Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company " (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de six mille piastres, divisé en cent vingt actions de cinquante piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
38-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, et la cité de Hull, dans la province de Québec, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, confirmés par un arrêté en conseil du 17e jour de mars 1892, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit ; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe " Soumission pour le passage d'eau d'Ottawa et Hull."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 16 mars 1896. 38-3

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre Montebello, dans la province de Québec, et Alfred, dans la province d'Ontario, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et du maître de poste à Montebello.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit ; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe " Soumission pour le passage d'eau de Montebello."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 16 mars 1896. 38-3

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre Buckingham, dans la province de Québec, et Cumberland, dans la province d'Ontario, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et des maîtres de poste à Buckingham et à Cumberland.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit ; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe "Soumission pour le passage d'eau de Buckingham et Cumberland."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 16 mars 1896. 38-3

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre Nipissing, dans la province d'Ontario, et Pontiac, dans la province de Québec, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, ou du maître de poste à Mattawa.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit ; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe "Soumission pour le passage d'eau de Nipissing et Pontiac."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 12 mars 1896. 37-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 7e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation Edward Alfred Small, William Cassils McIntyre, Duncan McIntyre, Charles Henry Dobbin et Edmund Arthur Robert, tous marchands de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Manufacturer des couvertures, des lainages et des tissus de jute et de coton, des hardes, vêtements et chaussures et autres fabriques textiles, et en faire le commerce ; (*b.*) Construire, acquérir, louer et posséder des moulins et fabriques, et acquérir et posséder par bail ou achat des privilèges de pouvoir hydraulique pour le développement de la force motrice et de l'électricité, se rattachant à la dite industrie ; (*c.*) Construire des habitations pour les employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à l'industrie, et des magasins et autres bâtiments nécessaires au besoin des dits employés de la compagnie ; (*d.*) Construire les tramways qui seront nécessaires pour communiquer entre les travaux de la dite compagnie et le bord de l'eau, et y construire tous les quais et autres travaux nécessaires pour faciliter le chargement et le déchargement des vaisseaux ; (*e.*) Construire, acquérir et fréter les bateaux à vapeur et autres vaisseaux nécessaires au transport des matériaux et marchandises dont disposera la compagnie ; (*f.*) Construire un système d'aqueducs pour l'approvisionnement des employés de la dite compagnie et autres attachés à la dite industrie ; (*g.*) Demander, acheter ou autrement acquérir tout droit exclusif, lettres patentes d'invention, droits brevetés ou privilèges se rattachant aux affaires de la dite compagnie, et toutes licences de les employer, utiliser ou faire valoir,—sous le nom de "The Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de trois cent mille piastres, divisé en trois mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 13e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
37-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 3 de 1896.

. AMÉLIORATION AU PHARE DE CAP GASPÉ.

La cheminée sur le côté nord-est du phare du Cap Gaspé, dans le golfe Saint-Laurent, qui obstruait le feu, a été transportée sur le côté de la bâtisse faisant face à la terre. Le feu est donc visible de tous les points d'approche de la mer.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 1163 et 1621, et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens, No. 509.

II. CHANGEMENT DANS LA HAUTEUR DE L'ARRIÈRE-FEU D'ALIGNEMENT DU CAP CHARLES.

Dans le cours de la dernière saison, le mât d'où était exhibé un feu de fanal, formant l'arrière-feu d'alignement au Cap Charles, dans le chenal des navires du fleuve Saint-Laurent entre Québec et Montréal, a été remplacé par un nouveau mât 40 pieds de hauteur, ou dix pieds plus haut que celui autrefois en usage. Le feu se trouve donc à 120 pieds au lieu de 110 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux.

Cet avis affecte la carte de l'Amirauté No. 2830 A. et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens No. 692.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 5 mars 1896.

☞Tous les relèvements, à moins d'avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides à la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada." 38-3

Compte de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de février 1896.

Dt. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes, 49 Vic., chap. 35, sec. 76.*) Av.

Dt.	$ cts.	Av.	$ cts.
Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 janvier 1896	28,058,612 17	**Remboursements** durant le mois.........	531,304 71
Dépôts à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	604,000 00		
Transferts de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,891 69	**Balance** au crédit des comptes des déposants au 29 février 1896................	28,136,199 15
	28,667,503 86		28,667,503 86

Certifié.
D. Matheson,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

Département des Postes, Ottawa. 18 mars 1896.

ÉTAT

De la dette publique et du revenu et des dépenses de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 29 février 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts	$ cts
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,362,955 01	7,523,844 55
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,339,999 12	19,684,276 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,919,259 49	45,195,194 92
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,241,755 47	8,290,513 71
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,678,380 06	1,730,493 75
Total de la dette brute	317,996,874 52	318,880,277 82
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Autres placements	7,3 9,101 12	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,184,908 68	15,231,369 21
Total de l'actif	68,727,026 41	66,714,891 04
Total de la dette nette	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
" au 31 janvier	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
Diminution de la dette	137,614 44	970,186 16

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de février 1895.	Total au 29 de février 1895.	Mois de février 1896.	Total au 29 de février 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenu :				
Douanes	1,416,038 76	11,334,606 54	1,663 209 28	13,193,441 61
Excise	533,235 15	5,190,986 10	590,283 08	5,314,977 38
Département des Postes	270,000 00	1,921,236 03	240,000 00	1,963,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	161,229 38	2,354,566 96	187,477 94	2,371,036 36
Divers	169,609 64	1,003,549 90	169,981 79	1,027,849 44
Total	2,550,112 93	21,804,945 53	2,850,952 09	23,871,162 08
Dépenses	2,204,843 56	22,335,052 64	1,878,155 77	21,377,872 61

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	201,034 86	1,879,267 31	105,498 72	1,803,480 53
Terres fédérales	6,125 61	56,867 91	4,820 97	43,725 35
Subventions aux chemins de fer	111,152 95	1,217,759 95	....	674,782 00
Total	318,313 42	3,153,895 17	110,319 69	2,521,987 88

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. Fraser, pour le comptable.

Département des Finances,
Ottawa, 5 mars 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	**F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal**	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800).	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons).	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Alliance "	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite " British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Caledonian "	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072).	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Confédération "	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite " Covenant " d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Dominion ".	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite " Dominion "	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " Employers' Liability " (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $91,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts..	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal..	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax. $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $ 07,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $5[illegible],000 garanties municipales.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick.	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MAR- 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 20 de février 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE.*

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimees ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Ordre spécial de la Chambre des Communes.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Substance des règles et formes de procéder du Sénat concernant les bills de divorce.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes : — (*a.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et louer des refrigérants pour conserver, au moyen d'un système frigorifique, des produits périssables et autres ; (*b.*) Acheter, acquérir, tenir, utiliser, travailler et vendre des brevets d'invention canadiens, américains et étrangers aujourd'hui délivrés ou qui seront délivrés plus tard, concernant la manufacture de refrigérants, et concernant tout mécanisme et appareils pour servir dans la manufacture ou opération de ces refrigérants, et vendre le droit de manufacturer ces refrigérants et mécanisme à d'autres soit de plein droit ou pour un droit régalien ; (*c.*) Manufacturer, acheter, louer et vendre toutes machines, mécanisme, instruments et appareils nécessaires pour la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, de cent ($100) piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Carl William Vollman, mécanicien, James A. Wright, mécanicien, James Cooper, marchand, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen, commis, et Frank Hartwell Hopkins, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et province de Québec. Dont les dits Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, et James Cooper seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 24 mars 1896. 39-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie houillère de Roche Percée" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations de propriétaires de houillères, fabricants de coke, maîtres de forge, manufacturiers de briques, tuyaux et tuiles, et d'exploitants de mines et d'ingénieurs dans toutes leurs diverses branches en Canada ;

(*b.*) Chercher, extraire, travailler, sortir, vendre et commercer sur la houille, le coke, le fer et autres métaux, et fabriquer de la brique, des tuyaux, des tuiles et articles en terre cuite de toutes sortes, et tous autres articles faits de terre glaise ;

(*c.*) Construire et entretenir des tramways, chemins, entrepôts et autres bâtiments et travaux nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins ou intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*d.*) Acheter et vendre de la houille, de la brique, des tuiles, des tuyaux et des marchandises en général ;

(*e.*) Acheter ou louer des terrains ou tènements ordinaires ou nécessaires aux fins de la compagnie, et à discrétion vendre, améliorer, exploiter et développer, louer, ou hypothéquer, ou autrement disposer de tous ou de partie de la propriété de la compagnie, et prendre des hypothèques ou gages sur les biens meubles ou immeubles en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f.*) Donner des facilités pour recevoir, charger, décharger et emmagasiner la houille, la glaise, la brique, les tuyaux, tuiles et produits soit de la houille ou de la glaise ;

(*g.*) Acheter ou disposer de ses actions ou débentures, ou de celles d'autres compagnies dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie ;

(*h.*) Vendre ou autrement disposer de l'entreprise ou de toute partie d'icelle, pour telle considération et aux conditions que la compagnie jugera à propos ;

(*i.*) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, écuyer, Charles Henry Cordingley, comptable, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solliciteur, Clifford Bannister Deacon, comptable, tous de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, et Robert Rogers, du village de Clearwater, dans la dite province du Manitoba, marchand ; dont les dits Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour, et Clifford Bannister Deacon seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GILMOUR ET HASTINGS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 17e jour de mars A.D. 1896. 38–7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (à responsabilité limitée.)

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir certains brevets d'invention délivrés par la Puissance du Canada, se rattachant aux machines utilisées dans la manufactures des cigares, et surtout acquérir les brevets d'invention pour la machine appelée "Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares" ; manufacturer des cigares au moyen de la dite machine en vertu des dits brevets d'invention, ou telles autres machines qui seront ci-après brevetées ou acquises, et généralement faire le commerce des machines pour la manufacture des cigares, et manufacturer et faire le commerce de fabrication des cigares, et conclure des arrangements de bail ou de louage avec d'autres parties, personnes et corporations, pour le louage de la dite machine brevevée appelée "Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares."

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de deux cent vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille deux cent cinquante, de la valeur au pair de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—L'Honorable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, de la cité de Québec, lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Québec ; l'Honorable Pierre Garneau, des cité et district de Québec, membre du Conseil Législatif de la province de Québec ; Peter Alexander Peterson, des cité et district de Montréal, ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique ; Henry Hogan, des cité et district de Montréal, marchand ; James Naismith Greenshields, des cité et district de Montréal, conseil de la Reine, et Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, dans le royaume de la Belgique, bourgeois, la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques, et lesquels seront les premiers diresteurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 19 mars 1896. 38–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Que le nom de la société devra être "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. Que le but pour lequel l'incorporation est demandé est d'encourager les arts de peintures, dessins, ou autres objets d'art produits par le travail de ses membres ou publiés par la société ou sous sa direction par tirages et par la distribution de lots et prix.

3. Que les opérations de la société devront se faire en la cité de Montréal et partout ailleurs dans la Puissance du Canada ; le siège principal des affaires de la dite société devra être en la cité de Montréal.

4. Que le montant du capital-actions de la dite société devra être de cinquante mille dollars.

5. Que le nombre des actions devra être de un mille, et le montant de chaque action de cinquante dollars.

6. Que les noms, lieux de résidence et qualités de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Isaac Bogue, comptable, Hugh Dolan, marchand, Ernest Fellay, marchand, Henry Bogue, agent d'immeubles, et Nestor Henri Thibault, marchand de bois, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite ; dont ils seront les premiers ou directeurs provisoires de la dite société.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 11 mars 1896. 37–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont (*a.*) Faire un commerce général de buanderie dans la cité de Montréal et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b.*) Manufacturer des chemises, cols, poignets et autres articles d'habillement ; (*c.*) Faire les opérations de teinturiers et dégraisseurs ; (*d.*) Fournir aux bureaux, places d'affaires, institutions publiques et résidences privées dans les diverses provinces du Canada les fournitures et nécessaires de toilette.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant projeté de son capital-actions sera de vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de six cent vingt-cinq, de la valeur au pair de quarante piastres chacune.

6. Les requérants sont :—Sévérin Lachapelle, docteur en médecine et député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, docteur en médecine, Adhémar Delorme, marchand, Emile Joseph Hébert, commis, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notaire public, tous de la ville de Saint-Henri, dans la province de Québec ; Lionel John Smith, marchand, John Edward Schultze, marchand, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturier, James Dyer Miller, commerçant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province, et Jeffrey Gordon Brock, agent de vapeurs, de la ville de Lachine, dans la dite province ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

BUSTEED ET LANE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 5 mars 1896. 36-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Beaver Bag Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de sacs de toutes sortes, fabriquer, calendrer et vendre des toiles et cordes de jute et de coton, et tous produits de ces articles ; les imprimer, étamper et autrement les compléter ; acquérir et disposer de tous et chacun des droits brevetés s'y rapportant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, marchand, John Leckie Galletti, marchand, Charles Cushing, notaire, John Edgar, marchand, et Eben McAdam, commis, tous de la dite cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

7. Les dits Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, John Leckie Galletti, et Charles Cushing, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

LAFLEUR ET MACDOUGALL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

34-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Taylor Iron and Steel Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acheter et prendre à son nom l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par la maison J. et H. Taylor, en la cité de Montréal, comme ferronniers et manufacturiers d'articles en fer ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer et vendre toutes sortes de machines, fournitures de chemin de fer, et généralement faire les opérations de commerçants de fer, acier et autres métaux ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, tenir, exploiter, acheter et louer des brevets d'invention et de droits brevetés, dessins de fabrique, marques de commerce et droits d'auteur, et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir et tenir des parts dans le capital-actions d'autres corporations, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer ;

(*e.*) Acquérir et tenir des biens-fonds pour les fins de la dite compagnie, et les vendre ou autrement en disposer.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de trente mille piastres ($30,000), divisé en six cents (600) actions de cinquante (50) piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont :—John Mitford Taylor, de la cité de Montréal, ingénieur ; George A. McLean, de la cité de Pittsburg, dans l'Etat de la Pensylvanie, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, manufacturier ; Robert Cowans, manufacturier, William Currie, marchand, et Theodore Charles Haynes, commis aux ventes, de la cité de Montréal, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

HATTON ET McLENNAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 17 février 1896. 34-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Carsley, Fils et Compagnie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31-5 36-6

AVIS DIVERS.

CHEMIN DE FER DU SUD-OUEST.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Sud-Ouest aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le 15e jour d'avril 1896, à 10.30 heures, a.m., pour l'élection de directeurs, et la transaction des affaires en général.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 12 mars 1896. 39-3

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

AVIS.—Vendredi, le premier mai prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de deux pour cent sur son capital pour le semestre finissant le 30 avril prochain.

Le livre de transport d'actions sera fermé depuis le 16 au 30 avril prochain inclusivement.

L'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, Basse-ville, mercredi, le 20 mai prochain, à 3 heures p.m.

Les procurations pour voter devront, pour être valides, être déposées à la banque cinq jours francs avant celui de l'assemblée, c'est-à-dire, avant 3 heures p.m., mercredi, le 13 mai prochain (jeudi, le 14 mai, étant fête légale).

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
G. CRÉBASSA,
Gérant-général.

Québec, le 24 mars 1896. 39-5

RÈGLEMENT No. 1.

RÈGLEMENT des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Téléphone de Pontiac (à resp. limitée), réunis en session ce 20e jour de février 1896 :

Considérant que ce conseil est d'avis que dans l'intérêt des actionnaires de cette compagnie, il est désirable de n'avoir que trois directeurs,—*Résolu*, qu'à l'avenir il y aura trois directeurs qui seront revêtus du pouvoir de gérer toutes matières se rattachant à l'industrie de la présente compagnie, aussitôt que ce règlement sera approuvé par l'honorable Secrétaire d'État et publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*.

W. H. GAUTHIER, M.D.,
Président de l'assemblée.

Attesté par
JOHN HONAN,
Secrétaire-trésorier. 38-3

CHEMIN DE FER SAINT-LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le 15 d'avril 1896, à 10 a.m., pour l'élection de directeurs, et la transaction des affaires en général.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 12 mars 1896. 37-5

BANQUE DE L'AMÉRIQUE BRITANNIQUE DU NORD.

CONSTITUÉE PAR CHARTE ROYALE.

LA cour des directeurs donne avis par le présent qu'un dividende de vingt chelins par action sera payé le 4 d'avril prochain aux propriétaires d'actions enregistrées dans les colonies, faisant, avec le dividende payé en octobre, une distribution de 4 pour cent pour l'année finissant le 31 décembre 1895.

Le dividende sera payable au taux du change courant le 4e jour d'avril 1896, lequel sera fixé par les gérants.

Il ne pourra être fait de transferts entre le 20 courant et le 4 prox., vu que les livres doivent être fermés durant cet intervalle.

Par ordre de la cour,
A. G. WALLIS,
Secrétaire.

No. 3, Clements Lane,
Lombard Street, Londres, E.-C.,
3 mars 1896. 36-4

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OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANADA GAZETTE.

1896 MARCH. 1896

REPORT

OF THE

CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH

SECTION 85 OF THE ACT 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 31, "AN ACT RESPECTING BANKS AND BANKING."

COMPILED BY
N. S. GARLAND, F.S.S., F.S.A.,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

OTTAWA
Printed by S. E. Dawson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majetsy
1896

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

	NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.		CAPITAL.						
			Capital Authorized. — Capital autorisé.	Capital Subscribed. — Capital souscrit.	Capital Paid Up. — Capital versé.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund. — Montant du Fonds de réserve.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared. — Taux par cent du dernier dividende déclaré.	Notes in Circulation. — Billets en circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for Credits, Pay-Lists, &c. — Balance due au gouvernement fédéral, déduction faite des avances sur crédits ouverts, bordereaux de paie, etc.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	ONTARIO.								
1	Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	10	1,368,989	25,859
2	Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,200,000	7	2,475,749	30,740
3	Dominion Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	12	987,188	22,143
4	Ontario Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	40,000	5	843,675	19,342
5	Standard Bank	do	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	8	653,619	19,155
6	Imperial Bank of Canada	do	2,000,000	1,963,600	1,963,600	1,156,800	8	1,321,224	19,868
7	Traders do	do	1,000,000	700,000	700,000	85,000	6	688,465	....
8	Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	675,000	8	886,192	20,481
9	Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	8	1,159,135	31,208
10	Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	1,000,000	500,000	375,626	100,000	7	233,335	....
	Total, Ontario		19,750,000	17,913,600	17,789,226	8,156,800	....	10,617,571	188,796
	QUEBEC.								
11	Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	10	4,615,905	2,058,968
12	Bank of British North America	do	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,338,333	4	889,244	5,623
13	Banque du Peuple	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	....		45,884	....
14	Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	235,000	7	429,672	20,497
15	Banque Ville-Marie	do	500,000	500,000	479,620	10,000	6	301,940	4,890
16	Banque d'Hochelaga	do	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	320,000	7	748,450	19,057
17	Molson's Bank	do	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,375,000	8	1,428,796	26,283
18	Merchants' Bank of Canada	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	8	2,580,041	207,098
19	Banque Nationale	Quebec.	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	....	4	759,477	5,583
20	Quebec Bank	do	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	500,000	5	856,762	15,260
21	Union Bank of Canada	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	280,000	6	1,016,546	3,387
22	Banque de St. Jean	St. Johns.	1,000,000	500,200	261,217	....	4	115,511	....
23	Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe.	1,000,000	504,600	311,865	60,000	6	281,944	....
24	Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	720,000	7	847,453	23,243
	Total, Quebec		36,966,666	35,271,466	34,819,368	13,838,333	....	14,917,625	2,389,889
	Total, Ontario		19,750,000	17,913,600	17,789,226	8,156,800	....	10,617,571	188,796
	Total, Ontario and Quebec		56,716,666	53,185,066	52,608,594	21,995,133	....	25,535,196	2,578 685
	NOVA SCOTIA.								
25	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,375,000	8	1,242,620	273,413
26	Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	975,000	7	961,237	120,211
27	People's Bank do	do	800,000	700,000	700,000	175,000	6	498,226	4,673
28	Union Bank do	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	185,000	6	329,232	4,490
29	Halifax Banking Company	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	300,000	7	448,582	22,099
30	Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	300,000	300,000	300,000	70,000	6	70,838	22,872
31	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	280,000	280,000	249,788	30,000	6	35,786	....
32	Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	500,000	500,000	289,468	100,000	6	90,949	2,691
	Total, Nova Scotia		5,880,000	5,780,000	5,539,256	3,210,000	....	3,677,470	450,449
	NEW BRUNSWICK.								
33	Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	500,000	500,000	500,000	550,000	12	493,259	36,731
34	People's Bank do	Fredericton.	180,000	180,000	180,000	120,000	8	131,188	8,839
35	St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	200,000	200,000	200,000	45,000	6	85,005	10,677
	Total, New Brunswick		880,000	880,000	880,000	715,000	....	709,452	56,247
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
36	Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	486,666	5	772,255	215,840
	Total, British Columbia		9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	486,666	....	772,255	215,840
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
37	Summerside Bank	Summerside.	48,666	48,666	48,666	12,000	7	24,646	....
38	Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown.	200,020	200,020	200,020	40,000	8	70,438	....
	Total, Prince Edward Island		248,686	248,686	248,686	52,000	....	95,084	....

RECAPIT

1	Total, Ontario and Quebec		56,716,666	53,185,066	52,608,594	21,995,133	....	25,535,196	2,578,685
2	Total, Nova Scotia		5,880,000	5,780,000	5,539,256	3,210,000	....	3,677,470	450,449
3	Total, New Brunswick		880,000	880,000	880,000	715,000	....	709,452	56,247
4	Total, British Columbia		9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	486,666	....	772,255	215,840
5	Total, Prince Edward Island		248,686	248,686	248,686	52,000	....	95,084	....
	Grand Total		73,458,685	63,013,752	62,196,536	26,458,799	....	30,789,457	3,301,221

Return of Bank British North America includes Canadian business only.

31st March, 1896, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

LIABILITIES.

Balance due to Provincial Governments. — Balance due aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Deposits by the Public, payable on demand. — Dépôts du public remboursables à demande.	Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day. — Dépôts du public remboursables après avis ou à une date fixe.	Loans from other Banks in Canada, secured. — Emprunts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made by other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits par d'autres banques en Canada.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues à d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in Foreign Countries. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due to Agencies of Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in United Kingdom. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou Agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Liabilities not included under foregoing Heads. — Engagements non compris dans les items qui précèdent.	Total Liabilities. — Total du passif.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	4,160,692	4,705,787	.....	78,505	9,463	1,661	.....	1,935	10,352,895	1
269,639	4,446,707	12,804,985	.....	378,694	2,780	18,002	828,944	1,263	21,257,507	2
165	2,504,901	7,817,647	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,196	.....	11,457,242	3
20,904	1,238,333	2,930,152	.....	42,549	.....	.....	206,142	.....	5,301,100	4
164	1,423,241	3,612,164	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,552	.....	5,789,896	5
545,191	2,525,164	6,331,524	.....	25,100	266	.....	.....	.....	10,768,340	6
154,516	987,596	3,015,171	.....	.....	62	74	621,297	.....	5,467,185	7
176,756	1,526,551	3,986,628	.....	901	.....	.....	445,357	.....	7,042,867	8
41,491	922,600	3,608,699	.....	150,000	1,330	.....	329,112	.....	6,243,577	9
.....	189,947	1,021,428	.....	.....	884	.....	43,921	11,739	1,501,256	10
1,208,826	19,925,732	49,834,185	.....	675,749	14,785	19,737	2,681,521	14,937	85,181,865	
307,848	15,953,195	12,843,335	.....	387,945	29,175	.....	.....	80,639	36,277,013	11
.....	2,159,332	5,720,819	.....	20,131	.....	18,009	.....	.....	8,813,158	12
179,000	.....	3,339,247	.....	.....	2,755	265	8,496	9,691	3,585,340	13
50,000	155,976	2,007,808	.....	.....	.....	9,443	93,940	31,903	2,799,241	14
.....	165,734	817,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,289,605	15
29,257	800,183	2,722,730	.....	.....	653	3,053	29,468	34,424	4,387,276	16
8,507	4,159,665	5,079,529	.....	330,297	152	10,986	.....	21,798	11,066,017	17
70,368	3,399,109	7,319,103	.....	596,157	3,091	.....	850,608	2,930	15,028,508	18
13,573	808,153	1,636,697	.....	.....	16,543	26	95,730	.....	[illegible]	19
3,816	2,342,150	4,211,213	.....	312,661	2,175	.....	231,239	.....	[illegible]	20
505,234	933,120	3,551,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	306,879	.....	[illegible]	21
.....	16,667	104,265	.....	4,292	2,471	.....	.....	2,110	[illegible]	22
6,104	55,706	802,304	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,140,059	23
7,475	486,931	2,705,464	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,499	.....	4,076,067	24
1,181,182 1,208,826	31,435,921 19,925,732	52,860,687 49,834,185	....	1,651,483 675,749	57,015 14,785	41,782 19,737	1,681,859 2,681,521	183,501 14,937	106,400,975 85,181,865	
2,390,008	51,361,653	102,694,872	.....	2,327,232	71,800	61,519	4,363,380	198,438	191,582,840	
.....	1,639,976	6,409,122	.....	20,434	5,902	56,148	242,626	4,591	9,804,837	25
.....	1,764,619	3,960,719	.....	35,213	.....	11,630	140,750	403	6,994,786	26
.....	558,369	1,011,892	.....	6,641	.....	.....	.....	2,174	2,081,978	27
.....	243,570	1,202,469	.....	8,311	.....	.....	184,900	48,015	2,020,989	28
.....	406,302	1,848,986	.....	20,000	.....	.....	118,752	606	2,865,329	29
.....	40,398	489,210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	[illegible]	30
.....	28,639	104,680	.....	.....	4,183	.....	.....	1,239	171,529	31
.....	53,762	402,005	.....	11,433	.....	.....	.....	942	[illegible]	32
.....	4,735,635	15,429,083	.....	102,032	10,085	67,778	687,028	57,970	25,217,551	
16,155	504,710	1,148,323	.....	58,420	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,257,599	33
.....	52,928	188,316	.....	1,998	.....	.....	.....	.....	383,271	34
.....	81,671	128,691	5,000	.....	.....	1,453	.....	5,361	317,859	35
16,155	639,309	1,465,330	5,000	60,418	.....	1,453	.....	5,361	2,958,729	
609,417	3,063,146	1,015,580	.....	12,422	1,436	5,067	1,986	334,290	6,031,443	36
609,417	3,063,146	1,015,580	.....	12,422	1,436	5,067	1,986	334,290	6,031,443	
.....	16,334	56,727	15,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113,208	37
.....	58,416	37,970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	167,061	38
.....	74,750	94,697	15,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	280,269	

ULATION.

2,390,008	51,361,653	102,694,872	.....	2,327,232	71,800	61,519	4,363,380	198,438	191,582,840	1
.....	4,735,635	15,429,083	.....	102,032	10,085	67,778	687,028	57,970	25,217,551	2
16,155	639,309	1,465,330	5,000	60,418	.....	1,453	.....	5,361	2,958,729	3
609,417	3,063,146	1,015,580	.....	12,422	1,436	5,067	1,986	334,290	6,031,443	4
.....	74,750	94,697	15,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	280,269	5
3,015,580	59,874,493	120,699,562	20,500	2,502,104	83,321	135,817	5,052,394	596,296	226,070,832	

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* Molson's Bank bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

ASSETS—

	NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.		Specie. — Espèces.	Dominion Notes. — Billets fédéraux.	Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation. — Dépôt fait au gouvernement fédéral en garantie de la circulation des billets.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks. — Billets d'autres banques et chèques sur d'autres banques.	Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured. — Prêts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made with other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits dans d'autres banques du Canada.	Balances due from other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues par d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in foreign countries. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Dominion Government Debentures or Stocks. — Obligations ou effets du gouvernement fédéral.	Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Provincial, or Colonial, Public Securities, (other than Dominion.) — Effets des municipalités canadiennes et effets publics britanniques, provinciaux, ou étrangers, ou coloniaux, (autres que ceux du gouvernement fédéral.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	ONTARIO.												
1	Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	628,282	801,718	74,215	296,996	....	4,265	....	311,390	29,555	....	222,911
2	Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	448,955	665,514	155,530	730,818	....	78,096	7,387	3,812,474	....	161,892	1,402,614
3	Dominion Bank	do	448,131	431,236	75,000	337,819	....	140,351	....	1,156,306	....	....	308,743
4	Ontario Bank	do	179,203	327,373	55,469	199,862	....	110,070	....	125,515	....	....	65,599
5	Standard Bank	do	146,473	293,373	35,050	111,956	....	172,759	....	31,780	....	148,666	1,456,155
6	Imperial Bank of Canada	do	435,615	1,071,494	80,000	275,144	....	139,795	1,373	427,976	97,031	112,466	803,554
7	Traders do	do	104,396	273,131	31,469	104,209	....	78,884	....	50,667	....	302,560	237,977
8	Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	149,231	312,069	60,000	166,499	....	78,284	....	112,397	....	195,000	361,368
9	Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	147,481	177,383	53,000	102,358	....	134,832	....	206,644	....	172,300	18,974
10	Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	24,716	24,613	17,094	12,172	....	242,329	15,936	9,501	....	25,250	371,868
	Total, Ontario		2,712,483	4,377,904	636,827	2,337,833	....	1,179,665	24,696	6,244,650	126,586	1,118,134	5,249,763
	QUEBEC.												
11	Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	2,097,904	2,382,469	265,000	1,014,448	....	7,899	16,682	7,390,130	2,945,280	91,574	88,111
12	Bank of British North America	do	384,009	567,509	63,784	212,347	....	3,239	....	655,000	....	....	....
13	Banque du Peuple	do	579	366	41,080	12,658	....	300,842	....	1,862	....	....	....
14	Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	19,191	116,489	20,288	121,811	....	17,012	14,742	13,231	37,389	....	....
15	Banque Ville-Marie	do	22,415	37,361	20,000	85,755	....	4,622	....	25,231	3,242	....	24,570
16	Banque d'Hochelaga	do	87,660	313,140	34,040	217,333	....	7,645	9,357	119,550	143	268,307	95,352
17	Molson's Bank	do	223,479	788,905	90,000	330,404	....	66,727	207	209,457	150,825	104,375	451,965
18	Merchants Bank of Canada	do	474,899	707,162	159,312	510,895	....	81,311	922	707,939	....	927,526	332,476
19	Banque Nationale	Quebec.	62,695	140,355	45,000	175,297	....	100,000	20,576	43,255	....	35,000	....
20	Quebec Bank	do	124,670	523,796	40,000	271,821	....	....	3,282	49,966	....	148,433	289,326
21	Union Bank of Canada	do	23,895	194,621	51,000	159,557	....	29,193	641	68,751	....	....	5,050
22	Banque de St. Jean	St. John's.	4,983	8,791	3,119	6,926	....	46,005	....	44,483	....	....	....
23	Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	11,237	18,063	13,735	23,547	....	79,867	848	17,843	....	....	....
24	Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	113,718	108,641	44,111	27,637	....	404,090	3,472	87,821	....	13,000	56,166
	Total, Quebec		3,651,321	5,907,668	890,469	3,170,436	....	1,148,452	70,729	9,434,519	3,136,879	1,588,215	1,343,016
	Total, Ontario		2,712,483	4,377,904	636,827	2,337,833	....	1,179,665	24,696	6,244,650	126,586	1,118,134	5,249,763
	Total Ontario and Quebec		6,363,804	10,285,572	1,527,296	5,508,269	....	2,328,117	95,425	15,679,169	3,263,465	2,706,349	6,592,779
	NOVA SCOTIA.												
25	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	245,692	571,715	62,767	337,029	15,500	63,037	6,708	226,789	....	....	781,299
26	Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	318,427	351'110	48,000	181,478	....	57,973	....	58,017	....	15,000	779,356
27	Halifax Banking Company	do	55,651	129,637	25,000	78,549	....	60,524	837	56,868	....	....	323,040
28	Union Bank do	do	30,414	120,113	25,000	37,952	....	33,365	....	5,687	....	1,000	249,962
29	People's Bank do	do	43,200	173,127	26,023	68,250	....	22,740	....	36,213	4,985	....	20,988
30	Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	33,660	28,456	4,697	6,852	....	131,051	4,183	57,887	12,738	19,200	75,000
31	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	2,776	3,061	3,267	1,754	....	37,167	....	8,928	....	....	17,115
32	Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	14,965	17,425	4,503	9,386	....	39,804	....	13,543	983	....	....
	Total, Nova Scotia		744,785	1,394,644	199,257	721,250	15,500	445,661	11,728	463,932	18,706	35,200	2,246,760
	NEW BRUNSWICK.												
33	Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	106,304	160,052	22,822	43,717	....	31,362	....	79,478	13,638	....	7,639
34	People's Bank do	Fredericton.	14,697	10,962	6,209	5,373	....	3,734	....	13,052	3,949	....	3,000
35	St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	12,221	9,503	6,015	13,215	....	18,055	....	15,366	159	....	....
	Total, New Brunswick		133,222	180,517	35,046	62,305	....	53,151	....	107,896	17,746	....	10,639
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
36	Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	547,792	867,705	47,775	41,834	....	425,760	....	131,564	1,115,617	250,000	....
	Total, British Columbia		547,792	867,705	47,775	41,834	....	425,760	....	131,564	1,115,617	250,000	....
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
37	Summerside Bank	Summerside.	1,003	1,848	2,125	389	....	4,063	....	602	....	....	....
38	Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	Charlottetown	6,493	7,710	4,512	7,589	....	16,943	....	17,104	1,846	....	4,700
	Total, Prince Edward Island.		7,496	9,558	6,637	7,978	....	21,006	....	17,706	1,846	.....	4,700

RECAPIT

1	Total, Ontario and Quebec	6,363,804	10,285,572	1,527,296	5,508,269	....	2,328,117	95,425	15,679,169	3,263,465	2,706,349	6,592,779
2	Total, Nova Scotia	744,785	1,394,644	199,257	721,250	15,500	445,661	11,728	463,932	18'706	35,200	2,246,760
3	Total, New Brunswick	133,222	180,517	35,046	62,305	....	53,151	....	107,896	17,746	....	10,639
4	Total, British Columbia	547,792	867,705	47,775	41,834	....	425,760	....	131,564	1,115,617	250,000	....
5	Total, Prince Edward Island	7,496	9,558	6,637	7,978	....	21,006	....	17,706	1,846	....	4,700
	Grand Total	7,797,099	12,737,996	1,816,011	6,341,636	15,500	3,273,695	107,153	16,400,267	4,417,380	2,991,549	8,854,878

Finance Department,

Ottawa, 20th April, 1896.

31st March, 1896, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

ACTIF.

Canadian, British and other Railway Securities. — Effets de chemins de fer canadiens, britanniques et autres.	Call Loan on Bonds and Stocks. — Prêts remboursables sur demande, sur obligations et actions.	Current Loans. — Prêts courants.	Loans to the Government of Canada. — Prêts au gouvernement du Canada.	Loans to Provincial Governments. — Prêts aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Overdue Debts. — Créances en souffrance.	Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises.) — Immeubles appartenant à la banque (autres que les édifices de la banque.)	Mortgages on Real Estates sold by the Bank. — Hypothèques sur des immeubles vendus par la banque.	Bank Premises. — Edifices de la banque.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads. — Autres créances non comprises dans les items précédents.	Total Assets. — Total de l'actif.	Aggregate amount of Loans to Directors, and firms of which they are partners. — Montant collectif des prêts faits à des directeurs et à des maisons sociales dont ils forment partie.	Average amount of specie held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des espèces possédées durant le mois.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des billets de la Puissance possédés durant le mois.	Greatest amount of Notes in circulation at any time during the month. — Chiffre le plus élevé des billets en circulation en aucun temps durant le mois.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
.....	512,661	11,462,806	.....	.....	38,920	182	.....	200,000	.....	14,583,905	356,670	628,000	901,800	[illegible]	1
1,332,469	2,003,727	16,600,414	.....	.....	264,075	42,742	132,298	769,263	97,395	28,705,071	199,194	451,000	787,000	[illegible]	2
2,070,076	1,301,414	7,970,262	.....	.....	72,483	12,261	.....	263,203	7,129	14,594,419	430,000	444,000	420,000	[illegible]	3
138,500	239,979	5,164,892	.....	.....	38,292	57,344	25,400	172,727	32,557	6,932,786	105,460	179,800	295,400	[illegible]	4
.....	388,404	4,571,772	.....	.....	34,370	.....	.....	110,852	27,259	7,528,953	144,094	146,387	313,250	[illegible]	5
754,486	934,569	8,419,252	.....	19,134	67,118	62,852	86,359	320,533	36,017	14,144,777	104,676	435,029	1,083,420	[illegible]	6
.....	1,169,841	3,792,151	.....	.....	13,371	19,070	815	124,721	18,040	6,321,308	202,686	103,000	260,000	[illegible]	7
659,865	795,136	5,756,372	.....	.....	65,070	.....	18,418	273,087	75,630	9,078,430	5,226	150,000	286,000	[illegible]	8
.....	303,003	7,107,289	.....	.....	63,671	16,950	1,590	128,058	293,700	8,927,236	58,616	146,792	181,498	[illegible]	9
.....	.....	1,215,657	.....	.....	23,927	13,975	.....	.....	7,312	2,004,355	6,000	24,886	23,923	[illegible]	10
4,955,396	7,648,814	72,060,867	.....	19,134	681,297	225,376	264,880	2,362,444	595,039	112,821,840	1,672,622	2,708,894	4,552,291	[illegible]	
2,644,374	193,114	35,600,529	.....	.....	301,102	111,400	6,115	600,000	301,365	56,057,502	1,680,000	2,078,000	2,239,000	4,615,905	11
233,953	408,175	8,729,817	.....	304,514	138,207	42,000	4,305	350,000	23,274	12,120,133	11,000	381,397	534,577	897,139	12
.....	16,100	2,051,523	.....	.....	1,828,132	333,221	75,659	342,743	109,504	5,114,266	90,774	631	297	51,464	13
.....	249,585	2,622,305	.....	.....	42,100	93,695	45,110	109,746	121,603	3,644,305	124,426	23,810	86,770	434,327	14
.....	60,694	1,053,768	.....	.....	56,850	36,168	26,870	38,466	287,752	1,789,771	80,385	19,896	23,291	301,940	15
.....	448,421	3,813,503	.....	.....	123,881	44,711	16,443	36,842	52,480	5,688,815	137,640	90,892	326,378	770,980	16
735,906	516,718	10,715,198	.....	.....	114,761	59,016	4,017	190,000	13,081	14,765,043	134,438	223,286	708,650	1,467,656	17
113,537	1,237,013	18,065,517	.....	.....	237,372	40,716	33,898	553,390	254,739	24,439,232	1,362,827	468,000	742,000	2,583,000	18
.....	6,200	3,850,350	.....	.....	78,245	14,618	92	123,159	27,832	4,722,679	523,000	62,800	139,700	781,000	19
297,266	1,328,691	7,681,586	.....	.....	112,583	132,026	5,826	168,167	59,975	11,237,420	234,684	125,012	552,254	[illegible]	20
120,000	440,810	6,327,119	.....	.....	202,437	124,230	2,032	202,043	3,734	7,955,119	261,509	22,952	194,761	1,054,112	21
.....	.....	352,816	.....	.....	24,215	.....	8,573	12,011	8,555	520,482	20,809	5,000	7,900	[illegible]	22
.....	33,103	1,275,305	.....	.....	43,388	18,188	3,003	17,665	10,788	1,566,584	34,080	11,646	17,396	[illegible]	23
.....	.....	5,271,652	.....	.....	91,591	46,279	54,061	116,540	5'697	6,444,481	241,202	113,617	110,653	[illegible]	24
4,145,036	4,945,224	107,410,988	.....	304,514	3,394,864	1,096,268	286,004	2,860,772	1,280,379	156,065,832	4,936,774	3,626,939	5,683,627	[illegible]	
4,955,396	7,648,814	72,060,867	.....	19,134	681,297	225,376	264,880	2,362,444	595,039	112,821,840	1,672,622	2,708,894	4,552,291	[illegible]	
9,100,432	12,594,038	179,471,855	.....	323,648	4,076,161	1,321,644	550,884	5,223,216	1,875,418	268,887,672	6,609,396	6,335,833	10,235,918	[illegible]	
1,266,232	454,839	8,693,529	.....	29,172	26,012	16,846	4,841	55,481	3,459	12,860,955	151,234	261,160	550,753	[illegible]	25
344,247	615,254	6,746,956	.....	50,798	8,631	10,500	1,000	60,000	11,638	9,658,391	355,603	311,260	486,900	[illegible]	26
.....	23,635	2,950,761	.....	.....	15,895	7,096	.....	1,800	6,215	3,735,513	26,724	54,928	149,020	[illegible]	27
.....	.....	2,156,326	.....	10,606	13,967	.....	.....	52,000	.....	2,736,396	180,021	32,137	107,502	[illegible]	28
.....	.....	2,457,129	.....	.....	22,468	67,630	2,131	64,254	7,954	3,017,098	38,892	27,776	135,614	[illegible]	29
.....	.....	626,892	.....	.....	4,588	.....	9,193	8,000	.....	1,022,401	46,203	33,483	28,348	[illegible]	30
.....	.....	360,703	.....	.....	6,657	.....	.....	23,521	.....	464,954	46,695	2,631	4,859	[illegible]	31
.....	.....	803,523	.....	.....	41,006	12,482	.....	2,500	364	960,488	123,828	15,088	18,295	[illegible]	32
1,610,479	1,093,728	24,795,819	.....	90,576	139,224	114,554	17,165	267,556	29,630	34,456,196	969,200	738,463	1,481,291	3,772,064	
304,513	161,862	2,423,412	.....	.....	482	.....	.....	30,000	3,370	3,388,656	179,399	107,449	158,655	[illegible]	33
.....	.....	620,270	.....	.....	5,449	9,000	.....	8,500	.....	704,199	77,788	15,050	12,046	[illegible]	34
.....	.....	465,817	.....	.....	10,140	5,700	12,000	.....	.....	568,195	18,940	10,990	9,872	[illegible]	35
304,513	161,862	3,509,499	.....	.....	16,071	14,700	12,000	38,500	3,370	4,661,050	276,127	133,489	180,573	709,452	
7,591	.....	3,374,114	.....	.....	110,319	34,460	.....	114,638	22,482	7,091,656		565,940	881,480	[illegible]	36
7,591	.....	3,374,114	.....	.....	110,319	34,460	.....	114,638	22,482	7,091,656	.....	565,940	881,480	[illegible]	
.....	.....	163,018	.....	.....	199	.....	375	250	.....	173,875	17,327	949	1,931	26,510	37
.....	.....	289,413	.....	48,519	2,218	.....	1,864	11,364	552	420,827	64,739	6,169	5,966	74,028	38
.....	.....	452,431	.....	48,519	2,417	.....	2,239	11,614	552	594,702	82,066	7,118	7,897	100,544	

ULATION.

9,100,432	12,594,038	179,471,855	.....	323,648	4,076,161	1,321,644	550,884	5,223,216	1,875,418	268,887,672	6,609,396	6,335,833	10,235,918	26,085,042	1
1,610,479	1,093,728	24,795,819	.....	90,576	139,224	114,554	17,165	267,556	29,630	34,456,196	969,200	738,463	1,481,291	3,772,064	2
304,513	161,862	3,509,499	.....	.....	16,071	14,700	12,000	38,500	3,370	4,661,050	276,127	133,489	180,573	709,452	3
7,591	.....	3,374,114	.....	.....	110,319	34,460	.....	114,638	22,482	7,091,656	.....	565,940	881,480	854,130	4
.....	.....	452,431	.....	48,519	2,417	.....	2,239	11,614	552	594,702	82,066	7,118	7,897	100,544	5
11,023,015	13,849,628	211,603,718	.....	462,743	4,344,192	1,485,358	582,288	5,655,524	1,931,452	315,691,276	7,936,789	7,780,843	12,787,159	31,521,232	

J. M. COURTNEY.
Deputy Minister of Finance.

No. 40. Vol. XXIX.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

OTTAWA, 10th March, 1896.

ALPHONSE BASIL KLEIN, Esquire, Junior Judge of the County Court of the County of Bruce, in the Province of Ontario: to be the Revising Officer for the West Riding of the County of Bruce, in the said Province, *vice* J. J. Kingsmill, Esquire, resigned.

—

25th March, 1896.

CORNELIUS VALLEAU PRICE, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Frontenac, in the Province of Ontario: to be a Surrogate Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court, in and for that portion of the Toronto Admiralty District comprised in the Counties of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, in said Province of Ontario.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[912]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 3rd March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that John Mawson, who obtained homestead entry for the North-east quarter of Section 18, Township 32, Range 4 West of the 3rd Dominion Lands Meridian, on the 8th May, 1891, has applied for patent therefor, but although satisfactory evidence has been produced to prove that he has resided upon his homestead for the necessary period, and has good buildings and a large herd of cattle and horses upon the place, he has done no cultivation thereon owing to the fact, as reported by the Homestead Inspector, that none of the land is fit for cultivation.

The Minister therefore recommends that, following the precedent set in the case of Henry J. Jones, to whom under exactly similar circumstances a patent was issued under authority of an Order in Council of the 14th October, 1892, he be authorized to issue a patent to John Mawson for the said North-east quarter of Section 18, Township 32, Range 4, West of the 3rd Dominion Lands Meridian.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

40-4

[973]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 16th of June, 1892, prohibiting in Canada the fishing for speckled trout through the ice shall be and the same is hereby rescinded and the following fishery regulation substituted in lieu thereof :—

Trout Fishery Regulation.

Fishing for speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) through the ice, is prohibited in Canada.

Provided,—That in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, such fishing for trout of all kinds, may be allowed after the expiry of the close season, under special permit issued by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for a period not exceeding ten days, on condition that trout so caught under such special permit are obtained for domestic use only, and not used for commercial purposes.

The fee on each such special permit, is hereby fixed at fifty cents.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

40-4

[974]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that paragraph (*a*) of section 10 of the General Fishery Regulation for the Province of Nova Scotia, established by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, chapter 69 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for trout, between the first of October and the first April; the Order in Council adopted on the 16th day of June, 1892, fixing the close season for speckled trout in the Province of New Brunswick, between the 15th of September and the 31st of March; paragraph (*a*) of section 11 of the General Fishery Regulation for the Province of New Brunswick, established bv the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, chapter 70 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for lake trout or land-locked salmon, between the 15th September and the 1st May, and paragraph (*a*) of section 7 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Prince Edward Island, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, chapter 73 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for trout between 1st October and 1st December, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded, and the following fishery regulation substituted in lieu thereof :—

Trout Fishery Regulations.

In the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, no one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any speckled trout, salmon trout, grey trout, white trout, lake trout, winanish, toag, land-locked salmon, or any other kind of trout from the 1st day of October, to the 31st day of March in each year, both days inclusive.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

40-4

[1034]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the Act, chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Ottawa River, between Buckingham, in the Province of Quebec, and Cumberland, in the Province of Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of one mile above and one mile below Buckingham Wharf, in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, and to a similar distance above and below Cumberland Wharf, in the County of Russell, in the Province of Ontario.

2. *Landing Stages.*—Suitable landing stages or wharves serviceable at all states of the water in the river, must be constructed and maintained by the lessee on both sides, subject to the approval of the Controller of Inland Revenue.

3. *Ferry Boat.*—On the opening of navigation the lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel propelled by steam, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle and all ordinary vehicles with safety and reasonable despatch, such vessel to be not less than 70 feet in length, and 20 feet beam, and shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the lessee will obtain therefor and produce when required a certificate from the Dominion Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

4. *Number of Trips.*—During the season of navigation, the ferry boat shall commence running daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross thereafter as often as may be found necessary for the convenience of the public, the number of such crossings to be determined from time to time by the Department of Inland Revenue. Until otherwise determined, the lessee shall provide convenient and sufficient means of signalling and shall cross from side to side, whenever signalled to do so.

5. *Tariff of Charges.*—

For two-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way	$0.30
For one-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way	0.25
For one horse	0.20
For each additional horse being the property of the same person	0.10
For each head of horned cattle	0.20
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same party	0.10
For each head of sheep or swine	0.15
For each additional head of swine or sheep, the property of the same party	0.05
For each passenger with baggage not exceeding 50 lbs	0.10
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than above) under 100 lbs	0.05
Lots of freight weighing over 100 lbs. and under 1,000 lbs. (per hundred)	0.05
Lots of freight over 1,000 lbs. (per hundred)	0.03

6. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped, and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the 1st day of May, 1896.

7. The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the 1st day of May, 1896.

8. The lessee will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally in the sum of $400 for the full compliance by the lessee with the terms of the lease.

9. The right is reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the ferry boat or landing stages or either of them should any of them be deemed unsuitable for the service or unsafe to the public or inadequate to meet the public wants. The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council to modify the maximum tariff, should it be found expedient in the public interest to do so; and the Governor in Council may declare the lease forfeited and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lessee fails to comply with the conditions thereof.

10. A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged for ferriage shall be put up in a conspicuous place near the ferry landing on both sides, and also on board the ferry boat employed. 39-3

[1035]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the Act, chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled, "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Ottawa River between Montebello, in the Parish of Notre-Dame of Bonsecours, in the County of Ottawa and Province of Quebec, and McGovern's Point, in the Township of Alfred, in the County of Prescott and Province of Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MONTEBELLO FERRY.

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of one mile above and three miles below Montebello wharf, in the Parish of Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, and to a similar distance above and below McGovern's Point, in the Township of Alfred, in the County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

2. *Landing Stages.*—Suitable landing stages or wharves serviceable at all states of the water in the river must be constructed and maintained on both sides of the river, subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3. *Ferry Boat.*—On the opening of navigation the lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel propelled by horse-power, which shall not be less than fifty feet in length, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle, and all ordinary vehicles with safety and reasonable despatch. Scows propelled by oars may also be used for the ferriage of passengers, all of which shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the lessee shall be required to produce a certificate of fitness, safety and sufficiency from the proper authority for said horse scows.

4. *Number of Trips.*—During the season of navigation, the ferry boat shall commence running daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross thereafter, as may be found necessary for the convenience of the public, the number of such crossings to be determined from time to time by the Department of Inland Revenue. Until otherwise determined the lessee shall provide convenient and sufficient means of signalling and shall cross from side to side whenever signalled to do so.

5. *Tariff of charges.—From Montebello to McGovern's Point.*

For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	$0 40
For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, go and return same day	0 50
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	0 20
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, go and return same day	0 30
For one horse, each way	0 10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	0 05
For each sheep or swine, each way	0 05
For each passenger, each way	0 10
For every hundred pounds of freight	0 01

From Montebello to St. Thomas d'Alfred.

For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	$0 40
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	0 25
For one horse, each way	0 10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	0 10
For each sheep or swine, each way	0 05
For each passenger, each way	0 10
For every hundred pounds of freight	0 05

6. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the 1st day of May, 1896.

7. The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the 1st day of May, 1896.

8. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally in the sum of $200 for the full compliance by the lessee with the terms of the lease.

9. The right is reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the ferry boat or landing stages or either of them, should any of them be deemed unsuitable for the service or unsafe to the public or inadequate to meet the public wants. The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council to modify the maximum tariff should it be found expedient in the public interest to do so; and the Governor in Council may declare the lease forfeited and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lessee fails to comply with the conditions thereof.

10. The lessee of the ferry shall at all times during the continuance of the lease carry over and across the ferry without fee, toll or reward, militiamen, soldiers or sailors when provided with proper passports or under the charge of their proper officer or officers, and it shall be lawful for the said lessee to commute the rate of passenger fees.

11. A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged for ferryage shall be put in a conspicuous place near the ferry landing on both sides of the river, and also on board the ferry boat employed. 39–3

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[957]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of The Inland Revenue Act, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Town of Nelson, in the County of Yale and Province of British Columbia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port of entry for the importation of Raw Leaf Tobacco.

JOHN J. McGEE,
39–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[918]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Félix Boudreau, Harbour Master for the port of Pockmouche Harbour, in the County of Gloucester, Province of New Brunswick, in the room of Mr. Vital Losier, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
39–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[881]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John H. Ferguson to be Harbour Master for the port of Metis, Province of Quebec, *vice* Peter Leggatt, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
39–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[902]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 11th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Jack," of Kingston, Ontario, official number 100661, to "Bothnia."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39–4

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[958]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of The Inland Revenue Act, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Town of Kaslo, in the County of Yale, and Province of British Columbia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port of entry for the importation of Raw Leaf Tobacco.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39–4

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[800]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Pilotage Authority for the District of New London, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, as appointed by the Order in Council of the 16th April, 1878, consisting of James A. McKie, James M. Squarebrigs, George Bell, John Johnston and George W. McLeod, be cancelled, and to appoint the following gentlemen to be the Pilotage Authority for the said District, viz. :—Captain D. Sutherland, of Stanley Bridge; Thomas Reid and James Smith, both of Clifton; Joseph D. Harding and William Orr, both of French River.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39–4

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ottawa, 1st April, 1896.

G. O. 19.

OFFICER'S SWORD—NEW PATTERN.

1. The sword described in paragraph 4 has been approved for adoption by officers of the following services :—

(*a.*) General and personal staff below the rank of general officer, except those now wearing R.E. and scimitar pattern swords.

(*b.*) Infantry, excluding Rifles and Highland and Scottish regiments (but these latter should adopt hilts with the new length of grip).

2. Officers providing themselves with new swords will procure those of the new pattern. All officers concerned who do not provide themselves with swords of the new pattern are recommended to have those now in their possession rehilted. This work will be carried out more economically if commanding officers of the units concerned arrange to have the orders placed with one manufacturer.

3. Mounted officers adopting the new pattern sword will in future wear steel scabbards and steel spurs of swan-neck pattern, except in the evening, at Court, and at Levées, when brass spurs will be worn.

4. *Description of the sword.*—Hilt, steel, half-basket, pierced with scroll design and Royal Cypher and Crown chased. Black fish-skin grip, bound with three strands of silver wire, back chequered to pommel with flat part near guard for the thumb, straight blade, grooved and spear-pointed.

Measurements :—
Blade, full size—32½ inches long and 1 inch wide at the shoulder.
Hilt—total length, 5¾ to 5⅞ inches.
Grip—total length, 5 inches.
Weight—from 1 lb. 11 oz. to 1 lb. 12 oz., without scabbard.

5. The Dress Regulations of the 1st May, 1886, will be amended accordingly.

G. O. 20.

MOBILISATION.

General Regulations for the mobilisation of the Active Militia (war service) have been approved, and copies are issued herewith to all concerned.

G. O. 21.

PERMANENT CORPS.

CLOTHING.

General Orders (8) No. 1, dated the 29th April, 1892, and (48) dated the 25th November, 1892, are hereby cancelled.

Paragraphs 72 and 74, Regulations for the Permanent Corps, 1889, are hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

72. The articles of clothing supplied to the soldier are detailed in the following lists under the separate headings of—

Personal Clothing.—Articles which are personal to the soldier, are issued new for a specified period of wear, and are to be replaced at the termination thereof.

Public Clothing.—Articles new or part worn, which are issued to the soldier, but are not replaced until reported upon by a Board of Survey, as worn out and unserviceable.

N. C. officers and men enlisting in these corps for three years will be furnished, free of charge, with clothing (including boots) as follows :—

ARTICLES.		Cavalry.	Field Batteries		Garrison Companies.	Infantry.
			Mounted.	Dismounted		
Personal.						
Boots, pairs.	Ankle	....	....	1	1	1
	Knee	. .	1			
	Wellington	1				
	Winter	1	1	1	1	1
Caps..	Field Service	1	1	1	1	1
	Forage or Glengarry	1	1	1	1	1
Gloves	Summer	1	1	1	1	1
	Winter	1	1	1	1	1
	*Gauntlets	1	1			
	* do Staff Sergts.	1	1	1	1	1

Clothing issued to Permanent Corps—*cont.*

ARTICLES.	Cavalry.	Field Batteries		Garrison Companies.	Infantry.
		Mounted.	Dismounted.		
Personal—cont.					
Jackets, Serge	1	1	1	1	1
Pantaloons, pairs	1	2			
Shoulder pad	....	...	....	1	1
Trowsers { Cloth	1	...	1	1	1
Trowsers { Serge	1	....	1	1	1
Tunics	1	1	1	1	1
Public.					
Caps, Winter	1	1	1	1	1
Great Coat and Cape	....	....	1	1	1
Cloak and Cape	1	1			
Spurs { Jack	1	1			
Spurs { Box	1				
Haversack	1	1	1	1	1
Helmet	1	1	1	1	1
Leggings, Short	..	....	1	1	1
Muffler	1	1	1	1	1

* Only issued every three years.

An issue, similar to the above, of personal and public clothing will be made to non-commissioned officers attached to a Permanent Corps for a long Course of Instruction.

The tunics will not be issued until the recruit has served three months.

An issue similar to that given on joining will be made annually to non-commissioned officers and men of the Permanent Corps on the anniversary of enlistment, or as soon afterwards as practicable.

After the first issue, two pairs of ankle boots will be issued annually to Dismounted Field Artillery, Garrison Artillery and Infantry, one pair Wellingtons and one pair winter boots to Cavalry, and one pair of knee and one pair of winter boots to mounted Field Artillery.

Two Serge Jackets will be issued in place of one tunic and one serge jacket, for the third year of service and similarly during subsequent service.

All clothing issued to non-commissioned officers and men attached for a long course of instruction will be handed into store at the expiration of their course. This will be kept on hand in the Quartermaster's Store as "Part worn."

All clothing left behind by deserters, or at a man's death will be returned into the Quarter-master's Store as "Part worn."

All "part worn" clothing will be available for sale to non-commissioned officers and men who wish to purchase fatigue clothing, at values fixed in accordance with the period for which the articles have been in use.

The following regimental necessaries will be issued to each soldier, on joining, to be kept in serviceable condition at his own expense during the whole period of his service.

NECESSARIES.

1 Blacking, tin.
1 Braces, pairs.
Brushes, 1 each. { Blacking.
  Brass.
  Cloth.
  Hair.
  Polishing.
  Shaving.
1 Button brass.
1 Comb, hair.
2 Drawers, pairs.
1 Fork.
1 Holdall.
2 Jerseys.
1 Knife.
1 Razor and case.
3 Grey shirts.
3 Socks, pairs.
1 Sponge.
1 Spoon.
2 Towels.

An allowance of three dollars in money will be granted to each N. C. officer and man at the commencement of the second winter of his service to enable him to keep up his winter kit.

An allowance of fifty cents annually will be granted for each N. C. officer and man for fitting uniforms issued to them by the public.

No N. C. officer or man re-engaging in these corps will be entitled to another free issue of regimental necessaries.

G. O. 22.

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1894-95—CAVALRY.

Military District No. 1. — Regiment—Troop.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Horses.	Squadron Drill Mounted.	Sword Exercise.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p. c. Score, Ball Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Regimental Average.	Inspecting Officer.
	Full marks	10	20	20	20	10	10	50	24	....	164		
1st Hussars	Lieut.-Col. Gartshore	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	.. ..	.....	Lt.-Col. Smith.
"A" Troop		6	17	13	13	4	7	....	13	....	73	....	
"B" do		7	17	15	15	5	8	....	14	....	81	....	
"C" do		6	14	12	11	4	8	....	7	....	62	....	
"D" do		7	16	16	16	6	8	....	14	. .	83	.....	
											299	74¾	
Military District No. 2.													
2nd Dragoons	Lt.-Col. Buchner	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	Lt.-Col. Turnbull, Inspector of Cavalry.
"A" Troop	Capt. Stull	7	15	15	15	5	6	7·95	14	....	84·95	74.13	
"B" do	Capt. and Bt. Major Burch	8	12	17	14	5	5	5·25	12	1	77·25		
"C" do	Capt. and Bt. Major Jones	7	13	15	14	5	6	7·05	12	1	78·05		
"D" do	Capt. Servos	4	9	15	14	5	5	6·30	8	2	64·30		
"E" do	2nd Lt. Palmer	6	11	15	14	5	5	6·10	6	2	66·10		

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1894-95—CAVALRY.—*Continued.*

Military District No. 3. — Regiment—Troop.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Horses.	Squadron Drill Mounted.	Sword Exercise.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p. c. Score, Ball Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Regimental Average.	Inspecting Officer,
	Full marks.....	10	20	20	20	10	10	50	24	....	164		
3rd Dragoons..	Lt.-Col. Rogers......												Lt.-Col. Cotton.
"A" Troop.	Capt. Brown..........	7	13	12	15	6	5	20	6	7	81		
	Lt. Geron								4				
	2nd Lt. Cochrane.....												
"B" do	Capt. Sutton..........	6	11	10	10	4	5	27	7		91		
	Lt. Hutchison........								6				
	2nd Lt. Lemprière.....								5				
"C" do	Capt. Johnson...	8	16	14	17	4	8	15·5	6		101·5		
	Lt. Bradburn.........								6				
	2nd Lt. Tait								7				
"D" do	Capt. McCullough	4	12	10	8	7	5	14·5	8	2	76·5		
	Lt. Strickland........								6				
	2nd Lt. McDonald...								4				
												87·5	
4th Hussars......	Lt.-Col. Duff..... .												Lt.-Col. Cotton.
"A" Troop.........	Major Knight	6	18	10	8	7	4	24·9	3		92·9		
	Lt. Purcell....... ...								6				
	2nd Lt. Leatherland ..								6				
"B" do	Capt. Clyde.	8	18	10	15	8	8	23·9	6		107·9		
	Lt. (Capt.) Sweatman.								5				
	2nd Lt. Sears........								6				
"C" do	Major Burnett........	8	18	12	10	5	6	26	6	1	102		
	Lt. Horning								8				
	2nd Lt. VanLuven....								4				
"D" do	Major Raney.........	8	18	11	12	8	9	30	7	1	113		
	Lt. Holmes.								6				
	2nd Lt. Coates.......								5				
												103·9	
Military District No. 5.													
6th Hussars....													Lt.-Col. Houghton, D. A. G., 5th Mil. Dist.
No. 1 Troop	Capt. Clerk...........	10	20	19	20	10	8	4·0	16	12	95·0		
No. 2 do	Bt. Major Wanless....	8	12	10	15	6	7	7·9	24	2	87·9		
No. 3 do	Capt. Barr......	9	16	18	18	10	8	8·4	24	3	108·4		
No. 4 do	Capt. Macfee..........	9	16	12	17	9	7	5·8	8	5	78 8		
											370·1	92·50	
Military District No. 6.													
5th Dragoons...........	Lt.-Col. J. H. Taylor..												Lt.-Col. D'Orsonnens, D.A.G., Mil. Dist. No. 6.
	Major J. F. Learned..								8		8		
	Staff absent.........									1			
"A" Troop.........		7	18	16	15	6	7	8·17	21		98·17		
	Capt. H. S. Farnsworth			16				8·17	8				
	Lieut. G. W. French..								6				
	Lieut. A. R. Pennoyer.	7	18		15	6	7		7				
"B" Troop.........		7	18	14	15	7	7	5·24	13	2	84·24		
	Capt. G. L. McNicol..	7	18	14	15	7	7	5·24	8	2			
	Lieut. F. J. Barton....								5				
"C" Troop		7	15	15	15	6	5	8·11	21		92·11		
	Capt. J. Clark........			15				8·11	8				
	Lieut. G. B. Hall.... .								5				
	Lieut. B. B. Morrill...	7	15		15	6	5		8				
"D" Troop.........		7	14	15	15	6	6	7·23	8	1	77·23		
	Capt. A. L. Pomroy...			15				7·23		1			
	Lieut. Thompson......	7	14		15	6	6		8				
"E" Troop..... ...		7	10	13	16	6	6	6·10	20	1	83·10		
	Capt, J. S. Billings....			13				6·10	8				
	Lieut. E. B. Greely ...								5				
	Lieut. W. C. Strong...	7	10		16	6	6		7	1			
											442·85	88·37	
Military District No. 7.													
Queen's Own Canadian Hussars	Major Hetherington...												Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., Mil. Dist. No. 7.
"A" Troop.........	Capt. Turner..........	10	20	15	15	8	10	3·44	8		89·44		
"B" do	Capt. Lawrence.......	10	20	15	15	6	10	1·96		1	76·96		
												83·20	

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1894-95—CAVALRY.

Military District No. 8. — Regiment—Troop.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Horses.	Squadron Drill Mounted.	Sword Exercise.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p. c. of total Score at Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Regimental Average.	Inspecting Officer
	Full Marks.....	10	20	20	20	10	10	50	24	....	164		
8th Hussars............	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G.
"A" Troop.........	Capt. Fairweather	8	18	17	18	5	6	7·72	16	1	94·72		
"B" do	Capt. Markham......	8	18	17	16	5	8	4·39	14	1	89·39		
"C" do	Capt. Campbell....	8	18	18	18	5	10	4·06	16	1	96·06		
"D" do	Capt. Fowler..........	8	18	17	15	5	8	2·71	14	1	86·71		
"E" do	Lieut. Murray........	8	18	16	15	5	5	5·14	8	2	78·14		
"F" do	Capt. Macdougal......	8	18	17	18	5	10	5·06	16	1	96·06		
"G" do	Capt. McRobbie	8	18	17	15	5	9	4·44	20	....	96·44		
"H" do	Capt. Black..........	8	18	18	18	5	10	4·87	16	1	96·87		
												91·79	

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1894-95—INFANTRY.

Military District No 1. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p. c. Score, Rifle Ptactice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer, and Remarks.
	Full marks......	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150	.....	
21st Battalion..........	Lt.-Col. Beattie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	......	......	Lt.-Col. Smith.
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Cheyne.........	4	11	6	3	14	7	7½	13	2	63½		
No. 2 do	do Johnson	6	15	5	5	15	6	8½	13	3	70½		
No. 3 do	do Russell	7	16	6	6	16	7	9	11	1	77		
No. 4 do	do Sicklesteel	6	15	6	5	13	6	5	14	6	64		
No. 5 do	do Dewson...	6	15	6	5	14	7	9½	15	2	75		
											350½	70	
22nd Battalion..........	Lt.-Col. Munro......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ...	......	Lt.-Col. Smith.
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Ball............	6	12	3	3	13	4	16½	7	2	62½		
No. 2 do	do Ross...... ...	6	12	5	4	15	3	11½	7	2	61½		
No. 3 do	do Williamson	6	13	4	5	14	4	16	8	1	69		
No. 4 do	Lieut. Vance	7	15	4	6	13	5	16½	8	1	73½		
No. 5 do	Capt. Bleakley........	5	11	4	4	10	4	19½	6	....	63½		
No. 6 do	do Andison......	7	16	5	6	15	4	12	8	2	71		
No. 7 do	do Knight	7	15	6	6	14	7	18½	14	2	85½		
No. 8 do	do Quinn.	7	14	4	5	9	5	17	8	1	68		
											554½	69¼	
27th Battalion	Lt.-Col. Ellis.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	Lt.-Col. Smith.
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Dawson	5	8	4	4	9	9	12½	15	1	65½		
No. 2 do	Lieut. O'Neil	5	12	5	4	10	6	17½	4	....	63½		
No. 3 do	Capt. Douthwaite	5	12	4	5	9	10	14	14	2	71½		
No. 4 do	Lieut. Swift...	5	10	3	4	13	8	11½	20	1	73½		
No. 5 do	Capt. O'Neil..........	8	16	6	6	11	7	20	10	3	81		
No. 6 do	do Dolbear	6	12	3	4	13	9	22½	14	4	79½		
No. 7 do	do McKenzie	7	13	5	4	12	8	13	15	4	73		
											507	72³⁄₇	
29th Battalion	Lt.-Col. Cowan	....	....	....	.. ..	....	....	.....	...	...	......	.....	Lt.-Col. Smith.
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Bowman	5	10	5	4	10	5	12½	6	15	42½		
No. 2 do . .	do Kerr	6	11	4	3	11	6	11½	6	9	49½		
No. 3 do	do McCallum	6	10	5	4	9	7	12½	12	....	65½		
No. 4 do	do Pickering.......	7	12	5	5	10	5	11	5	12	48½		
No. 5 do	do Ellis	6	12	4	5	12	8	13½	15	10	65½		
No. 6 do	do Martin	6	10	6	6	14	9	8	8	9	58		
											329½	54⅚	
32nd Battalion.......	Lt.-Col. Scott.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	......	Lt.-Col. Smith.
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Forrester.......	7	11	4	5	12	4	14	7	3	61		
No. 2 do	do Clark.	5	12	4	3	8	4	11	15	2	60		
No. 3 do	Lieut. Morrison.. ...	4	10	3	3	9	6	20	6	3	58		
No. 4 do	Capt. Nelson	6	10	4	4	9	5	15	6	4	55		
No. 5 do	do Henderson......	5	9	4	4	12	4	15	5	....	58		
No. 6 do	do Douglas	6	9	5	4	12	4	14½	7	....	61½		
No. 7 do	do Graham	8	11	4	6	12	3	21	7	1	71		
No. 8 do	do Waldo..........	6	10	4	5	9	5	10	11	3	57		
											481½	60⅛	

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1894-95—INFANTRY.—*Continued.*

Military District No. 2. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	⅓ p. c. Score, Rifle, Practice.	Answers to Questions, officers.	Deduct for absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer, and Remarks.
	Full marks	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150	......	
12th York Rangers	Lt.-Col. Wayling	...	....	....	....	....	..	.....	....	....	......	.....	Lt-Col. Buchan Com'g. M.D. No. 2.
"A" Company	Capt. Vennell.	6½	12	6	5	8	6	8·50	4	1	55·		
"B" do	do Nicol	6	14	6	6	10	5	6·45	7	1	59·45		
"C" do	do Leslie	6	10	6	6	10	8	6·75	13	....	65·75		
"D" do	Lieut. Scott	5	12	4	4	9	6	9·25	8	1	56·25		
"E" do	Capt. Curran	6	11	5½	6	10	8	6·20	9	....	61·70		
"F" do	do Brown	6½	13	6½	6	11	8	6·10	4	2	59·10		
"G" do	do Unitt	6	15	4	4	10	8	4·55	15	....	66·55		
"H" do	do Verral	6	9	5	6	9	8	5·50	6	....	54 50		
												59·78	
37th Rifles	Lt.-Col. Davis	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	....	....	....	Lt-Col. Buchan Com'g M. D. No. 2.
"A" Company	Capt. William	8	16	4½	4½	10	8	5·50	13	1	68·50		
"B" do	do Thompson	8	18	6	5½	13	6	7·20	19	....	82·70		
"C" do	do Clench	8	16	6½	6	13	5	5·45	8	1	66·95		
"D" do	do Griffith	8	15	5	6	9	6	8	7	....	64·		
"E" do	do Vanloon	8	15	4	5	10	8	4·80	14	....	68·80		
"F" do	do Rastrick	7	15	3½	3½	8	6	5·75	5	1	52·75		
"G" do	do Davis	8	15	4½	5	9	7	5·50	11	...	65·		
												66·96	
77th Wentworth	Lt.-Col. Gwyn	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	....	....	.....	Lt-Col. Buchan Com'g M. D. No. 2.
"A" Company	Capt. Knowles	8	17	7	5	15	10	10·55	15	....	87·55		
"B" do	Lieut. Mullock	8	15	6	5	12	8	11·70	7	2	70·70		
"C" do	Capt. Ptolemy	8½	14	6½	6	14	9	5·75	10	1	72·75		
"D" do	do Middleton	7	12	7	7	16	8	7	12	1	75·		
"E" do	do Lee	7	14	6	6	11	7	7·30	11	1	68 30		
"F" do	do Choate	7	11	6	6½	12	9	6·95	14	1	71·45		
												74·29	
34th Battalion	Lt.-Col. Paterson	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	......	Lt.-Col. Paterson.
No. 1 Company	Capt. Henderson	8	8½	7	7½	16½	9	5·80	24	....	86·30		
No. 2 do	do McGillivray	7½	8	7	7½	16	10	7·87	8	....	71·87		
No. 3 do	do Grierson	8	6½	6	7	15	8½	5·74	23	....	79·		
No. 4 do	do Paterson	9½	9½	6½	7½	15½	10	7·38	20	....	85·88		
No. 5 do	do Sharpe	9	8	7	7½	18	8½	8·51	8	....	74·51		
No. 6 do	do Smith	7½	8	6½	7	16	9	6 56	16	....	76·56		
No. 7 do	do Bick	9½	7½	7	7½	15½	10	7.40	22	...	86·40		
No. 8 do	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.. .		
												80·07½	
36th Battalion	....	....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	......	Lt.-Col. Tyrwhitt.
No. 1 Company	....	8	Arms as clean as possible.	8	8	16	8	6¼	15	....	69¼		
No. 2 do	....	8		8	8	18	10	$3\frac{9}{10}$	20	....	$75\frac{9}{10}$		
No. 3 do	Major Evans	10		8	8	16	10	$6\frac{7}{10}$	15	...	$73\frac{7}{10}$		
No. 4 do	....	9		8	8	15	10	8½	12	....	70½		
No. 5 do	....	10		8	8	16	8	4½	15	....	69½		
No. 6 do	....	8		8	8	20	10	5⅘	24	....	83⅘		
No. 7 do	....	8		8	8.	20	9	7¼	24	....	84¼		
No. 8 do	....	10		8	8	20	10	5½	24	....	85½		
												76½	
Military District No. 3—													
40th Battalion	Lt.-Col. Rogers	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	Lt.-Col. Cotton
No. 1 Company	Capt. Campbell	6	16	5	5	8	8	17·5	6	1	73·5		
	Lieut. Laird	....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	3	....	.....		
No. 2 do	Capt. Floyd	5	15	5	5	9	9	14	7	1	72		
	Lieut. Boggs	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	....	.....		
No. 3 do	Capt. Bonnycastle	5	13	3	4	12	7	21	4	....	75		
	Lieut. McDermott	.. .	....	....	....	.. .	....	.....	6	....	.....		
	2nd Lieut. Givan	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	0	....	.. .		
No. 4 do	Capt. Butler	4	18	4	3	8	6	13	5	1	67		
	Lieut. Russell	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	7	....	.....		
No. 6 do	Capt. Rogers	5	17	2	5	10	8	18	7	4	74		
	Lieut. Hare	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	....	.....		
	2nd Lieut. Clayton	...	....	....	...	....	....	.....	3	....	....		
No. 7 do	Capt. Greer	7	16	2	4	6	8	16·5	7	1	72·5		
	Lieut. Wilson	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	7	....	....		
No. 8 do	Capt. Birdsall	6	20	4	2	8	5	18·5	5	1	72·5		
	Lieut. Smith	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	....	.....		
	2nd Lieut. Wolfrain	....	. .	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....		
No. 9 do	Capt. Fowlds	5	17	5	4	12	8	19	7	....	81		
	Lieut. Spencer	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	....	...		
	2nd Lieut. Massey	....	....	...	....	...	....	.....	...	....	. .		
												73·8	

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1894-95—INFANTRY.—*Concluded.*

Military District No 3.— Continued. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p. c. Score, Rifle, Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer, and Remarks.
	Full marks.....	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150		
46th Battalion..........	Lt.-Col. Benson......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Col. Cotton
No. 2 Company.....	Capt. Deyell..........	7	20	5	5	11	10	18·5	0	1	83·5		
	Lieut. Coombs........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....		
No. 3 do	Capt. Robertson.......	8	20	6	6	14	9	19	7	2	87		
No. 4 do	do Winslow........	5	18	5	4	9	8	20·8	7	3	79·8		
	Lieut. Fowler.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....		
No. 5 do ...	Capt. Johnston.... ...	5	20	6	6	10	7	15·5	8	1	82·5		
	Lieut. Thorburn.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....		
No. 6 do	do Staples....	6	8	4	4	13	7	24·5	0	3	63·5		
No. 7 do	Capt. Brown	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....		
	Lieut. Burns...	5	13	4	4	12	5	22	6	1	70		
												77·7	
9th Battalion..	Lt.-Col. Brown.. ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	Lt.-Col. Cotton
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Harrison.......	9	20	6	5	16	10	19	6	3	96		
	Lieut. Watts.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....		
No. 2 do ...	Capt. Wilson.........	6	16	6	4	9	4	14·5	4	....	69·5		
	Lieut. McKee.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....		
	2nd Lieut. Kingston...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....		
No. 3 do	Capt. Graham.........	5	11	4	4	6	4	18	4	1	57		
	Lieut. Ketcheson......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....		
No. 4 do	Capt. Orr.	5	14	4	5	6	3	23	0	1	71		
	Lieut. Phillip.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....		
	do Cross..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....		
No. 5 do	Cap. & Bt. Maj. Lennox	5	10	4	4	7	3	28·5	5	1	65·5		
	Lieut. Vivian.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
No. 6 do	Capt. Smith..........	5	18	5	5	7	4	15	6	1	71		
	Lieut. Arnott.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....		
												71·6	
Military District No. 4.													
56th Battalion...	Lt.-Col. Campbell.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Lt.-Col. Cotton
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Stitt............	4	12	4	3	9	8	29·5	5	...	84·5		
	Lieut. Wilson.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....		
	2nd Lieut. Carstains...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....		
No. 2 do	Capt. Dawson.........	5	9	4	4	9	9	28·5	4	3	69·5		
	Lieut. Shinnington....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
No. 3 do	Capt. Kidd...........	5	7	3	4	11	7	39	5	10	78		
	Lieut. Cameron.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....		
	do Williams	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
No. 4 Company.	Capt. Beckett....	6	7	3	4	10	6	32·5	6	1	79·5		
	Lieut. Hutchins......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....		
No. 5 do	Capt. Morrison....	5	8	3	4	7	5	34	3	1	72		
	Lieut. Baker..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....		
No. 6 do	Capt. Drummond.....	6	10	5	5	7	9	35·5	7	1	83·5		
	Lieut. Tripp.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
	do Carmichael	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
No. 7 do	Capt. Imlay...	5	9	3	2	5	9	27·5	2	12	55		
	Lieut. Walker.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	...	....		
												74·5	
Military District No. 5.													
64th Battalion—													
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Leduc....	9	18	3	3	9	5	2·7	10	6	53·7		Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, D.A.G. M. D. No. 5.
No. 3 do	do Cadieux........	8	12	4	4	11	5	2·7	11	1	56·7		
No. 4 do	2nd Lieut. Leger......	5	10	5	4	12	5	5·0	9	5	50·0		
No. 5 do	Capt. Langevin.....	9	18	4	3	10	5	3·1	11	13	50·1		
											210·5	52·62	
76th Battlion—													
No. 1 Company.....	do D'Amour	0	16	4	4	10	5	1·9	11	6	45·9		Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, D.A.G. M. D. No. 5.
No. 2 do	do Coté..........	8	16	6	4	12	5	2·7	5	4	54.7		
No. 3 do ...	do Vinet	8	16	4	4	8	5	1·3	8	17	37·3		
No. 4 do	do Laberge........	7	18	5	4	8	5	2·5	4	9	44·5		
No. 5 do ...	do Beaudreau......	5	10	5	5	12	5	2·9	10	7	47·9		
No. 6 do	do Reid	0	12	5	5	12	5	2·5	5	3	43·5		
											273·8	45 63	
83rd Battalion—													
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Delfausse.	5	20	4	4	10	8	1·4	6	3	55·4		Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, D.A.G. M. D. No. 5.
No. 2 do	do Normandeau ...	0	10	5	4	13	8	2·0	6	3	45·0		
No. 3 do	Lieut. Laporte........	8	10	4	4	10	7	1·9	0	5	39·9		
No. 4 do	Capt. Piche.....	8	16	4	5	12	9	1·6	14	0	69·6		
No. 5 do	do Mason	9	18	5	5	11	5	5·2	6	0	64·2		
No. 6 do	do Ronan	10	18	4	5	11	7	3·4	10	0	68·4		
											342·5	57·08	

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1894-95—INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Military District No. 5.—Continued. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p.c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer and Remarks.
	Full marks	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150		
86th Battalion—													Winner of the "Sir Donald A. Smith Cup," 1895. Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, D.A.G. M. D. No. 5.
No. 1 Company	Capt. Du Sault..	9	16	4	5	12	7	3·4	12	0	68·4		
No. 2 do	do Desaulniers.....	9	18	5	5	13	6	3·5	15	0	74·5		
No. 3 do	do Tessier.........	9	18	5	5	14	9	4·1	15	0	79·1		
No 4 do	do De Varennes....	8	18	4	4	12	5	3·5	9	0	63·5		
No. 5 do	do Demers	8	18	5	5	13	6	4·1	15	0	74·1		
No. 6 do	Lieut. Chapdelaine....	8	16	5	4	12	7	3·8	14	0	69·8		
											429·4	71·56	
Military District No. 6.													
54th Battalion	Major E. G. Morey....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	6	....	11·00	....	Lieut.-Colonel d'Orsonnens, D.A.G.
	Staff absent.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3			
No. 1 Company. ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56·74		
	Capt. C. C. Cleveland.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Absent.
	2nd Lt. E. F. Cleveland.	....	18	....	....	....	....	5·74	4	8			
	2nd Lt. G. H. Johnston	5	....	5	6	10	5	....	6	....			
No. 2 do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	52·30		
	Capt. T. L. Brown....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3·30	6	9	....	....	Act'g Adjutant
	Lt. D. A. Booth.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
	2nd Lt. H. A. Rowe ..	5	18	4	4	12	5	....	4	....			
No. 3 do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43·15		
	Capt. J. V. T. Brooks.	5	18	4	5	10	5	3·15	6	13			
	2nd Lt. T. D. Newell..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
No. 4 do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53·68		Absent.
	Capt. C. H. Stevens...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
	Lt. M. H. Healy......	9	10	5	5	10	5	7·68	4	2			
	2nd Lt. B. B. Whalen.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
No. 5 do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36·27		The state of armory reported bad before Capt. Lyster took command of the Company.
	Capt. C. N. Lyster....	7	....	6	5	12	5	5·27	8	12			
	2nd Lt. J. C. McCaig..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
	2nd Lt. F. C. McDougall....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
No. 6 Company.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42·87		
	Capt. W. R. Stevens..	5	15	5	5	10	5	5·87	6	14			
	2nd Lt. G. W. Stevens.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
	2nd Lt. E. A. Wadleigh.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
											296·01	48·83	
58th Battalion	Lt. Col. M. B. Macauley	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	4	....	9·0		Lieut.-Colonel d'Orsonnens, D.A.G.
	Maj. E. S. Baker......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6·0		
	Staff absent	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4			
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. A. L. McIvor...	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	45	....			
	2nd Lt. H. Bishop	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
No. 2 do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38·13		
	Capt. P. J. Gillies	6	10	5	5	10	3	4·13	....	5	38·13		
	Lt. J. McDonald	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
No. 3 do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34·28		
	Capt. J. T. McIvor . .	6	12	5	5	10	5	3·28	4	16	34·28		
	2nd Lt. D. L. McLeod.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
	2nd Lt. H. W. Albro..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
No. 4 do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49·29		
	Capt. R. W. Weyland.	6	15	5	5	10	3	5·29	5	5	49·29		
	Lt. B. A. Gilbert	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
	2nd Lt. L. Gilbert	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
No. 5 do	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24·24		
	Capt. D. Beaton . ..	4	5	5	5	10	3	5·24	....	13	24·24		
	Lt. M. A. McLeod....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
	2nd Lt. M. McKenzie.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			
No. 6 do	Capt G. P. H. Hitchcock	8	12	5	5	10	5	2·41	4	18	33·41		
	Lieut. G. C. Billington	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
	2nd Lt. W. H. Murray	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
No. 7 do	Capt. R. G. Trenholm.	6	8	5	5	10	3	3·91	4	15	29·91		

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1894-95—INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Military District No. 6.—Continued. Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	⅓ p. c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer and Remarks.
	Full marks	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150	. . .	
58th Battalion—*cont.*													
No. 8 Company	Capt. H. T. Elder.	10	9	5	5	10	3	2·54	....	19	25·54		
	Lieut. W. P. Jenkins.												
	2nd Lt. J. P. Breevort.												
No. 9 Company	Lieut. James Kelly												
	2nd Lt. G. A. McIver.	5	10	5	5	10	3	3 80	5	18	28·83		
No. 10 Company	Capt. S. H. Botterill	7	15	5	5	10	3	8·57	8	8	53·57		
	2nd Lieut. C. N. Reade												
											317 32	28·33	
79th Battalion													Lt.-Col. D'Orsonnens, D.A.G., command'g camp.
	Major James Maynes	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	6	....	11·00		
	Major J. D. Bulman												
	Staff absent												
No. 1 Company											47·25		
	Capt. H. N. Whitcomb	8	12	5	5	10	5	5·25	5	16			
	2nd Lt. G. H. Whitehead								4				
	2nd Lt. D. Boucher								4				
No. 2 Company											60·14		
	Capt. R. E. Bell	8	10	5	5	10	5	10·14	....	1			
	Lieut. W. K. Knowlton								4				
	2nd Lt. W. Richardson								4				
No. 3 Company											53·09		
	Capt. R. Seale	8	15	6	6	15	5	5·09	6	13			
	Lieut. S. H. Martin												Absent.
No. 4 Company	Capt. J. A. Galbraith.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....		Company did not turn out for want of uniforms.
	Lieut. M. E. Bessette.												
No. 5 Company											47·54		
	Capt. R. Hackwell	8	15	5	5	12	5	6·54	6	15			Acted as Adjutant.
	Lieut. L. Hackwell												
	2nd Lt. N. R. Moffatt.												
No. 6 Company											45·25		
	Capt. A. J. Brown	8	12	5	5	10	5	5·25	4	9			
	2nd Lt. F. J. Daigneau												
No. 7 Company											30·51		
	Capt. Geo. Davidson	8	....	5	5	12	3	7·51	....	10			
	Lieut. F. Davidson												Absent.
	2nd Lt. A. L. Whitcomb												do
											294·78	37 39	
Military District No. 7.													
8th Royal Rifles	Lieut.-Col. White												Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G. M. D., No. 7.
"A" Company	Capt. Van Felson	30	10	10	10	10	10	7·06	16	1	102·06		
"B" do	Lieut. Davidson	40	10	10	10	10	10	7·10	16	1	112·10		
"C" do	Capt. Richardson	40	15	10	10	10	10	7·48	15	1	116·48		
"D" do	do Ray	50	15	15	10	10	8	10·28	15	1	132·28		
"E" do	do Dunn	40	10	10	10	10	8	3·75	16	2	105·75		
"F" do	do Peters	40	12	10	10	10	10	4·89	24	...	120·89		
												114·92⅔	
9th Battalion, "Voltigeurs de Quebec"	Lieut.-Col. Roy												Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G. M. D. No. 7.
No. 1 Company	Capt. Lebel	40	10	10	10	10	....	3·14	....	....	83·14		
No. 2 do	do Chabot	50	15	10	10	10	10	5·67	14	....	124·67		
No. 3 do	do Trudel	40	10	10	10	10	10	5·31	16	2	109·31		
No. 4 do	do Stein	40	10	10	10	10	....	5·05	....	2	83·05		
No. 5 do	do Pennee	40	10	10	10	10	....	....	....	1	79·00		
No. 6 do	do Evanturel	50	15	10	10	10	10	2 95	8	2	113·95		
No. 7 do	Lieut. Dupuis	40	10	10	10	10	8	2·71	14	1	103·71		
No. 8 do	Capt. Routier	50	15	10	10	10	10	4·04	16	1	124·04		
												102·60⅞	
23rd Battalion													
No. 1 Company													Lt.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.A.G., M.D. No. 7.
No. 2 do	Capt. Fortier	8	15	4	6	14	5	3·23	8	1	62·23		
No. 3 do	Major Paradis	8	15	4	7	16	5	5·52	13	....	73·52		
No. 4 do	do L. Paradis	8	10	5	6	14	5	3·58	4	....	55·58		
	Capt. Morissette	10	20	7	7	18	5	3·31	5	1	74·31		
												66·41	

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1893-94—INFANTRY.

Military District No 7. Continued. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrement.	Arms and Armouries.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p. c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer and Remarks.
	Full marks........	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150		
61st Battalion...........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	.....	
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Fournier.......	10	15	5	7	10	5	4·23	8	1	63·23	.....	
No. 2 do	do Roy	8	15	6	8	12	5	2·73	8	1	63·73	......	
No. 3 do	do Gamache.... ..	10	10	7	8	12	5	2·50	7	1	60·50	.....	
No. 4 do	do Talbot.........	10	15	7	7	10	5	4·09	16	1	73 09	. ..	
No. 5 do	do Bernier..... ..	10	10	7	8	14	5	2·93	16	1	71·93	.....	
No. 6 do	do Scott.....	10	20	8	8	18	5	2·82	....	1	70·82	...	
												67·28$\frac{2}{6}$	
70th Battalion	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.. .	
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. G. Massicotte. .	10	20	5	6	12	5	4·98	12	....	74·98	. ...	
No. 2 do	do Cossette...... .	10	15	7	6	16	5	5·96	11	....	75·96	.. .	
No. 3 do	do Trudel..........	10	20	7	7	16	5	4·17	15	...	84·17	......	
No. 4 do	do Jean Massicotte.	10	20	8	7	14	5	3·93	6	...	73·93	.....	
No. 5 do	do Rousseau.	10	15	7	6	14	5	2·90	12	....	71·90	......	
No. 6 do	do Bar.l	10	15	5	6	12	5	3·72	4	....	60·72	......	
												73 61	
89th Battalion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	......	
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. LeBel.........	10	20	7	7	12	5	5·34	....	1	65·34	....	
No. 2 do	do Gilbert	10	20	7	7	12	5	5·29	7	1	72·29	.....	
No. 3 do	do Blanchet	10	15	5	5	12	5	3·30	....	....	55·30	......	
No. 4 do	do Marceau..	10	15	7	7	16	5	2·93	3	1	64 93	......	
No. 5 do	do Côté......... ..	10	15	7	8	14	5	3·61	7	....	69·61	......	
No. 6 do	do Rinquet.......	10	15	7	6	14	5	3·72	8	....	68·72	....	
No. 7 do	do Martin..	10	10	7	8	16	5	3·42	7	....	66·42	....	
No. 8 do	do T. Lebel.......	10	15	5	6	10	5	3·35	13	1	66·35	......	
												66·12	
Military District No. 8.													
73rd Battalion........	Lt.-Col. McCulley	..	...	....	....	..	....	.....	....	....	......	......	Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G.
No. 1 Company. ..	Capt. Sheridan........	7	14	5	5	10	6	4·19	16	1	66·19	. ..	
No. 2 do	Capt. Mackenzie......	8	15	6	6	12	8	3·20	16	1	73·20	.....	
No. 3 do	Capt. Mersereau......	7	14	5	4	11	5	4·50	16	1	65·50	....	
No. 4 do	Capt. McNaughton ...	8	15	4	4	9	3	5·58	14	1	61·58	......	
No. 5 do	Capt. Cameron..	7	15	3	3	8	3	5·66	12	....	56·66	......	
												64 63	
74th Battal on.........	Lt.-Col. Beer.	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	....	....	...	.. ...	Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G.
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Wetmore..	8	14	5	5	11	6	4·67	16	1	68·87	....	
No. 2 do	Lieut. Givan..........	7	10	4	4	10	5	5 77	8	2	51·77	....	
No. 3 do	Capt. Fairweather .. .	9	18	6	6	14	9	5·94	20	....	87·94	.....	
No. 4 do	Capt. Hanington......	8	14	5	5	10	7	4·14	16	1	68·14	......	
No. 5 do	Capt. Bowes....... ...	8	15	4	5	8	6	5·18	16	1	66·18	......	
No. 6 do	Capt. Harper	8	14	5	5	12	7	8·15	16	1	75·15	..	
												69·67	
Brighton Company of Engineers	Major D. McLeod Vince	8	15	6	6	14	10	10·6	24	....	93·6	......	Capt. W. Huskisson, R.E.
Military District No. 9.													
72nd Battalion	Lt.-Col. Spurr........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	. .. .	Lt.-Col. Irving D.A.G. No. 9
No. 1 Company. ...	Capt. Dodge..........	8	17	3	4	8	5	25·50	18	4	84·50		
No. 2 do	do Roach	7	11	4	4	10	5	22·50	14	2	75·50		
No. 3 do	do Bowlby..........	8	17	4	4	10	5	24·50	22	1	93·50		
No. 4 do	do Ritchie..........	8	17	4	4	10	5	26·	17	....	91·		
No. 5 do	do Phinney..... ..	7	17	4	5	10	5	27·50	20	....	95·50		
No. 6 do	do Morse.....	6	16	4	4	10	5	22·50	11	2	76·50		
												86·08	
78th Battalion..........	Lt.-Col. Sutherland...	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	....	....	. ...	......	Lt.-Col. Irving D.A.G. No. 9
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Suckling	8	18	6	6	15	5	22·50	10	....	90·50		
No. 2 do	do Rayne.........	8	16	5	5	14	5	19·70	5	....	77·70		
No. 3 do	do Barnhill	7	16	6	5	14	5	23·40	12	1	87·40		
No. 4 do	do Smith......	7	16	6	6	15	5	22·	15	2	90·		
No. 5 do . . .	do J. S. Sutherland.	8	16	6	6	15	5	27·	18	....	101·		
No. 6 do	do Maxwell........	6	14	6	6	15	5	22·	15	1	88·		
No. 7 do	do D. Sutherland...	6	15	5	6	14	5	25·	21	....	97·		
												90·22	
93rd Battallion.....	Lt.-Col. Harrison....	...	....	....	....	...	....	.....	...	....	......	......	Lt.-Col. Irving D.A.G. No. 9
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Black....	8	17	6	6	15	5	28·50	13	1	97·50		
No. 2 do	do Letcher.........	6	15	5	6	16	5	32·	18	....	103·		
No. 3 do . . .	do Harrison........	7	15	5	5	14	5	32·	16	....	99·		
No. 4 do	do Mills.	7	15	5	5	14	5	35·50	18	....	104·50		
No. 5 do	do Oxley...... ...	5	13	5	6	14	5	36·77	15	1	98·77		
No. 6 do	do Potter..........	8	15	6	6	15	5	34·	19	....	108·		
												101·80	

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1894-95—INFANTRY.—*Continued.*

Military District No. 9. Continued. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Interior Economy, Records.	½ p.c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer, and remarks.
	Full marks	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150		
94th Battalion	Lt.-Col. Bethune......	....	....	...	....	....	....	......	....	....	...	.....	Lt.-Col. Irving D.A.G. No. 6
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. A. F. McRae...	6	17	5	5	13	5	22·50	8	....	81·50		
No. 2 do	do C. McRae.......	6	17	6	6	13	5	21·50	14	....	88·50		
No. 3 do	do J. P. McNeill...	5	16	5	5	13	5	24·	16	....	89·		
No. 4 do	do M. H. M:Kenzie	6	13	5	5	15	5	22·50	9	1	79·50		
No. 5 do	do R. Gillis........	6	13	5	5	13	5	21·	6	...	74·		
No. 6 do	Lt. W. R. McKenzie..	7	14	4	4	10	5	23·	11	1	77·		
												81·41	
Military District No. 12.													
82nd Battalion..........	Lt.-Col. Doherty......	....	....	....	....	...	10	.....	24	....	34·	....	Lt.-Col. F. S. Moore, D.A. G., M.D. No No. 12.
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Hooper.........	9	19	7	8	18	9	12·08	24	....	106·08		
No. 3 do	do Stewart.........	10	20	8	8	19	9	10·75	16	....	100·75		
No. 4 do	do Crockett	9	17	7	8	19	9	10·79	24	....	103·79		
No. 5 do	do Beaton......	8	19	6	7	15	9	9·50	24	....	97·50		
No. 6 do	do Allan...........	8	18	7	8	19	9	11·42	24	....	104·42		
No. 7 do ..	do Maxfield..	7	18	6	7	16	9	7·41	14	....	84·41		
No. 8 do	do Sheriff	9	18	6	7	16	9	8·75	24	....	97·75		
												104·10	

G. O. 23.

NOMENCLATURE.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.

That part of General Order dated the 7th June, 1872, authorizing the formation of this Corps has been amended by inserting the word "The" before the words "Governor General's Foot Guards" in the third line.

By Command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 1st April, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8436. "Honourable Wilfrid Laurier." (Engraving.) John Harkins, Toronto, Ont., 26th March, 1896.

8437. "Vespéral Romain." À l'usage de la Province Ecclésiastique de Québec. 5e Edition. J. A. Langlais et fils, Québec, Qué., 26 mars 1896.

8438. "Thanks Awfully." (Two-Step.) By Edith Lillian Dixon. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Ltd.), London, England, 27th March, 1896.

8439. "L'Almanach du Peuple Illustré, 1896." C. O. Beauchemin et fils, Montréal, Qué., 27 mars 1896.

8440. "Coursolles' International Patent Agency." Louis J. Coursolles, Ottawa, Ont., 27th March, 1896.

8441. "O Salutaris." (Solo pour Soprano ou Tenor avec Accompagnement d'Orgue.) Composé par Adèle LeMaitre, Toronto, Ont., 31st March, 1896.

8442. "Canada's Glory." Portraits of Celebrated Light Horses. (Engraving.) John Weld, London, Ont., 31st March, 1896.

8443. "Signor Tesseman's Method of the Art of Singing and Voice Production." Claude B. Tesseman, Toronto, Ont., 31st March, 1896.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

492. "A New Phreno Chart describing the Temperaments in Six Degrees of Strength and the Functions of the Organs of the Mind in Six Degrees of Size. Designed as a New Phrenological Chart for recording Traits of Character." John W. Crouter, Hespeler, Ont., 30th March, 1896.

493. "Theo." (Valse Elégante.) Eva Plouf, Sorel, Qué., 1er avril 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
40-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 4 of 1896.

I. BEACONS AT THE MOUTH OF FRASER RIVER CARRIED AWAY.

The most northerly of the three beacons on Sturgeon Bank, off the mouth of the River Fraser, Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia, and the beacon erected last year off Roberts Bank, as indicated in part VIII of Notice to Mariners No. 26 of 1895, are reported carried away. They will be replaced as soon as the weather is sufficiently settled for the work.

II. UNCHARTED DANGERS ON THE WEST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The following dangers, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, are reported by Captain J. T. Walbran, Master of the Dominion Steamer "Quadra," as having been examined and located during that vessel's late cruise in search of the "Cadzow Forest":—

(1) Two rocks, marked by kelp, in the narrowest part of the fairway to Nasparti Inlet, S. E. of Hat Island. The inner rock is about a cable from the island, and with a heavy swell the sea breaks continually on it. On the outer rock 3 fathoms were found. This spot may be located by the following sextant angles: S. tangent of peninsula S.W. of Hat Island and W. tangent of Hat Island, 73° 20': W. and E. tangents of Hat Island, 35°.

Lat. N. 50° 8' 12"
Long. W. 127° 40' 32"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 583 and 716, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 332.

(2) Several dangers between Mullins and Turtle Islands, in the Broken Group, Barclay Sound :—

(*a.*) A rock awash, on which the steamer "Maud" struck in February, 1896, about 1½ cables S. W. by W. from the west extreme of Mullins Island.

(*b.*) Shoal water marked by kelp extending east north eastward from Marchant Island, with a sounding of 1½ fathoms at 1¼ cables from the island.

(*c.*) Shoal water marked by kelp extending eastwardly beyond the rock shown on the chart, east of Turtle Island, with a sounding of 1½ fathoms, 1¼ cables E. by S. from this rock.

(*d.*) Where there is a sounding marked 3 fathoms with kelp in the passage to Island Harbour, north of Keith Island, a little cluster of rocks was found, which dries between two and three feet. This is a safe passage into the harbour.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, pages 283 to 285.

(3) From Channel Rock, in Western Channel, Barclay Sound, a reef extends 1¾ cables N. by W. on which the sea breaks at low water. Wessels passing north of Channel rock should give it a berth of 3 cables.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 283.

III. BEACONS ON ROUND AND CASTLE ISLANDS DISAPPEARED.

The beacons on Round and Castle Islands, in the Western channel of Barclay Sound, have disappeared, and will not be replaced.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and British Columbia Pilot, pages 288 and 289.

IV. BEACON IN BAYNES SOUND MISSING.

The inner beacon marking the crossing over Kelp Bar, Baynes Sound, British Columbia, described in part II of Notice to Mariners No. 45 of 1894, is reported missing.

Lat. N. 49° 38' 56"
Long. W. 124° 53' 30"

It will be replaced, as soon as possible, and notice will be given when it is again in position.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 19th March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 40–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 5 of 1896.

CHANGE IN COLOURS OF HARBOUR LIGHTS AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

On and after the 1st day of May next, the beacon light on the pier on the point of the bar, on the west side of the channel, in St. John Harbour, New Brunswick, will be changed in colour from fixed white to fixed red, and on the same date the light on the end of the Government breakwater at Negro Point, at the western entrance to the same harbour, will be changed in colour from fixed red to fixed white.

In other respects the lights will remain unaltered.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 353, 1551 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights Nos. 39 and 40.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 21st March, 1896. 40–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 3 of 1896.

I. IMPROVEMENT IN CAPE GASPÉ LIGHT.

The chimney on the north-east side of Cape Gaspé lighthouse, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which formed an obstruction to the light, has been removed to the landward side of the building. The light is consequently now visible from all points of approach seaward.

This Notice affects Admiralty Charts Nos. 1163 and 1621, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 509.

II. CHANGE IN HEIGHT OF CAP CHARLES BACK RANGE LIGHT.

During the past season, the mast from which a lantern light is deplayed, forming the Back Range Light at Cap Charles, in the Ship Channel, River St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, was replaced by a new mast 40 feet high, or 10 feet higher than that previously used. The light is consequently elevated 120 feet instead of 110 feet above high water mark.

This Notice affects Admiralty Chart No. 2830 A. and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 692.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 3rd March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 38–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1896, incorporating Hugh McLennan, merchant, James Crathern, merchant, George Hyde, accountant, Abner Kingman, merchant, Henry Esson Murray, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; Alexander Buntin, merchant, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz. :—To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to build steamships and other vessels, docks, wharves and other terminal facilities, and to carry on the business of a transportation company for the transport of passengers and freight upon the inland waters of Canada, and upon the seas and foreign waters, and such other business as appertains to a transportation company, by the name of "The Beaver Line" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 27th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
39-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 11th day of March, 1896, incorporating William Henry Croft, traveller, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; David Brown, manufacturer, of the Town of Paris, in the said Province of Ontario; William Albert Wilkes, traveller, of the City of Toronto, aforesaid; John Allan, manufacturer, of the Town of Paris, aforesaid; Annie Louisa Wilkes, wife of the said William Albert Wilkes, James Camelford, manufacturer, both of the Town of Paris, aforesaid, for the purpose of: The manufacture and sale of hammocks and other woven fabrics,—by the name of

"The Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of six thousand dollars divided one hundred and twenty shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
38-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1896, incorporating Alexander Gartshore, iron founder; James Thomson, iron founder; James Graham Allan, book-keeper; William James Thomson, book-keeper, all of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario; William Moir Gartshore, iron founder, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Iron Founders, by the name of "The Gartshore Thomson Pipe and Foundry Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
38-3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue, until Tuesday, the 31st instant at noon, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the Ottawa River between the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and the City of Hull, in the Province of Quebec, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, confirmed by Order in Council of the 17th day of March, 1892, copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance the term of the lease being for five years from 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Ottawa and Hull Ferry."

(Any papers inserting this advertisement without authority will not receive payment therefor.)

By order,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 16th March, 1896. 38-3

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received by the Department of Inland Revenue, until Tuesday, the 31st instant, at noon, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the Ottawa River, between Montebello, in the Province of Quebec, and Alfred, in the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations, copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and from the Postmaster at Montebello.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the term of the lease being for five years from 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned except in the event of withdrawals, in which case no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Montebello Ferry."

(Any papers inserting this advertisement without authority will not receive payment therefor.)

By order,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 16th March, 1896. 38-3

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Department of Inland Revenue until Tuesday, the 31st instant, at noon, from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the River Ottawa between Buckingham, in the Province of Quebec, and Cumberland, in the Province of Ontario, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations—copies of which can be procured from the Department of Inland Revenue, and from the Postmasters at Buckingham and Cumberland.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the terms of the lease being for five years from the 1st May, 1896.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered Banks, doing business at Ottawa, or by Dominion currency, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender.

This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques or moneys will be returned, except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the higher or any tender.

All communications must be addressed to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the Buckingham and Cumberland Ferry."

Any newspapers inserting this notice without proper authority will not be paid therefor.

By order,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secretary.

Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, 16th March, 1896. 38-3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 29th February, 1895 and 1896.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,362,955 01	7,523,844 55
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,339,999 12	19,684,276 62
Savings Banks	42,919,259 49	45,195,194 92
Trust Funds	8,241,755 47	8,290,513 71
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,678,380 06	1,730,493 75
Total Gross Debt	317,996,874 52	318,880,277 82
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Other Investments	7,329,101 12	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,184,908 68	15,231,369 21
Total Assets	68,727,026 41	66,714,891 04
Total Net Debt	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
do 31st January	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
Decrease of Debt	137,614 44	970,186 16

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of February, 1895.	Total to 28th February, 1895.	Month of February, 1896.	Total to 29th February, 1896.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,416,038 76	11,334,606 54	1,663,209 28	13,193,441 61
Excise	533,235 15	5,190,986 10	590,283 08	5,314,977 38
Post Office	270,000 00	1,921,236 03	240,000 00	1,963,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	161,229 38	2,354,566 96	187,477 94	2,371,036 36
Miscellaneous	169,609 64	1,003,549 90	169,981 79	1,027,849 44
Total	2,550,112 93	21,804,945 53	2,850,952 09	23,871,162 08
EXPENDITURE	2,204,843 56	22,335,052 64	1,878,155 77	21,377,872 61

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	201,034 86	1,879,267 31	105,498 72	1,803,480 53
Dominion Lands	6,125 61	56,867 91	4,820 97	43,725 35
Railway Subsidies	111,152 95	1,217,759 95	....	674,782 00
Total	318,313 42	3,153,895 17	110,319 69	2,521,987 88

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, for Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 5th March, 1896.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4..............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals.....	221,437 25	222,096 75				
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50				
$4..............	330,828 00	337,236 00				
$5, $10 & $20....	8,845 37	8,840 37				
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00	210,250 00				
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00				
Total.......	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62				

Fractional Notes....	$222,096 75
Provincial Notes....	29,525 87
Dominion Ones and Twos............	6,636,400 00
Dominion Fours....	337,236 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,116,250 00
Toronto "	3,220,350 00
Halifax "	647,500 00
St. John "	1,126,000 00
Winnipeg "	170,500 00
Charlottetown "	142,500 00
Victoria "	224,000 00
Total.........	$18,872,358 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 29th February, 1896.	$7,109,580 78
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000..............	1,946,666 67
	$9,056,247 45
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $18,872,358 62..............	4,718,089 65
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures..............	$4,338,157 80
Unguaranteed Debentures..............	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $18,872,358.62..............	14,154,268 96
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures..............	$3,095,731 04

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures..............	$4,338,157 80
" Unguaranteed Debentures..............	3,095,731 04
Total excess..............	$7,433,888 84

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1896.

37-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of February, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits..............	266,378 34	
Malt..............	65,689 62	
Malt Liquor..............	....	
Tobacco..............	155,464 00	
Cigars..............	42,510 86	
Inspection of Petroleum..............	2,982 62	
Manufactures in Bond..............	2,637 39	
Seizures..............	1,819 22	
Other Receipts..............	2,531 37	
Total Excise Revenue..............	....	540,013 42
Culling Timber..............	....	....
Hydraulic and other Rents..............	....	21 00
Minor Public Works..............	....	....
Inspection of Weights and Measures..............	....	2,085 44
Gas Inspection..............	....	1,144 75
Electric Light Inspection..............	....	415 00
Law Stamps..............	....	768 55
Other Revenues..............	....	125 38
Grand Total Revenue..............	....	544,573 54

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1896.

37-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 29th February, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 5,150 00	2,146 82
Animals	11,328 00	2,418 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	44,835 00	12,842 32
Brass and manufactures of	26,724 00	7,597 33
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	170,530 00	18,614 94
Flour	7,101 00	1,742 55
Meal, Corn and Oat	6,665 00	1,586 37
Rice	9,476 00	5,965 99
Other Breadstuffs	14,019 00	2,977 01
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	56,288 00	16,886 45
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	3,266 00	985 22
Coal, Bituminous	157,496 00	53,911 24
Copper, manufactures of	4,423 00	990 50
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	44,516 00	10,868 13
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	399,163 00	118,913 10
Cottons, Clothing,	39,819 00	13,802 38
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	15,498 00	2,122 83
" Thread on Spools	20,883 00	5,220 75
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	66,014 00	22,067 40
Drugs and Medicines	88,212 00	21,484 31
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	37,127 00	11,216 37
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	91,662 00	25,884 80
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	77,673 00	23,292 73
All other Fancy Goods	23,313 00	6,909 44
Fish and products of	39,004 00	5,481 91
Fruits and Nuts dried	49,025 00	16,023 16
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	35,916 00	5,266 19
" All other	5,759 00	1,479 30
Furs, Manufactures of	46,292 00	7,303 50
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	32,737 00	9,815 30
" Window Glass	8,369 00	1,672 75
" Plate-Glass	3,609 00	1,223 77
" All other Manufactures of.	8,242 00	1,711 12
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	11,129 00	2,877 89
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	29,592 00	8,876 00
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver. Silk or Felt	137,620 00	41,285 86
" All other	105,262 00	31,578 70
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	43,227 00	4,599 94
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,358 00	3,300 40
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	117,788 00	34,072 87
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$101,390 00	29,190 64
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	46,042 00	15,297 86
" Stoves and Castings	13,930 00	3,629 40
" Tubing	36,577 00	9,448 87
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	151,022 00	40,639 37
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	64,106 00	16,386 60
Lead and manufactures of	9,662 00	1,963 27
Leather, all kinds	54,444 00	9,371 34
" Boots and Shoes	13,821 00	3,456 63
" All other manufactures of Leather	9,961 00	2,630 18
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	7,652 00	1,795 02
Metals and manufactures of	21,353 00	5,996 51
Musical Instruments	21,169 00	5,760 25
Oil, Mineral and Products of	59,762 00	38,263 51
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	16,874 00	3,379 60
" All other	16,147 00	3,216 21
Paints and Colours	30,841 00	3,303 45
Paper, Envelopes, &c	71,828 00	23,518 65
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	2,234 00	781 90
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	36,744 00	12,571 09
" Butter, Cheese	2,135 00	380 97
Seeds and Roots	83,384 00	8,417 97
Silk, manufactures of	296,342 00	89,268 54
Soap, all kinds	21,023 00	5,659 50
Spices, ground and unground	7,740 00	1,352 00
Spirits, all kinds	57,275 00	137,338 95
Wines, Sparkling	8,955 00	2,270 96
" other than Sparkling	15,863 00	10,601 34
Sugar	75,052 00	15,967 60
Molasses & Syrups	30,678 00	3,247 72
Tobacco and Cigars	14,798 00	15,214 03
Vegetables.	5,472 00	1,300 42
Wood, manufactures of	40,825 00	9,035 69
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	105,870 00	31,824 80
" Clothing	56,347 00	19,118 78
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c	263,225 00	83,173 65
" Dress Goods	409,378 00	122,030 50
" Knitted Goods	72,315 00	28,392 37
" Shawls	2,715 00	679 50
" Yarns	8,230 00	2,466 95
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	54,188 00	19,174 75
All other Dutiable Goods	819,929 00	212,104 07
Total Dutiable Goods	5,344,408 00	1,616,637 25
" Free	2,366,050 00	
Coin and Bullion	26,845 00	
Grand Total	7,737,303 00	1,616,637 25

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 29th February, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 18,078
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	9,629
Asphaltum or Asphalt	131
Broom Corn	7,831
Coal, Anthracite	225,839
Coffee	36,025
Cotton Waste	20,223
" Raw	347,021
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	110,386
Fish and products of	42,723
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	55,371
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c	5,935
Fur, skins not dressed	84,092
Grease for soap making, &c	34,395
Hides and skins	220,177
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	117,708
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	28,859
Metals, Brass and Copper	42,900
" Steel Rails for Railways	....
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	37,474
" Tin and Zinc	83,016
" Other	6,970
Oils, Vegetable	5,670
Salt	10,569
Settlers' Effects	75,087
Silk, raw	15,938
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	38,910
Tea	118,369
Tobacco Leaf	111,330
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c	44,205
Wool	50,462
All other Free Goods	360,727
Total	2,366,050
Coin and Bullion	26,845
Total Free Goods	2,392,895

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

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F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of February, 1896.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	760,298	14,182	774,480
do Fisheries	393,703	9,229	402,932
do Forest	613,944	184	614,128
Animals and their produce	1,569,785	80,436	1,650,221
Agricultural Products	693,533	334,168	1,027,701
Manufactures	599,959	42,260	642,219
Miscellaneous Articles	11,544	7,855	19,399
Totals	4,642,766	488,314	5,131,080
Bullion	23,380		23,380
Coin		1,418,863	1,418,863
Grand Total	4,666,146	1,907,177	6,573,323

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of February, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st January, 1896	28,058,612 17	WITHDRAWALS during month	531,304 71
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	604,000 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,891 69	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 29th February, 1896	28,136,199 15
	28,667,503 86		28,667,503 86

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

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Statement of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 29th February, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

Bank.	Balance, on 31st January, 1896.	Deposits for February, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, February, 1896.	Balance, 29th February. 1896.
	$.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	568,090 59	9,269 89	577,360 48	8,585 27	568,775 21
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	739,206 61	19,666 00	758,872 61	11,971 38	746,901 23
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	832,922 29	24,633 00	857,555 29	15,607 62	841,947 67
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	39,336 86	100 00	39,436 86	4,424 78	35,012 08
Amherst	276,419 62	4,113 00	280,532 62	4,384 00	276,148 62
Annapolis	234,596 24	2,621 00	237,217 24	1,427 19	235,790 05
Arichat	194,694 86	2,316 00	197,010 86	875 65	196,135 21
Barrington	173,978 17	330 00	174,308 17	435 00	173,873 17
Bridgewater	131,790 44	2,171 00	133,961 44	1,649 61	132,311 83
Guysboro'	107,612 66	2,235 00	109,847 66	336 92	109,510 74
Halifax	2,597,000 02	37,385 00	2,634,385 02	31,598 64	2,602,786 38
Kentville	304,685 45	4,670 00	309,355 45	3,687 49	305,667 96
Liverpool	258,499 02	3,749 00	262,248 02	7,850 00	254,398 02
Lunenburg	284,028 06	9,613 00	293,641 06	5,506 04	288,135 02
Maitland	61,587 65	1,012 00	62,599 65	492 17	62,107 48
New Glasgow	378,701 59	4,799 00	383,500 59	4,920 48	378,580 11
Parrsboro'	115,227 89	4,489 00	119,716 89	1,364 86	118,352 03
Pictou	294,784 01	1,964 00	296,748 01	2,047 85	294,700 16
Port Hood	119,272 51	673 00	119,945 51	1,449 87	118,495 64
Shelburne	118,429 07	1,300 00	119,729 07	887 47	118,841 60
Sherbrooke	68,950 80	2,100 00	71,050 80	2,741 06	68,309 74
Wallace	71,220 84	886 00	72,106 84	1,688 00	70,418 84
Weymouth	102,352 87	763 00	103,115 87	225 72	102,890 15
Yarmouth	626,463 80	8,364 20	634,828 00	6,765 47	628,062 53
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	272,059 43	2,775 00	274,834 43	1,546 01	273,288 42
Dalhousie	382,219 77	2,746 00	384,965 77	1,252 44	383,713 33
Fredericton	655,507 68	8,282 00	663,789 68	4,303 65	659,486 03
Newcastle	234,466 46	1,502 00	235,968 46	3,816 64	232,151 82
St. Andrews	289,124 60	787 00	289,911 60	1,332 00	288,579 60
St. John	4,098,418 70	43,271 00	4,141,689 70	37,848 62	4,103,841 08
Woodstock	493,931 65	10,294 00	504,225 65	7,595 18	496,630 47
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,819,853 42	18,819 00	1,838,672 42	27,170 03	1,811,502 39
Summerside	318,391 61	3,225 00	321,616 61	3,021 06	318,595 55
Total	17,263,825 24	240,923 09	17,504,748 33	208,808 17	17,295,940 16

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. Anderson,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 10th March, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 29TH FEBRUARY, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank..........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,463,092 46	180,000 00	22,943 53	9,759,377 85
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,926,009 06	83,000 00	217,703 56	5,226,712 62
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,389,101 52	263,000 00	240,647 09	14,986,090 47

ASSETS.

——	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,419,604 32	....	1,614,853 68	3,424,055 68	1,065,650 64	180,000 00	....	* 703,032 02	10,907,196 34
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec..............	....	2,384,306 10	82,500 00	290,420 09	1,672,703 35	928,660 30	83,000 00	66,279 00	105,092 70	5,612,961 54
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,803,910 42	82,500 00	1,905,273 77	5,096,759 03	1,994,310 94	263,000 00	66,679 00	808,124 72	16,520,157 88

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 6th March 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng	Evans & McGregor, General Agents, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
Mongenais, Boivin & Co	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199.000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B.	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Munisipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B).	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds and $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 20th February, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st MARCH, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Auburndale	Lunenburg	Lunenburg, N.S.	Simon T. Beck.
Boothville	Egremont	Grey, S.R., O.	Mrs. Mary A. Booth.
Greenwood		Yale, B.C.	Robert Wood.
Hague	Sec. 6, Tp. 41, R. 3, W. of 3rd M.	Sask.	George Lovell.
Kedron	Cardwell	King's, N.B.	Saml. T. Morton.
Kleczkowski	Sec. 12, Tp. 15, R. 12, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	Chas. Ecarnot.
Lac Chapleau	Sec. 2, Tp. 15, R. 11, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	Louis E. Simonin.
Lefaive's Corners	Tiny	Simcoe, E. R., O.	John J. Rowat.
Liskeard	Dymond	Nipissing, O.	R. West.
Louise Bridge	——— Tp. 11, R. 3, E. of 1st M.	Provencher, M.	H. M. Harris.
Main Stream	Brighton	Carleton, N.B.	B. N. Shaw.
Myrtle Station	Whitby	Ontario, S. R., O.	Wm. G. Armour.
a Pape Avenue (branch office)	City of Toronto	York, E. R., O.	W. H. Morgan.
Piper Glen	Egypt	Inverness, N.S.	John Stewart.
Pollet's Cove		Inverness, N.S.	John Timmons.
Quatsino		Vancouver, B.C.	F. Nordstrom,
Sechelt		New Westminster, B.C.	H. Whitaker.
Silver Beach	Grand Falls	Victoria, N.B.	Ezekiel Rideout.
West Alba		Inverness, N.S.	Dan. Kennedy.

a 15th February.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Kettle River	District of Yale, B.C.	to Carson.
Livingstone	Alta	to Gillingham.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Desford	County of	Selkirk, M.
Leslie	do	York, E. R., O., 15th February.
Robillard	do	Russell, O., 10th February.
Upper Sackville	do	Halifax, N. S.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a.* All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b.* No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Special Order of the House of Commons.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Substance of Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors ; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Oil Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present Session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of its works.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.

Dated 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said company by extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

MACDONNELL & FARRELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Kingston, 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, with power to (*a.*) Carry on the business of exploring for, mining, or otherwise acquiring iron, nickel, copper, and other metals, materials, minerals and ores ; (*b.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores ; (*c.*) To carry on the business generally of smelting metals, minerals and ores, and to manufacture the same, and of manufacturing therefrom as well as in combination with other metals, minerals and ores, substances and materials, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom, including iron, steel and nickel of all kinds and descriptions and all forms ; (*d.*) To carry on the business of rolling mills, and the manufacture of iron and steel rails and all kinds and classes of muck bar and refined rolled bar-iron, Bessemer and other kinds and descriptions of steel ; (*e.*) To manufacture charcoal, coke and other fuel requisites for the said business ; (*f.*) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such real and personal property,

easements, premises, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges or other rights necessary or convenient for the business or operations of the company; (*g.*) To erect and establish works, mills, factories, warehouses and other buildings, and to operate the same; (*h.*) To construct tramways and to operate the same by steam, electricity or other motive power; (*i.*) To build, acquire, charter or lease steam and other vessels, boats, piers and wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, aqueducts, dams, water power, roads, and other works in connection with the works of the company, or which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the business of the company, and, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at a general meeting to be duly called for considering the subject, to aid, by way of bonus or otherwise, the construction or maintenance of any of the same or any railways that may serve or promote the company or its interests; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire such articles of merchandise as may be deemed necessary for the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same and any property not further required for the business of the company; (*k.*) To issue paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company for real or personal property, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges, or other rights which may be deemed suitable or necessary for the purposes of the company; (*l.*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise in whole or in part the business, franchises, shares, or other securities, rights, powers or privileges and assets or any of them of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in paid-up or partly paid-up capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not, or wholly or partly in debentures of the company as may be agreed upon. The capital stock to be one million dollars in ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The applicants are John H. Tilden, John Milne, A. T. Wood, William Southam, R. R. Morgan, A. E. Jarvis, George Hope, Cyrus E. Birge, A. Turner, D. Newton and A. B. Osborne, all of Hamilton, Ontario, the first eight are to be the provisional directors of the company.

STAUNTON & O'HEIR,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Hamilton, the 15th February, 1896. 34–9

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at the present session thereof, for an Act to amend the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 66, entitled "An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company," by striking out that part of section 10 of the said Act which declares that the said Act shall not come into force unless and until the Company have satisfied the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged the debts referred to in said section 10; and providing in lieu thereof that the Company may deposit with the Bank of Hamilton or some other institution or person a sufficient sum to discharge the said debts, and for other purposes.

E. D. CAHILL, secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.
Dated the 6th February, A.D. 1896. 32–

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are:—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher; James Ross, of Montreal, civil engineer; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronty, physician; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31–11

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Callender Telephone Exchange Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is, for the purchasing, operating, leasing and selling of the Callender Automatic Telephone Exchange Patents; to manufacture, operate, sell, let, hire, purchase or lease every description of electrical apparatus, telephone exchanges, instruments and appurtenances, material, plant and patents; to build, establish, construct, purchase, lease or acquire, maintain and operate a line or lines from, to, or through any place or places in the Dominion of Canada, for communicating by telephone or telegraph by means of electricity; to fix, regulate and collect charges for services of their lines; to acquire, use, sell or lease any patented inventions or improvements of instruments, machines, apparatus or material designed to utilize or transmit electrical or magnetic forces; to assist or become a shareholder in any subsidiary or allied company or corporation, constituted for carrying out locally in any province or municipality in the Dominion, any similar objects and purposes; to lease or amalgamate their lines and interests to, or with, and to lease other similar lines from any other company or corporation; to acquire, hold and sell any estate, real and personal, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of the company.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Brantford, in the Province

of Ontario, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—Romaine Callender, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, electrician ; Edward Hart, of the same place, dentist ; Edward Lyman Goold, of the same place, manufacturer ; William James Knowles, of the same place, manufacturer ; and John Enoch Thompson, of the City of Toronto, gentleman.

7. That the said Romaine Callender, Edward Hart, Edward Lyman Goold, William James Knowles and John Enoch Thompson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BREWSTER, MUIRHEAD & HEYD,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Brantford, this 25th day of March, 1896.
40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Quick Cure Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought, is to manufacture, acquire, purchase and sell the new compound or remedy called "Quick Cure or Pheno-Banum," and other remedies, as well as tooth washes and tooth powders, in Canada, with power to lease and acquire real estate for the purposes of said business.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Quebec.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—The Honourable John Sharples, merchant, Edson Fitch, merchant, John Theodore Ross, merchant, Harold Kennedy, merchant, Harrison D. Ross, dentist, Henry Ievers, dentist, and Arthur Furneaux Hunt, merchant, all of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the provisional or first directors of the said company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.

Quebec, 25th March, 1896. 40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries ; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries ; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf ; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish ; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon ; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels ; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant ; Francis Lawrence Patton, of the same place, bank manager, Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law ; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province of Manitoba, manager ; Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province of Manitoba, merchant ; and John Coventry, of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, physician ; and the said William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton and Hugh Armstrong are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "Davidson & Hay" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the purchasing of or otherwise acquiring the good-will, business and assets of the wholesale grocery firm of Davidson & Hay, Toronto, Ontario, or such part of such assets as the company may desire to purchase, and the carrying on in all its branches of a general grocery business, the business of warehousemen and dealing in wines and liquors.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Irvine Davidson, of the City of Toronto, merchant ; John Dunlop Hay, of the same place, merchant ; Mary Davidson, of the same place, wife of the said John Irvine Davidson ; Elizabeth Strathearn Hay, of the same place, wife of the said John Dunlop Hay ; William Hendrie, of the City of Hamilton, contractor ; and William Logan, of the City of Toronto aforesaid, accountant ; of whom the said John Irvine Davidson, John Dunlop Hay, William Hendrie and William Logan are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Toronto, 31st March, 1896. 40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Troy Laundry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of laundrymen ; to manufacture and sell shirts, collars and other articles of wearing apparel, and to furnish customers, throughout Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred (200), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—James Henry McKeown, merchant, Stewart James Carter, merchant, John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, merchant, and William Laurie Chipchase, merchant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; of whom the said James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter and John Bothwell Tresidder, are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 1st day of April, A.D. 1896.
40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To manufacture, purchase, sell and lease refrigerators for preserving, by means of a system of refrigeration, perishable and other products ;

(*b.*) To purchase, acquire, hold, use, work and sell Canadian, American and foreign patents whether now issued or to be issued hereafter respecting the manufacture of refrigerators and respecting any machinery and appliances for use in the manufacture or operation of such refrigerators, and to sell the right to manufacture such refrigerators and machinery to others either outright or under a royalty ;

(*c.*) To manufacture, buy, hold, lease and deal in all machines, machinery, implements and appliances necessary for carrying on the said business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Carl William Vollman, engineer, James A. Wright, engineer, James Cooper, merchant, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen‘ clerk, and Frank Hartwell Hopkins, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. Of whom Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, and James Cooper shall be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for petitioners.

Montreal, 24th March, 1896. 39-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company will be "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, to acquire certain patents of invention issued by the Dominion of Canada, covering machinery used in the manufacturing of cigars, and particularly to acquire patents of invention for what is known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine" ; to carry on the manufacture of cigars by means of the said machine under said patents of invention, or such other machines as may be hereafter patented or acquired, and generally to deal in machinery for the manufacture of cigars, and to manufacture and carry on the business of manufacturing cigars, and to enter into agreements of lease or hire with other parties, persons and corporations, for the leasing of the said patented machine, known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine".

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock is two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand two hundred and fifty, of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—The Honourable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, of the City of Quebec, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec ; The Honourable Pierre Garneau, of the City and District of Quebec, member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec ; Peter Alexander Peterson, of the City and District of Montreal, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ; Henry Hogan, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant ; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City and District of Montreal, Queen's Counsel, and Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, of the City of Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, gentleman, the majority of whom are British subjects, and all of whom will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 19th March, 1896. 38-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to encourage arts such as paintings, drawings, and other objects of arts produced by the work of its members or published by the society or under its direction by drawings or distributions of lots and prizes.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; and the chief seat of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. That the names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James Isaac Bogue, accountant, Hugh Dolan, merchant, Ernest Felley, merchant, Henry Bogue, real estate agent, and Nestor Henri Thibault, lumber merchant, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 11th March, 1896. 37–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—(*a.*) To carry on a general laundry business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) To manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of wearing apparel; (*c.*) To carry on the business of dyers and scourers; *d.*) To furnish offices, places of business, public institutions and private residences in the different provinces of Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is the City of Montreal.

4. The proposed amount of its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be six hundred and twenty-five of the par value of forty dollars each.

6. The applicants are Sévérin Lachapelle, doctor of medicine and member of the House of Commons of Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, doctor of medicine, Adhémar Delorme, merchant, Emile Joseph Hébert, clerk, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notary public, all of the Town of St. Henri, in the Province of Quebec; Lionel John Smith, merchant, John Edward Schultze, merchant, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturer, James Dyer Miller, trader, all of the City of Montreal, in said province, and Jeffrey Gordon Brock, steamship agent, of the Town of Lachine, in said province; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BUSTEED & LANE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 5th March, 1896. 36–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The International Assembly" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are as follows:—

(*a.*) To establish and conduct a school or college for the teaching of the liberal arts, science, literature and religion;

(*b.*) To promote the diffusion of knowledge and religion by means of courses of lectures on the aforesaid subjects;

(*c.*) To publish and sell works and lectures on the aforesaid subjects;

(*d.*) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes aforesaid.

3. The proposed chief place of business of the company is the unincorporated Village of Crystal Beach, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed capital stock is $3,000, in three hundred shares of $10 each.

5. The following are the names, addresses and calling of the applicants:—Thomas Snyder, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, doctor of divinity; Jacob Emil Klotz, of the Village of Preston, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, manufacturer; Sinclair Holden Glasgow, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, physician; John Evangelist Rebstock, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, real estate agent, and Frederick McLellan DeCue, of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, real estate agent.

6. The following are the provisional directors of the proposed company:—The said Thomas Snyder, Jacob Emil Klotz, Sinclair Holden Glasgow, John Evangelist Rebstock and Frederick McLellan DeCue.

RAYMOND & COHOE,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Welland, this 2nd day of March, 1896.
36–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Dominion Distributing Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a.*) The distributing and delivery of newspapers, periodicals, circulars and other reading matter, together with samples, parcels and other goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions throughout the cities, towns and other parts of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) The carrying on of a special messenger service for the delivery of messages.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is to be $5,000.

5. The number of shares is to be one hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of $50.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Arthur William Lee, manufacturer, Herbert Blake Andrews, accountant, Charles Cecil Sheriff, manufacturer, James Russell Lovett Starr, barrister, and John Henderson Goodall, distributor, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York; of whom the said Arthur William Lee, Herbert Blake Andrews, Charles Cecil Sheriff, James Russell Lovett Starr, and John Henderson Goodall are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

THORNE, WARREN & STARR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 27th day of February, A.D. 1896. 35–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Roche Percée Coal Company" (Limited)."

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, iron masters, manufacturers of brick, pipes and tiles, and of miners and engineers in all their respective branches in the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To search for, mine, work, raise, sell and deal in coal, coke, iron and other metals, and to manufacture brick, pipes, tiles and terra cotta goods of all kinds, and all other articles manufactured from clay ;

(*c.*) To construct and maintain tramways, roads, warehouses and other buildings and works necessary or requisite for the purposes or interests of the company ;

(*d.*) To buy and sell coal, brick, tiles, pipes and general merchandise ;

(*e.*) To purchase or lease any lands or tenements usual or necessary for the purposes of the company, and at discretion to sell, improve, mine and develop, lease or mortgage, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the company, and to take mortgages or charges on real or personal property in connection with the business of the company ;

(*f.*) To provide facilities for receiving, loading, unloading and storing of coal, clay, brick, pipes, tiles and the products of either coal or clay ;

(*g.*) To purchase or dispose of stock or debentures from or to any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*h.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration and on such terms as the company may think fit ;

(*i.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, Esquire, Charles Henry Cordingley, accountant, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solicitor, Clifford Bannister Deacon, accountant, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba ; and Robert Rogers, of the Village of Clearwater, in the said Province of Manitoba, merchant ; of whom the said Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour and Clifford Bannister Deacon, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 17th day of March, A.D. 1896. 38–7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Beaver Bag Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is the carrying on in all its branches of the manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description, the manufacture of, calendering, and dealing in jute and cotton cloths, twines and all products thereof ; the printing, stamping and otherwise completing the same ; the acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the capital stock of said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Edward Kirk Greene, jr., merchant, John Leckie Galletti, merchant, Charles Cushing, Notary, John Edgar, merchant, and Eben McAdam, clerk, all of the said City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

7. That the said Edward Kirk Greene, jr., John Leckie Galletti and Charles Cushing, are to be the first and provisional directors of the said company.

LAFLEUR & MACDOUGALL,
34–7 Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Carsley Sons & Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.

3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31–5 36–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North West Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, in the Dominion Land Office, at Calgary, Alberta, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from High River, on the N. W. ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 19, Rge. 29 W. of the 4th Mer., for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps, plans and specifications filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands :—Part S. E. ¼, Sec. 12, Tp. 19, Rge. 29, and parts of Sec. 7, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Tp. 19, Rge. 28 W. of the 4th Mer.

R. A. WALLACE.

Dated at Calgary, 3rd March, 1896. 40–5

THE DOMINION BANK.

DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the banking-house, in this City, on and after Friday, the first day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, in this City, on Wednesday, the 27th of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 24th March, 1896. 40-4

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT.

In *re* La Boulangerie Nationale, of the City and District of Montreal, in liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that by judgment rendered on the nineteenth of March, 1896, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Tait, the creditors are ordered to file their claims at my office within fifteen days from the date of this notice.

ROMÉO PRÉVOST,
Liquidator.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1896.
Office of Roméo Prévost & Co.,
Accountants,
Nos. 6 and 7, New York Life Building,
Montreal. 40–1

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company at Walkerville, Ontario, on Tuesday the 5th day of May, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Walkerville, Ont., this 1st day of April, 1896.

G. J. LEGGATT,
40–5 Secretary.

FRENCH RIVER BOOM CO.

To whom it may concern:—

THE following is a list of the tolls proposed to be collected on logs and timber taken down through the works of the French River Boom Co. (Limited), during the season of 1896. All of which has been submitted for approval of the Minister of Public Works, as required by law, viz.:—

Section I.—(*a.*) For all logs and timber passing through the works of the company from the Elbow to below rapids at Tramway, for each 1,000 feet B.M.............................$0·02½

(*b.*) For taking logs from inside Elbow just above Tramway, and delivering same in accordance with subsection "*c*" of section 4 of the Act incorporating said company, an additional charge per 1,000 feet B.M.. 0·12½

Sections II, III, IV.—For taking logs from mouth of Wahnapitae, Main French or Pickerel River, at LeBœuf Lake, to inside of Elbow, for each 1,000 feet B.M............ 0·10

Section V.—For taking logs from Kidd's Landing on Pickerel River to LeBœuf Lake, for each 1,000 feet B.M.............................. 0·35

For logs taken from sections II, III and IV and put in bag storm booms at mouth of Bad River, for each 1,000 feet B.M....... 0·25

(For all drives of booms or timber longer than 24 feet, add 50 per cent to the above charges).

The French River Boom Co. (Ltd.)
H. H. COOK,
President.
A. A. WRIGHT,
Secretary-treasurer.

Toronto, 24th March, 1896. 40–1

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the South Western Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th of April, 1896, at 10.30 a.m., for the election of directors, and the transaction of general business.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Montreal, 12th March, 1896. 39-3

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

NOTICE.—On and after Friday, the first of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two per cent upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 20th May next, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the bank five full days before that of the meeting, *i.e.*, before three o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th May next (Thursday, the 14th May, being a legal holiday).

By order of the Board of Directors,

G. CRÉBASSA,
General Manager.

Quebec, 24th March, 1896. 39–5

BY-LAW No. 1.

IT is ordained by this By-law of the shareholders of the Pontiac Telephone Company (Limited), in session assembled this 20th day of February, 1896:

Whereas this board is of opinion that in the interest of the shareholders of this company, it is desirable to have three Directors only, therefore be it resolved, that in future there shall be three Directors, who will be invested with the power of management of all matters connected with this company's affairs, as soon as this By-law is approved of by the Honourable the Secretary of State and published in the *Canada Gazette.*

W. H. GAUTHIER, M.D.,
Chairman of the meeting.

Attested by
JOHN HONAN,
Secretary-treasurer. 38–3

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1896, 10 A.M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of general business.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Montreal, 12th March, 1896. 37–5

NOTICE.—The Municipality of the Corporation of Delta, in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster, in said Province, plans showing certain dyking works, contemplated to be constructed within the said Municipality in pursuance of the "Municipal Act 1892," and amending Acts of the aforesaid Province, including the construction of dams across Crescent Slough and Chilocthan Slough situate within the said Municipality as shown upon the said plans, and also has deposited with such Minister and with such Registrar, a description of the proposed site, in which such works are to be placed.

The said Corporation will apply to the Governor General in Council, immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plans and site and the construction of the said works accordingly.

CORBOULD & McCALL,
Solicitors for the said Municipality.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1896. 36–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

Ottawa, 10 mars 1896.

Alphonse Basil Klein, écuyer, Juge Junior de la Cour de Comté du comté de Bruce, dans la province d'Ontario : Reviseur pour la Division Ouest du comté de Bruce, dans la dite province, *vice* J. J. Kingsmill, écuyer, démissionnaire.

25 mars 1896.

Cornelius Valleau Price, écuyer, Juge de la Cour de Comté du comté de Frontenac, dans la province d'Ontario : Juge substitut en Amirauté de la Cour d'Echiquier, dans et pour cette partie du district d'Amirauté de Toronto, comprise dans les comtés de Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont et Glengarry, dans la dite province d'Ontario.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1034]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 19e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23, qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir et il établit par le présent les règlements suivants pour la régie du passage d'eau sur la rivière Ottawa, entre Buckingham, dans la province de Québec, et Cumberland, dans la province d'Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau s'étendront à une distance d'un mille en amont et d'un mille en aval du quai de Buckingham, dans le comté d'Ottawa, dans la province de Québec, et à une semblable distance en amont et en aval du quai de Cumberland, dans le comté de Prescott, dans la province d'Ontario.

2. *Debarcadères.*—Il sera fourni et constamment entretenu par l'adjudicataire des embarcadères ou quais convenables, qui devront être solides et sûrs, et pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du contrôleur du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

3. *Bateau-passeur.*—A l'ouverture de la navigation l'adjudicaire fournira et entretiendra un bateau mû par la vapeur, capable de transporter avec sûreté et rapidité convenable, des passagers, des chevaux, du bétail, et toutes voitures ordinaires ; ce bateau aura au moins soixante-dix pieds de longueur, et 20 pieds de bau, et sera sujet à l'approbation du ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et l'adjudicaire sera tenu de produire un certificat de capacité du bureau fédéral d'inspecteurs de bateaux à vapeur.

4. *Nombre de traversées.*—Durant la saison de navigation, le bateau-passeur commencera a traverser tous les jours (sauf les dimanches) à 6 heures du matin, et continuera ses traversées selon qu'il sera trouvé nécessaire pour la commodité du public ; le nombre de ces traversées sera fixé de temps à autre par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur. Jusqu'à ce qu'il en soit autrement décidé, l'adjudicataire fournira des moyens suffisants et efficaces pour signaler, et traversera d'un côté à l'autre chaque fois qu'il sera signalé de le faire.

5. *Tarif des péages.*—Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens..	$0.30
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, en chaque sens............................	0.25
Pour un cheval..	0.20
Pour chaque cheval en sus appartenant à la même personne..	0.10
Pour chaque bête à cornes................................	0.20
Pour chaque bête à cornes en sus appartenant à la même personne..	0.10
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon..........................	0.15
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon en sus appartenant à la même personne............................	0.05
Pour chaque piéton avec bagage n'excédant pas 50 livres..	0.10
Pour chaque colis de marchandises ou d'effets (autres que ci-dessus) de moins de 100 livres	0.05
Pour lots de fret pesant plus de 100 livres et moins de 1,000 livres (par 100)....................	0.05
Pour lots de fret pesant plus de 1,000 livres (par 100)..	0.03

6. Le bateau passeur sera placé sur la route complètement équipé, et les débarcadères seront finalement construits le ou avant le 1er jour de mai 1896.

7. Le bail sera accordé pour une période de cinq ans à compter du 1er jour de mai 1896.

8. L'adjudicataire devra fournir deux cautions acceptées par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, lesquelles seront obligées conjointement et solidairement en la somme de quatre cents piastres ($400), pour l'entier accomplissement de toutes les conditions du bail par l'adjudicataire.

9. Le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur se réserve le droit de ne pas approuver le bateau-passeur ou les embarcadères s'ils étaient jugés impropres pour le service, dangereux ou insuffisants pour répondre aux besoins du public. Le Gouverneur général en conseil aura aussi le droit de modifier le tarif maximum, s'il était jugé expédient de le faire dans l'intérêt public, et le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra annuler le bail lorsqu'il sera prouvé pleinement que l'adjudicataire néglige de remplir les conditions du bail.

10. Un avis des prix de péage pour la traversée sera affiché dans un endroit visible près du débarcadère des deux côtés de la rivière, et aussi à bord du bateau. 39-3

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[881]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 10e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. John H. Ferguson, maître de havre pour le port de Métis, province de Québec, *vice* Peter Leggatt, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

39-4

[1035]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 19e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23, qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir et il établit par le présent les règlements suivants pour la régie du passage d'eau sur la rivière Ottawa, entre Montebello, dans la paroisse de Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, dans le comté d'Ottawa, province de Québec, et McGovern's Point, dans le township d'Alfred, dans le comté de Prescott, et province d'Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

PASSAGE D'EAU DE MONTEBELLO.

Règlements.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau s'étendront à une distance d'un mille en amont et de trois milles en aval du quai de Montebello, dans la paroisse de Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, dans le comté d'Ottawa, dans la province de Québec, et à une semblable distance en amont et en aval de McGovern's Point, dans le township d'Alfred, dans le comté de Prescott, dans la province d'Ontario.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Il sera fourni et constamment entretenu des embarcadères ou quais convenables, qui devront être solides et sûrs, et pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

3. *Bateau-passeur.*—A l'ouverture de la navigation l'adjudicaire fournira et entretiendra un bateau mû par des chevaux, d'une longueur d'au moins cinquante pieds, capable de transporter avec sûreté et rapidité convenable, des passagers, des chevaux, du bétail, et de toutes voitures ordinaires. Des chalans mûs par les rames pourront aussi être employés pour traverser des passagers ; le tout sujet à l'approbation du ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et l'adjudicaire sera tenu de produire un certificat de capacité, de sûreté et de commodité pour les dits chalans.

4. *Nombre de traversées.*—Durant la saison de navigation, le bateau-passeur commencera à traverser tous les jours (sauf les dimanches) à 6 heures du matin, et continuera ses traversées selon qu'il sera trouvé nécessaire pour la commodité du public ; le nombre de traversées sera fixé de temps à autre par le ministère du Revenu de l'intérieur. Jusqu'à ce qu'il en soit autrement décidé, l'adjudicataire fournira des moyens suffisants et efficaces pour signaler, et traversera d'un côté à l'autre chaque fois qu'il sera signalé de le faire.

5. *Tarif des péages.—De Montebello à McGovern's Point.*

Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens	$0.40
Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, aller et retour le même jour	0·50
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, en chaque sens	0.20
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, aller et retour le même jour	0.30
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque bête à cornes, en chaque sens	0.05
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton, en chaque sens	0.05
Pour chaque piéton, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque 100 livres de fret	0.01

De Montebello à Saint-Thomas d'Alfred.

Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens	0.40
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, en chaque sens	0.25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque bête à cornes, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon, en chaque sens	$0.05
Pour chaque piéton, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque 100 livres de fret	0.05

6. Le bateau-passeur sera placé sur la route complètement équipé, et les débarcadères seront finalement construits le ou avant le 1er jour de mai 1896.

7. Le bail sera accordé pour une période de cinq ans à compter du 1er jour de mai 1896.

8. L'adjudicataire devra fournir deux cautions acceptées par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, lesquelles seront obligées conjointement et solidairement en la somme de deux cents piastres ($200), pour l'entier accomplissement de toutes les conditions du bail par l'adjudicataire.

9. Le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur se réserve le droit de ne pas approuver le bateau passeur ou les embarcadères s'ils étaient jugés impropres pour le service, dangereux ou insuffisants pour répondre aux besoins du public. Le Gouverneur général en conseil aura aussi le droit de modifier le tarif maximum, s'il était jugé expédient de le faire dans l'intérêt public, et le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra annuler le bail lorsqu'il sera prouvé pleinement que l'adjudicataire néglige de remplir les conditions du bail.

10. L'adjudicataire devra, en tout temps pendant la durée du bail, transporter sur le bac, sans honoraire, péage ou rémunération, les miliciens, soldats ou matelots lorsqu'ils seront porteurs de passeports convenables, ou en charge d'un officier ou d'officiers ; et il sera loisible à l'adjudicaire de commuer le tarif pour les piétons.

11. Un avis des prix de péage pour la traversée sera affiché dans un endroit visible près du débarcadère des deux côtés de la rivière, et aussi à bord du bateau.

39–3

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE

1896.

Quartiers Généraux,
1er avril 1896.

O. G. 19.

ÉPÉE D'OFFICIER—NOUVEAU MODÈLE.

1. L'épée décrite dans le paragraphe 4 a été approuvée par les officiers des services suivants :—

(*a.*) Etat-major général et personnel au-dessous du grade d'officier général, sauf ceux qui portent aujourd'hui les épées modèle du génie royal et en forme de cimeterre.

(*b.*) Infanterie, à l'exception des carabiniers et des régiments de montagnards et écossais (mais ces derniers devront adopter les gardes avec la nouvelle longueur de poignée).

2. Les officiers achetant de nouvelles épées se procureront celles du nouveau modèle. On recommande à tous les officiers intéressés qui ne se munissent pas d'épées du nouveau modèle, de faire poser une autre garde aux épées qu'ils ont déjà. Ce travail sera fait plus économiquement si les officiers commandant des unités prennent des mesures pour que les commandes soient confiées à un seul fabricant.

3. Les officiers à cheval qui adoptent l'épée du nouveau modèle porteront à l'avenir des fourreaux en acier et des éperons en cou de cygne, sauf dans la soirée à la cour et aux levers, alors qu'ils porteront des éperons de cuivre.

4. *Description de l'épée.*—Garde, en acier, demi-coquille, découpée à jour, avec chiffre royal et couronne ciselés. Poignée noire en chien de mer entourée de trois torons de fil d'argent, échiquetée au dos jusqu'au pommeau, avec partie plate près de la garde pour le pouce, lame droite, cannelée, et en pointe de lance.

Mesures :—

Lame, pleine grandeur—32½ pouces de longueur, et 1 pouce de largeur à l'épaule.

Garde—longueur totale, 5¾ à 5⅞ pouces.

Poignée—longueur totale, 5 pouces.

Pesanteur—de 1 livre 11 oz. à 1 livre 12 oz., sans fourreau.

5. Les règlements concernant l'uniforme du 1er de mai 1886, seront modifiés en conséquence.

O. G. 20.

MOBILISATION.

Les règlements généraux pour la mobilisation de la Milice Active (service de guerre) ont été approuvés, et des exemplaires seront distribués avec le présent à tous les intéressés.

O. G. 21.

CORPS PERMANENTS.

HABILLEMENT.

Les Ordres Généraux (8) No. 1, daté le 29 avril 1892, et (48) daté le 25 novembre 1892, sont par le présent cancellés.

Les paragraphes 72 et 74, Règlements pour les corps permanents, 1889, sont par le présent cancellés et remplacés par ce qui suit :—

72. Les articles d'habillement fournis au soldat sont détaillés dans les listes ci-dessous, sous les différents entêtes de—

Habillement personnel.—Les articles qui sont personnels au soldat, sont distribués neufs pour une période spécifiée d'usage, et devront être remplacés à l'expiration de cette période.

Habillement public.—Des articles neufs ou en partie usés, qui sont distribués au soldat, mais ne sont pas remplacés tant qu'un bureau de visiteurs n'a pas fait rapport qu'ils sont usés et hors de service.

Les sous-officiers et hommes qui s'enrôlent dans ces corps pour trois ans recevront gratuitement, un habillement (y compris les bottes) comme suit :—

ARTICLES.		Cavalerie.	Batt. de campagne.		Compagnies de garnison.	Infanterie.
			Montée.	Démontée		
Personnel.						
Bottes, paires.	courtes	....	....	1	1	1
	longues	....	1			
	Wellington	1				
	d'hiver	1	1	1	1	1
Bonnets	de service actif	1	1	1	1	1
	de pol. ou Glengarry	1	1	1	1	1
Gants	d'été	1	1	1	1	1
	d'hiver	1	1	1	1	1
	*gantelets	1	1			
	* do sergents d'état-major	1	1	1	1	1
Gilets de serge		1	1	1	1	1
Pantalons, paires		1	2			
Epaulière		....	....	....	1	1
Pantalons	de drap	1	....	1	1	1
	de serge	1	....	1	1	1
Tuniques		1	1	1	1	1
Public.						
Bonnets de fourrure		1	1	1	1	1
Capote et collet		...	....	1	1	1
Manteau et collet		1	1			

* Distribués tous les trois ans seulement.

Habillements fournis aux Corps Permanents—*suite.*

ARTICLES.		Cavalerie.	Batt. de campagne.		Compagnies de garnison.	Infanterie.
			Montée.	Démontée		
Public—suite.						
		1	1			
Epérons	*jack*	1				
	box	1	1	1	1	1
Havresac		1	1	1	1	1
Casque		....	....	1	1	1
Jambières, courtes		1	1	1	1	1
Cache-nez						

Une distribution semblable à la précédente, d'habillement personnel et public, sera faite aux sous-officiers attachés à un corps permanent pour un cours complet d'instruction.

Les tuniques ne seront distribuées qu'après que la recrue aura servi trois mois.

Une distribution semblable à celle faite lors de l'enrôlement aura lieu annuellement aux sous-officiers et hommes des corps permanents, à l'anniversaire de l'enrôlement, ou aussitôt après que possible.

Après la première distribution, deux paires de bottes courtes seront distribuées annuellement à l'artillerie de campagne non montée, à l'artillerie de place et à l'infanterie, une paire de wellingtons et une paire de bottes d'hiver à la cavalerie, et une paire de grandes bottes et une paire de bottes d'hiver à l'artillerie de campagne montée.

Deux gilets en serge seront distribués au lieu d'une tunique et d'un gilet en serge pour la troisième année de service, et ainsi durant le service subséquent.

Tout habillement distribué aux sous-officiers et hommes attachés pour un cours complet d'instruction sera remis en magasin à l'expiration de leur cours. Ces articles seront gardés en mains dans le magasin du quartier-maître comme "partiellement usés."

Tout habillement abandonné par des déserteurs, ou à la mort d'un homme sera remis dans le magasin du quartier-maître, comme " partiellement usé."

Tout habillement " partiellement usé " pourra être vendu aux sous-officiers et hommes qui désireront acheter un habillement de travail, à des valeurs fixées selon la durée de temps que les articles ont servi.

Les nécessaires régimentaires suivants seront distribués à chaque soldat en s'enrôlant, et seront tenus en bon état de service à ses propres frais pendant toute la durée de son service.

NÉCESSAIRES.

1 boîte de cirage.
1 paire de bretelles.
Brosses, 1 chacun.
- à chaussures.
- à cuivre.
- à drap.
- à cheveux.
- à polir.
- blaireau.

1 patience.
1 peigne.
2 paires de caleçons.
1 fourchette.
1 trousse.
2 jerseys.
1 couteau.
1 rasoir et étui.
3 chemises grises.
3 paires de chaussettes.
1 éponge.
1 cuiller.
2 essuie-mains.

Une allocation de trois piastres en argent sera accordée à chaque sous-officier et soldat au commencement du second hiver de son service afin de lui permettre d'entretenir son petit équipement d'hiver.

Une allocation de cinquante centins annuellement sera accordée à chaque sous-officier et soldat pour l'ajustement des uniformes qui leur sont distribués par le public.

Nul sous-officier ou homme se rengageant dans ces corps n'aura droit à une autre distribution gratuite des nécessaires régimentaires.

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ—1894-95—CAVALERIE.

District militaire No. 1.— Régiment—Troupe.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Chevaux.	Exercice d'escadron à cheval.	Exercice du sabre.	Économie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. des points, tir à balle.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne régimentaire.	Officier inspecteur.
	Maximum possible.	10	20	20	20	10	10	50	24	...	164	...	
1er Hussards	Lt.-col. Gartshore												Lt.-col. Smith.
Troupe "A"		6	17	13	13	4	7		13		73		
do "B"		7	17	15	15	5	8		14		81		
do "C"		6	14	12	11	4	8		7		62		
do "D"		7	16	16	16	6	8		14		83		
											299	74¾	
District militaire No. 2.—													
2e Dragons	Lt.-col. Buchner												Lt.-col. Turnbull, inspecteur de la cavalerie.
Troupe "A"	Capt. Stull	7	15	15	15	5	6	7·95	14		84·95	74·13	
do "B"	Capt. et major titulaire Burch	8	12	17	14	5	5	5·25	12	1	77·25		
do "C"	Capt. et major titulaire Jones	7	13	15	14	5	6	7·05	12	1	78·05		
do "D"	Capt. Servos	4	9	15	14	5	5	6·30	8	2	64·30		
do "E"	2nd Lt. Palmer	6	11	15	14	5	2	6·10	6	2	66·10		
District militaire No. 3.—													
3e Dragons	Lt.-col. Rogers												Lt.-col. Cotton.
Troupe "A"	Capt. Brown	7	13	12	15	6	5	20	6	7	81		
	Lt. Geron								4				
	2nd Lt. Cochrane												
do "B"	Capt. Sutton	6	11	10	10	4	5	27	7		91		
	Lt. Hutchison								6				
	2nd Lt. Lempriere								5				
do "C"	Capt. Johnson	8	16	14	17	4	8	15·5	6		101·5		
	Lt. Bradburn								6				
	2nd Lt. Tait								7				
do "D"	Capt. McCullough	4	12	10	8	7	5	14·5	8	2	76·5		
	Lt. Strickland								6				
	2nd Lt. McDonald								4				
												87 5	
4e Hussards	Lt.-col. Duff												Lt.-col. Cotton.
Troupe "A"	Major Knight	6	18	10	8	7	4	24·9	3		92·9		
	Lt. Purcell								6				
	2nd Lt. Leatherland								6				
do "B"	Capt. Clyde	8	18	10	15	8	8	23·9	6		107·9		
	Lt. (capt.) Sweatman								5				
	2nd Lt. Sears								6				
do "C"	Major Burnett	8	18	12	10	5	6	26	6	1	102		
	Lt. Horning								8				
	2nd Lt. VanLuven								4				
do "D"	Major Raney	8	13	11	12	8	9	30	7	1	113		
	Lt. Holmes								6				
	2nd Lt. Coates								5				
												103·9	
District militaire No. 5.													
6e Hussards													Lt.-col. Houghton, S. A. G., D. M. No. 5.
Troupe No. 1	Capt. Clerk	10	20	19	20	10	8	4·0	16	12	95·0		
do No. 2	Major tit Wanless	8	12	10	15	6	7	7·9	24	2	87·9		
do No. 3	Capt. Barr	9	16	18	18	10	8	8·4	24	3	108·4		
do No. 4	Capt. Macfee	9	16	12	17	9	7	5·8	8	5	78·8		
											370·1	92·50	

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1894-95—CAVALERIE.

District militaire No. 6. — Régiment—Troupe.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Chevaux.	Exercice d'escadron à cheval.	Exercice du sabre.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. du total des points, au tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne régimentaire.	Officier inspecteur.
	Maximum possible..	10	20	20	20	10	10	50	24	....	164	.....	
5e Dragons	Lt.-col. J. H. Taylor..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	....	.....	......	Lt.-col. D'Orsonnens, S. A. G., District Mil. No. 6.
	Major J. F. Learned..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	8	....	8		
	Etat-major absent. .	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	1	. . .		
Troupe "A".......	....	7	18	16	15	6	7	8·17	21	....	98·17		
	Capt. H. S. Farnsworth	....	. ..	16	...	....	....	8·17	8	....			
	Lieut. G. W. French..	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	6	....			
	Lieut. A. R. Pennoyer	7	18	....	15	6	7	......	7	....			
do "B"......	....	7	18	14	15	7	7	5·24	13	2	84·24		
	Capt. G. L. NcNicol..	7	18	14	15	7	7	5·24	8	2			
	Lieut. F. J. Barton....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	....			
do "C".......	....	7	15	15	15	6	5	8·11	21	. ..	92·11		
	Capt. J. Clark	....	....	15	....	....	....	8·11	8	....			
	Lieut. G. B. Hall.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	....			
	Lieut. B. B. Morrill...	7	15	....	15	6	5	......	8	....			
do "D".......	....	7	14	15	15	6	6	7·23	8	1	77·23		
	Capt. A. L. Pomroy...	....	....	15	....	....	....	7·23	....	1			
	Lieut. Thompson......	7	14	....	15	6	6	....	8	....			
do "E".....	....	7	10	13	16	6	6	6·10	20	1	83·10		
	Capt. J. S. Billings....	....	.. .	13	....	....	....	6·10	8	....			
	Lieut. E. B. Greely...	....	....	....	....	....	....	. ....	5	....			
	Lieut. W. C. Strong ..	7	10	....	16	6	6	......	7	1			
											442·85	88·37	
District militaire No. 7.													
Hussards canad. Queen's Own	Major Hetherington ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	......	Lt.-col. Duchesnay, S. A.G., Dist. Mil. No. 7.
Troupe "A".	Capt. Turner	10	20	15	15	8	10	3·44	8	....	89·44		
do "B".......	Capt. Lawrence.......	10	20	15	15	6	10	1·96	....	1	76·96		
												83·20	
District militaire No. 8.													
8e Hussards	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	......	Lt.-col. Maunsell, S.A.G.
Troupe "A".......	Capt. Fairweather	8	18	17	18	5	6	7·72	16	1	94·72		
do "B".	Capt. Markham......	8	18	17	16	5	8	4·39	15	1	89·39		
do "C"... ..	Capt. Campbell.......	8	18	18	18	5	10	4·06	16	1	96·06		
do "D".......	Capt. Fowler	8	18	17	15	5	8	2·71	14	1	86·71		
do "E"......	Lieut. Murray........	8	18	16	15	5	5	5·14	8	2	78·14		
do "F"......	Capt. Macdougal......	8	18	17	18	5	10	5·06	16	1	96·06		
do "G".......	Capt. McRobbie......	8	18	17	15	5	9	4·44	20	....	96·44		
do "H".......	Capt. Black	8	18	18	18	5	10	4·87	16	1	96 87		
												91·79	

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ—1894-95—INFANTERIE.

District militaire No. 1.— — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Maniement des armes.	Exercice du tir.	Exercice de compagnie.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. du total des points au tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150		
21e bataillon....	Lt.-col. Beattie.... . .	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	......	Lt.-col. Smith
Compagnie No. 1...	Capt. Cheyne.........	4	11	6	3	14	7	7½	13	2	63½		
do No. 2....	do Johnson	6	15	5	5	15	6	8½	13	3	70½		
do No. 3....	do Russell	7	16	6	6	16	7	9	11	1	77		
do No. 4....	do Sicklesteel......	6	15	6	5	13	6	5	14	6	64		
do No. 5....	do Dewson.........	6	15	6	5	14	7	9½	15	2	75		
											350½	70	

ETAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1894-95—INFANTERIE—*Suite.*

District militaire No. 1. Suite. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Maniement des armes.	Exercice du tir.	Exercice de compagnie.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. du total des points au tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible.	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	...	150	....	
22e bataillon....	Lt.-col. Munro	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	......	......	Lt.-col. Smith
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Ball.......	6	12	3	3	13	4	16½	7	2	62½		
do No. 2....	do Ross...........	6	12	5	4	15	3	11½	7	2	61½		
do No. 3....	do Williamson......	6	13	4	5	14	4	16	8	1	69		
do No. 4....	Lieut. Vance	7	15	4	6	13	5	16½	8	1	73½		
do No. 5....	Capt. Bleakley	5	11	4	4	10	4	19½	6	....	63½		
do No. 6....	do Andison.....	7	16	5	6	15	4	12	8	2	71		
do No. 7....	do Knight.........	7	15	6	6	14	7	18½	14	2	85½		
do No. 8....	do Quinn	7	14	4	5	9	5	17	8	1	68		
											554½	69¼	
27e bataillon.....	Lt.-col. Ellis	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	Lt.-col. Smith
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Dawson	5	8	4	4	9	9	12½	15	1	65½		
do No. 2....	Lieut. O'Neil..........	5	12	5	4	10	6	17½	4	....	63½		
do No. 3....	Capt. Douthwaite	5	12	4	5	9	10	14	14	2	71½		
do No. 4....	Lieut. Swift	5	10	3	4	13	8	11½	20	1	73½		
do No. 5....	Capt. O'Neil..........	8	16	6	6	11	7	20	10	3	81		
do No. 6....	do Dolbear	6	12	3	4	13	9	22½	14	4	79½		
do No. 7....	do McKenzie	7	13	5	4	12	8	13	15	4	73		
											507	$72\frac{3}{7}$	
29e bataillon...........	Lt.-col. Cowan........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	...	....	Lt.-col. Smith
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Bowman........	5	10	5	4	10	5	12½	6	15	42½		
do No. 2....	do Kerr	6	11	4	3	11	6	11½	6	9	49½		
do No. 3....	do McCallum	6	10	5	4	9	7	12½	12	....	65½		
do No. 4....	do Pickering.......	7	12	5	5	10	5	11	5	12	48½		
do No. 5....	do Ellis............	6	12	4	5	12	8	13½	15	10	65½		
do No. 6....	do Martin	6	10	6	6	14	9	8	8	9	58		
											329½	54⅚	
32e bataillon........ ..	Lt.-col. Scott..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	... ..	Lt.-col. Smith
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Forrester	7	11	4	5	12	4	14	7	3	61		
do No. 2....	do Clark	5	12	4	3	8	4	11	15	2	60		
do No. 3....	Lieut. Morrison......	4	10	3	3	9	6	20	6	3	58		
do No. 4....	Capt. Nelson	6	10	4	4	9	5	15	6	4	55		
do No. 5....	do Henderson......	5	9	4	4	12	4	15	5	...	58		
do No. 6....	do Douglas	6	9	5	4	12	4	14½	7	....	61½		
do No. 7....	do Graham	8	11	4	6	12	3	21	7	1	71		
do No. 8....	do Waldo.........	6	10	4	5	9	5	10	11	3	57		
											481½	60⅛	
District militaire No. 2.													
12e York Rangers......	Lt-col. Wayling.... .	....	....	....	....	....	....	.... .	....	....	.....	.....	Lt-col Buchan Com't D.M. No. 2.
Compagnie "A"....	Capt. Vennell	6½	12	6	5	8	6	8·50	4	1	55·		
do "B"....	do Nicol.	6	14	6	6	10	5	6·45	7	1	59·45		
do "C"....	do Leslie	6	10	6	6	10	8	6·75	13	....	65·75		
do "D"....	Lieut. Scott	5	12	4	4	9	6	9·25	8	1	56·25		
do "E"....	Capt. Curran..........	6	11	5½	6	10	8	6·20	9	....	61·70		
do "F"....	do Brown..........	6½	13	6½	6	11	8	6·10	4	2	59·10		
do "G"....	do Unitt..........	6	15	4	4	10	8	4·55	15	....	66·55		
do "H"....	do Verral.	6	9	5	6	9	8	5·50	6	....	54·50		
											———	59·78	
37e Carabiniers	Lt-col. Davis..........	....	....	....	...	....	...	.....	....		.....	......	Lt-col Buchan Com't D.M. No. 2.
Compagnie "A"....	Capt. William........	8	16	4½	4½	10	8	5·50	13	1	68·50		
do "B"....	do Thompson	8	18	6	5½	13	6	7·20	19	....	82·70		
do "C"....	do Clench	8	16	6½	6	13	5	5·45	8	1	66·95		
do "D"....	do Griffith.........	8	15	5	6	9	6	8	7	...	64·		
do "E"....	do Vanloon........	8	15	4	5	10	8	4·80	14	....	68·80		
do "F"....	do Rastrick.........	7	15	3½	3½	8	6	5·75	5	1	52·75		
do "G"....	do Davis....	8	15	4½	5	9	7	5·50	11	.. .	65·		
											———	66·96	
77e Wentworth..........	Lt-col. Gwyn.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.... .	....	....	...	... .	Lt-col Buchan Com't D.M No. 2.
Compagnie "A"....	Capt. Knowles........	8	17	7	5	15	10	10·55	15	....	87·55		
do "B"	Lieut. Mullock.........	8	15	6	5	12	8	11·70	7	2	70·70		
do "C"....	Capt. Ptolemy........	8½	14	6½	6	14	9	5·75	10	1	72·75		
do "D"....	do Middleton.	7	12	7	7	16	8	7	12	1	75·		
do "E"....	do Lee	7	14	6	6	11	7	7·30	11	1	68·30		
do "F"....	do Choate.	7	11	6	6½	12	9	6·95	14	1	71·45		
											———	74·29	

ETAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1894-95—INFANTERIE.—*Suite.*

District militaire No. 2. Suite. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Maniement des armes.	Exercice du tir.	Exercice de compagnie.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. du total des points au tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	e) Moyenne par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible..	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	...	150	.. .	
34e bataillon.....	Lt-col. Paterson.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	..	....	.... ..	Lt-col. Paterson.
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Henderson......	8	8½	7	7½	16½	9	5·80	24	....	86·30		
do No. 2....	do McGillivray	7½	8	7	7½	16	10	7·87	8	....	71·87		
do No. 3....	do Grierson........	8	6½	6	7	15	8½	5·74	23	....	79·		
do No. 4....	do Paterson........	9½	9½	6½	7½	15½	10	7·38	20	....	85·88		
do No. 5....	do Sharpe.........	6	8	7	7½	18	8½	8·51	8	....	74·51		
do No. 6....	do Smith..........	7½	8	6½	7	16	9	6·56	16	....	76·56		
do No. 7. ..	do Bick....... ...	9½	7½	7	7½	15½	10	7·40	22	...	86·40		
do No. 8....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. .	....	....	.... .	80·07½	
36e bataillon...... ...	....	....		....	....	....	....	.. ..	....	....	.. . .	......	Lt-col. Tyrwhitt.
Compagnie No. 1....	... .	8	Armes aussi nettes que possible.	8	8	16	8	6¼	15	....	69¼		
do No. 2....	....	8		8	8	18	10	$3\frac{9}{10}$	20	....	$75\frac{9}{10}$		
do No. 3....	Major Evans..........	10		8	8	16	10	$6\frac{7}{10}$	15	....	$73\frac{7}{10}$		
do No. 4....	....	9		8	8	15	10	8½	12	....	70½		
do No. 5....	....	10		8	8	16	8	4½	15	....	69½		
do No. 6....	....	8		8	8	20	10	5⅘	24	....	83⅘		
do No. 7....	....	8		8	8	20	9	7¼	24	....	84¼		
do No. 8....	.. ..	10		8	8	20	10	5½	24	....	85½	76½	
District militaire No. 3.													
40e bataillon	Lt.-col. Rogers........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Lt.-col. Cotton.
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Campbell.	6	16	5	5	8	8	17·5	6	1	73·5		
	Lieut. Laird.........	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	....	.....		
do No. 2....	Capt. Floyd	5	15	5	5	9	9	14	7	1	72		
	Lieut. Boggs..........	....	....	....	...	...	....	.....	4	....	.....		
do No. 3....	Capt. Bonnycastle ..	5	13	3	4	12	7	21	4	....	75		
	Lieut. McDermott ...	....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	6	....	.....		
	2nd Lieut. Givan......	....	.	....	....	....	....	.....	0	....	.....		
do No. 4....	Capt. Butler..........	4	18	4	3	8	6	13	5	1	67		
	Lieut. Russell.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.. ..	7	....	.... .		
do No. 6....	Capt. Rogers	5	17	2	5	10	8	18	7	4	74		
	Lieut. Hare..........	....	....	....	....	...	....	. -	3	. . .	.. .. .		
	2nd Lieut. Clayton....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	....	.....		
do No. 7....	Capt. Greer..........	7	16	2	4	6	8	16·5	7	1	72·5		
	Lieut. Wilson.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	7	....	. .		
do No. 8....	Capt. Birdsall	6	20	4	2	8	5	18·5	5	1	72·5		
	Lieut. Smith..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	5	....	. .		
	2nd Lieut. Wolfrain ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....		
do No. 9....	Capt. Fowlds	5	17	5	4	12	8	19	7	....	81		
	Lieut. Spencer........	....	....	....	....	....	....	... ..	4	....	.....		
	2nd Lieut. Massey ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	73·8	
46e bataillon	Lt.-col. Benson.......	....	....	....	..	....	....	.. ...	....	....	.....	.....	Lt.-col. Cotton.
Compagnie No. 2....	Capt. Deyell..........	7	20	5	5	11	10	18·5	0	1	83·5		
	Lieut. Coombs...	....	....	. .	....	....	....	.....	8	....	.....		
do No. 3....	Capt. Robertson	8	20	6	6	14	9	19	7	2	87		
do No. 4....	Capt. Winslow........	5	18	5	4	9	8	20·8	7	3	79·8		
	Lieut. Fowler.........	....	....	....	....	..	....	.....	6	....	.....		
do No. 5....	Capt. Johnson........	5	20	6	6	10	7	15·5	8	1	82·5		
	Lieut. Thorburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	...	.....		
do No. 6....	Lieut. Staples	6	8	4	4	13	7	24·5	0	3	63·5		
do No. 7....	Capt. Brown..........	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	....	.....		
	Lieut. Burns..........	5	13	4	4	12	5	22	6	1	70	77·7	
49e bataillon......	Lt.-col. Brown........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	......	Lt.-col. Cotton.
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Harrison..	9	20	6	5	16	10	19	6	3	96		
	Lieut. Watts	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	8	....	.....		
do No. 2....	Capt. Wilson	6	16	6	4	9	4	14·5	4	....	69·5		
	Lieut. McKee	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	...	.....		
	2nd Lieut. Kingston...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	.....		
do No. 3....	Capt. Graham	5	11	4	4	6	4	18	4	1	57		
	Lieut. Ketcheson	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2	....	.....		
do No. 4....	Capt. Orr.............	5	14	4	5	6	3	23	0	1	71		
	Lieut. Philips.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	...	.....		
	Lieut. Cross	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	....	.....		
do No. 5....	Capt. et Maj. tit. Lennox	5	10	4	4	7	3	28·5	5	1	65·5		
	Lieut. Vivian.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....		
do No. 6....	Capt. Smith........ .	5	18	5	5	7	4	15	6	1	71		
	Lieut. Arnott	....	....	....	....	....	....	. ....	6	....	.....	71.6	

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1894-95—INFANTERIE.—*Suite.*

District militaire No. 4. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux	Maniement des armes.	Exercice du tir.	Exercice de compagnie.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. du total des points au tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible.	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150	......	
56e bataillon..........	Lt.-col. Campbell......	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	......	......	Lt.-col. Cotton.
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Stitt...........	4	12	4	3	9	8	29·5	5	....	84·5		
	Lieut. Wilson.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	....	......		
	2nd Lieut. Carstains..	....	...	....	....	....	....	.....	7	....	....		
do No. 2....	Capt. Dawson.......	5	9	4	4	9	9	28·5	4	3	69·5		
	Lieut. Shinnington....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....		
do No. 3....	Capt. Kidd...........	5	7	3	4	11	7	39	5	10	78		
	Lieut. Cameron.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	7	....	.....		
	Lieut. Williams...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......		
do No. 4....	Capt. Beckett.........	6	7	3	4	10	6	32·5	6	1	79·5		
	Lieut. Hutchins......	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	6	....	......		
do No. 5....	Capt. Morrison.....	5	8	3	4	7	5	34	3	1	72		
	Lieut. Baker.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	4	....	.....		
do No. 6....	Capt. Drummond.....	6	10	5	5	7	9	35·5	7	1	83·5		
	Lieut. Tripp........	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	.....		
	Lieut. Carmichael....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	...		
do No. 7....	Capt. Imlay.........	5	9	3	2	5	9	27·5	2	12	55		
	Lieut. Walker........	....	..	....	..	....	....	.....	5	....	......		
												74·5	
District militaire No. 5.													
64e bataillon—													
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Leduc..........	9	18	3	3	9	5	2·7	10	6	53·7		Lt-col. Houghton, S.A.G., D.M. No. 5.
do No. 3....	do Cadieux........	8	12	4	4	11	5	2·7	11	1	56·7		
do No. 4....	2nd Lieut. Leger......	5	10	5	4	12	5	5·0	9	5	50·0		
do No. 5....	Capt. Langevin.......	9	18	4	3	10	5	3·1	11	13	50·1		
											210·5	52·62	
76e bataillon—													
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. D'Amour.......	0	16	4	4	10	5	1·9	11	6	45·9		Lt-col. Houghton, S.A.G., D.M. No. 5.
do No. 2....	do Côté..........	8	16	6	4	12	5	2·7	5	4	54·7		
do No. 3....	do Vinet..........	8	16	4	4	8	5	1·3	8	17	37·3		
do No. 4....	do Laberge.......	7	18	5	4	8	5	2·5	4	9	44·5		
do No. 5....	do Beaudreau......	5	10	5	5	12	5	2·9	10	7	47·9		
do No. 6....	do Reid..........	0	12	5	5	12	5	2·5	5	3	43·5		
											273·8	45·63	
83e bataillon—													
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Delfausse.......	5	20	4	4	10	8	1·4	6	3	55·4		Lt-col. Houghton, S.A.G., D.M. No. 5.
do No. 2....	do Normandeau.....	0	10	5	4	13	8	2·0	6	3	45·0		
do No. 3....	Lieut. Laporte.......	8	10	4	4	10	7	1·9	0	5	39·9		
do No. 4....	Capt. Piché.........	8	16	4	5	12	9	1·6	14	0	69·6		
do No. 5....	do Mason.........	9	18	5	5	11	5	5·2	6	0	64·2		
do No. 6....	do Ronan.........	10	18	4	5	11	7	3·4	10	0	68·4		
											342·5	57·08	
86e bataillon—													
Compagnie No. 1...	Capt. Du Sault......	9	16	4	5	12	7	3·4	12	0	68·4		Gagnant de la coupe "Sir Donald A. Smith,"1895. Lt-col. Houghton, S.A.G., D.M. No. 5.
do No. 2....	do Desaulniers....	9	18	5	5	13	6	3·5	15	0	74·5		
do No. 3....	do Tessier.........	9	18	5	5	14	9	4·1	15	0	79·1		
do No. 4....	do De Varennes....	8	18	4	4	12	5	3·5	9	0	63·5		
do No. 5....	do Demers........	8	18	5	5	13	6	4·1	15	0	74·1		
do No. 6....	Lieut. Chapdelaine...	8	16	5	4	12	7	3·8	14	0	69·8		
											429·4	71·56	
District militaire No. 6.													
54e bataillon..........	Major E. G. Morey....	....	....	....	...	....	5	.....	6	....	11·00	......	Lieut.-colonel d'Orsonnens, S.A.G.
	État-major absent.	....	....	...	....	....	....	...	....	3			
Compagnie No. 1....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56·74		
	Capt. C. C. Cleveland.	...	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	Absent.
	2nd Lt. E. F. Cleveland	....	18	...	....	....	....	5·74	4	8			
	2nd Lt. G. H. Johnston	5	....	5	6	10	5	......	6	....			
do No. 2....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	52·30		
	Capt. T. L. Brown....	....	....	....	...	....	...	3·30	6	9	.....	.....	Adjudant suppléant.
	Lt. D. A. Booth......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....			
	2nd Lt. H. A. Rowe..	5	18	4	4	12	5	......	4	....			
do No. 3....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	43·15		
	Capt. J. V. T. Brooks.	5	18	4	5	10	5	3·15	6	13			
	2nd Lt. T. D. Newell.	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....			
do No. 4....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53·68		
	Capt. C. H. Stevens...	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	......	Absent.
	Lt. M. H. Healey.....	9	10	5	5	10	5	7·68	4	2			
	2nd Lt. B. B. Whalen.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....			

District militaire No. 6. Suite. — Bataillon Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Maniement des armes.	Exercice du tir.	Exercice de compagnie.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. du total des points au tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible.	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150	......	
54e Bataillon—*suite.*													
Compagnie No. 5											36·27	......	Salle d'armes déjà en mauvais état lorsque le capt. Lyster prit le commandement.
	Capt. C. N. Lyster	7		6	5	12	5	5·27	8	12			
	2nd Lt. J. C. McCaig												
	2nd Lt. F. C. McDougall												
do No. 6											42·87		
	Capt. W. R. Stevens	5	15	5	5	10	5	5·87	6	14			
	2nd Lt. G. W. Stevens												
	2nd Lt. E. A. Wadleigh												
											296·01	48·83	
58e bataillon	Lt. Col. M. B. Macauley						5		4		9·0	......	Lieut.-colone d'Orsonnens S.A.G.
	Major E. S. Baker								6		6·0		
	Etat-major absent.									4			
Compagnie No. 1	Capt. A. L. McIvor								45	45			
	2nd Lt. H. Bishop		15										
do No. 2											38·13		
	Capt. P. J. Gillies	6	10	5	5	10	3	4·13	....	5	38·13		
	Lt. J. McDonald												
do No. 3											34·28		
	Capt. J. T. McIvor	6	12	5	5	10	5	3·28	4	16	34·28		
	2nd Lt. D. L. McLeod.												
	2nd Lt. H. W. Albro.												
do No. 4											49·29		
	Capt. R. W. Weyland.	6	15	5	5	10	3	5·29	5	5	49·29		
	Lt. B. A. Gilbert												
	2nd Lt. L. Gilbert												
do No. 5											24·24		
	Capt. D. Beaton	4	5	5	5	10	3	5·24	....	13	24·24		
	Lt. M. A. McLeod												
	2nd Lt. M. McKenzie.												
Compagnie No. 6	Capt G. P. H. Hitchcock	8	12	5	5	10	5	2·41	4	18	33·41		
	Lieut. G. C. Billington.												
	2nd Lt. W. H. Murray												
do No. 7	Capt. R. G. Trenholm.	6	8	5	5	10	3	3·91	4	15	29·91		
do No. 8	Capt. H. T. Elder	10	9	5	5	10	3	2·54	....	19	25·54		
	Lieut. W. P. Jenkins.												
	2nd Lt. J. P. Breevort												
do No. 9	Lieut. James Kelly												
	2nd Lt. G. A. McIver	5	10	5	5	10	3	3·80	5	18	28·83		
do No. 10	Capt. S. H. Botterill	7	15	5	5	10	3	8·57	8	8	53·57		
	2nd Lt. C. N. Reade												
											317·32	28·33	
79e bataillon	Major James Maynes						5		6		11·00	......	Lt.-col. D'Orsonnens, S.A.G., command't camp.
	Major J. D. Bulman												
	Etat-major absent.												
Compagnie No. 1											47·25		
	Capt. H. N. Whitcomb.	8	12	5	5	10	5	5 25	5	16			
	2nd Lt. G. H. Whitehead								4				
	2nd Lt. D. Boucher								4				
do No. 2											60·14		
	Capt. R. E. Bell	8	10	5	5	10	5	10·14	....	1			
	Lieut. W. K. Knowlton								4				
	2nd Lt. W. Richardson								4				
do No. 3											53·09		
	Capt. R. Seale	8	15	6	6	15	5	5·09	6	13			
	Lieut. S. H. Martin											....	Absent.

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1894-95—INFANTERIE—*Suite.*

District militaire No. 6.—Suite. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Maniement des armes.	Exercice du tir.	Exercice de compagnie.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p.c. du total des points au tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible.	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150	....	
79e bataillon—*suite.*													
Compagnie No. 4....	Capt. J. A. Galbraith.	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	Le manque d'uniformes a empêché la compagnie de sortir.
	Lieut. M. E. Bessette.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
do No. 5....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47·54		
	Capt. R. Hackwell....	8	15	5	5	12	5	6·54	6	15	....	.....	Faisait fonctions d'adjudant.
	Lieut. L. Hackwell ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
	2nd Lt. R. N. Moffatt	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
do No. 6....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	45·25		
	Capt. A. J. Brown....	8	12	5	5	10	5	5·25	4	9	....		
	2nd Lt. F. J. Daigneau	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
do No. 7....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30·51		
	Capt. Geo. Davidson..	8	....	5	5	12	3	7·51	....	10	....		
	Lieut. F. Davidson....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Absent.
	2nd Lt. A.L. Whitcomb	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do
											294·78	37·39	
District militaire No. 7.													
8e Carabiniers Royaux...	Lieut.-col. White. ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Lt.-col. Duchesnay, S.A.G. D. M. No. 7.
Compagnie "A"....	Capt. Van Felson.....	30	10	10	10	10	10	7·06	16	1	102·06		
do "B"....	Lieut. Davidson	40	10	10	10	10	10	7·10	16	1	112·10		
do "C"....	Capt. Richardson.....	40	15	10	10	10	10	7·48	15	1	116.48		
do "D"....	do Ray............	50	15	15	10	10	8	10·28	15	1	132·28		
do "E"....	do Dunn..........	40	10	10	10	10	8	3·75	16	2	105·75		
do "F"....	do Peters.........	40	12	10	10	10	10	4·89	24	....	120·89		
												$114^{92\frac{2}{3}}$	
9e bataillon "Voltigeurs de Québec	Lieut.-col. Roy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	Lt.-col. Duchesnay, S.A.G. D. M. No. 7.
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Lebel..........	40	10	10	10	10	....	3·14	....	....	83·14		
do No. 2....	do Chabot	50	15	10	10	10	10	5·67	14	...	124·67		
do No. 3....	do Trudel.........	40	10	10	10	10	10	5·31	16	2	109·31		
do No. 4....	do Stein......	40	10	10	10	10	....	5·05	....	2	83·05		
do No. 5....	do Pennee	40	10	10	10	10	....	.....	....	1	79·00		
do No. 6....	do Evanturel	50	15	10	10	10	10	2·95	8	2	113·95		
do No. 7....	Lieut. Dupuis.........	40	10	10	10	10	8	2·71	14	1	103 71		
do No. 8....	Capt. Routier...	50	15	10	10	10	10	4·04	16	1	124·04		
												$102^{60\frac{7}{8}}$	
23e bataillon............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	Lt.-col. T. J. Duchesnay, S.A.G. D. M. No. 7.
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Fortier.........	8	15	4	6	14	5	3·23	8	1	62·23		
do No. 2....	Major Paradis........	8	15	4	7	16	5	5·52	13	....	73·52		
do No. 3....	do L. Paradis......	8	10	5	6	14	5	3·58	4	....	55·58		
do No. 4....	Capt. Morissette......	10	20	7	7	18	5	3·31	5	1	74·31		
												66·41	
61e bataillon............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. Fournier........	10	15	5	7	10	5	4·23	8	1	63·23		
do No. 2....	do Roy............	8	15	6	8	12	5	2·73	8	1	63·73		
do No. 3....	do Gamache......	10	10	7	8	12	5	2·50	8	1	60·50		
do No. 4....	do Talbot..........	10	15	7	7	10	5	4·09	16	1	73·09		
do No. 5....	do Bernier...	10	10	7	8	14	5	2·93	16	1	71·93		
do No. 6....	do Scott....... ..	10	20	8	8	18	5	2·82	....	1	70·82		
												67·28⅜	
70e bataillon............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. G. Massicotte...	10	20	5	6	12	5	4·98	12	....	74·98		
do No. 2....	do Cossette	10	15	7	6	16	5	5·96	11	....	75·96		
do No. 3....	do Trudel..........	10	20	7	7	16	5	4·17	15	....	84·17		
do No. 4....	do Jean Massicotte.	10	20	8	7	14	5	3·93	6	....	73·93		
do No. 5....	do Rousseau.. ...	10	15	7	6	14	5	2·90	12	....	71·90		
do No. 6....	do Baril	10	15	5	6	12	5	3·72	4	....	60·72		
												73·61	
89e bataillon............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....		
Compagnie No. 1....	Capt. LeBel	10	20	7	7	12	5	5·34	....	1	65·34		
do No. 2....	do Gilbert.........	10	20	7	7	12	5	5·29	7	1	72·29		
do No. 3....	do Blanchet........	10	15	5	5	12	5	3·30	....	....	55·30		
do Na. 4....	do Marceau	10	15	7	7	16	5	2·93	3	1	64·93		
do No. 5 ...	do Côté......	10	15	7	8	14	5	3·61	7	....	69·61		
do No. 6....	do Ringuet	10	15	7	6	14	5	3·72	8	....	68·72		
do No. 7....	do Martin	10	10	7	8	16	5	3·42	7	....	66·42		
do No. 8....	do T. Lebel.......	10	15	5	6	10	5	3·35	13	1	66·35		
												66·12	

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ—1894-95—INFANTERIE.

District militaire No. 8. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Maniement des armes.	Exercice du tir.	Exercice de compagnie.	Économie interne, archives, etc.	½ p.c. des points, tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur.
	Maximum possible.	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150		
73e bataillon	Lt.-col. McCulley	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Lt.-col. Maunsell, S.A.G.
Compagnie No. 1	Capt. Sheridan	7	14	5	5	10	6	4·19	16	1	66·19	.....	
do No. 2	Capt. Mackenzie	8	15	6	6	12	8	3·20	16	1	73·20	......	
do No. 3	Capt. Mersereau	7	14	5	4	11	5	4·50	16	1	65·50	......	
do No. 4	Capt. McNaughton	8	15	4	4	9	3	5·58	14	1	61·58	....	
do No. 5	Capt. Cameron	7	15	3	3	8	3	5·66	12	....	56·66	64·63	
74e bataillon	Lt.-col. Beer	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	Lt.-col. Maunsell, S.A.G.
Compagnie No. 1	Capt. Wetmore	8	14	5	5	11	6	4·67	16	1	68·87	......	
do No. 2	Lieut. Givan	7	10	4	4	10	5	5·77	8	2	51·77	.....	
do No. 3	Capt. Fairweather	9	18	6	6	14	9	5·94	20	....	87·94	.....	
do No. 4	Capt. Hanington	8	14	5	5	10	7	4·14	16	1	68·14	.....	
do No. 5	Capt. Bowes	8	15	4	5	8	6	5·18	16	1	66·18	....	
do No. 6	Capt. Harper	8	14	5	5	12	7	8 15	16	1	75·15	69·67	
Compagnie du génie de Brighton	Major D. McLeod Vince	8	15	6	6	14	10	10·6	24	....	93 6	......	Capt. W. Huskisson, I.R.
District militaire No. 9.													
72e bataillon	Lt.-col. Spurr	....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	..	Lt.-col. Irving, S.A.G. No. 9
Compagnie No. 1	Capt. Dodge	8	17	3	4	8	5	25·50	18	4	84·50		
do No. 2	do Roach	7	11	4	4	10	5	22·50	14	2	75·50		
do No. 3	do Bowlby	8	17	4	4	10	5	24·50	22	1	93·50		
do No. 4	do Ritchie	8	17	4	4	10	5	26·	17	....	91·		
do No. 5	do Phinney	7	17	4	5	10	5	27·50	20	....	95·50		
do No. 6	do Morse	6	16	4	4	10	5	22·50	11	2	76·50	86·08	
78e bataillon	Lt.-col. Sutherland	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	Lt.-col. Irving, S.A.G. No. 9
Compagnie No. 1	Capt. Suckling	8	18	6	6	15	5	22·50	10	....	90·50		
do No. 2	do Rayne	8	16	5	5	14	5	19·70	5	....	70·70		
do No. 3	do Barnhill	7	16	6	5	14	5	23·40	12	1	87·40		
do No. 4	do Smith	7	16	6	6	15	5	22·	15	2	90·		
do No. 5	do J. S. Sutherland.	8	16	6	6	15	5	27·	18	....	101·		
do No. 6	do Maxwell	6	14	6	6	15	5	22·	15	1	88·		
do No. 7	do D. Sutherland	6	15	5	6	14	5	25·	21	....	97·	90·22	
93e bataillon	Lt.-col. Harrison	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	...	Lt.-col. Irving, S.A.G. No. 9
Compagnie No. 1	Capt. Black	8	17	6	6	15	5	28·50	13	1	97·50		
do No. 2	do Letcher	6	15	5	6	16	5	32·	18	....	103·		
do No. 3	do Harrison	7	15	5	5	14	5	32·	16	....	99·		
do No. 4	do Mills	7	15	5	5	14	5	35·50	18	...	104·50		
do No. 5	do Oxley	5	13	5	6	14	5	36·77	15	1	98·77		
do No. 6	do Potter	8	15	6	6	15	5	34·	19	....	108·	101·80	
94e bataillon	Lt.-col. Bethune	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	......	Lt.-col. Irving, S.A.G. No. 9
Compagnie No. 1	Capt. A. F. McRae	6	17	5	5	13	5	22·50	8	....	81·50		
do No. 2	do C. McRae	6	17	6	6	13	5	21·50	14	....	88·50		
do No. 3	do J. P. McNeill	5	16	5	5	13	5	24·	16	....	89·		
do No. 4	do M. H. McKenzie	6	13	5	5	15	5	22·50	9	1	76·50		
do No. 5	do R. Gillis	6	13	5	5	13	5	22·	6	....	74·		
do No. 6	Lt. W. R. McKenzie	7	14	4	4	10	5	23·	11	1	77·	81·41	
District militaire No. 12.													
82e bataillon	Lt.-col. Doherty	....	....	....	....	....	10	.....	24	....	34·	...	Lt.-col. F. S. Moore, S. A. G., M.D. No. 12.
Compagnie No. 1	Capt. Hooper	9	19	7	8	18	9	12·08	24	....	106·08		
do No. 2	do Stewart	10	20	8	8	19	9	10·75	16	....	100·75		
do No. 3	do Crockett	9	17	7	8	19	9	10·79	24	....	103·79		
do No. 4	do Beaton	8	19	6	7	15	9	9·50	24	....	97·50		
do No. 5	do Allan	8	18	7	8	19	9	11·42	24	....	104·42		
do No. 6	do Maxfield	7	18	6	7	16	9	7·41	14	....	84·41		
do No. 7	do Sheriff	9	18	6	7	16	9	8·75	24	....	97·75	104·10	

O. G. 23.

NOMENCLATURE.

LES GARDES À PIED DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL.

Cette partie de l'Ordre Général daté le 7 de juin 1872, autorisant la formation de ce corps, a été modifiée en insérant le mot "Les" avant les mots "Gardes à pied du Gouverneur Général" dans la troisième ligne.

Par ordre,
M. AYLMER, Lieut-Colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation Hugh McLennan, marchand, James Crathern, marchand, George Hyde, comptable, Abner Kingman, marchand, Henry Esson Murray, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec; Alexander Buntin, marchand, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir:—Acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement, et de construire des navires à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, des docks, quais et autres facilités de tête de ligne, et de faire les opérations d'une compagnie de transport pour le transport des passagers et du fret sur les eaux intérieures du Canada et sur les mers et les eaux étrangères, et toutes autres affaires du ressort d'une compagnie de transport,—sous le nom de "Ligne Beaver" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 27e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

39-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation Alexander Gartshore, fondeur de fer; James Thomson, fondeur de fer; James Graham Allan, teneur de livres; William James Thomson, teneur de livres, tous de la cité de Hamilton, dans la province d'Ontario; William Moir Gartshore, fondeur de fer, de la cité de London, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes: Faire les opérations de fondeurs de fer, sous le nom de "The Gartshore-Thompson Pipe and Foundry Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

38-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 11e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation William Henry Croft, commis-voyageur, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario David Brown, manufacturier, de la ville de Paris, dans la dite province d'Ontario, William Albert Wilkes, commis-voyageur, de la dite cité de Toronto; John Allan, de Paris susdit, manufacturier, Annie Louisa Wilkes, épouse du dit William Albert Wilkes, et James Camelford, manufacturier, tous deux de Paris susdit, pour les fins suivantes:—Manufacturer et vendre des hamacs et d'autres articles tissés, sous le nom de "Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de six mille piastres, divisé en cent vingt actions de cinquante piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

38-3

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre la cité d'Ottawa. dans la province d'Ontario, et la cité de Hull, dans la province de Québec, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, confirmés par un arrêté en conseil du 17e jour de mars 1892, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe "Soumission pour le passage d'eau d'Ottawa et Hull."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 16 mars 1896. 38-3

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre Montebello, dans la province de Québec, et Alfred, dans la province d'Ontario, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et du maître de poste à Montebello.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe "Soumission pour le passage d'eau de Montebello."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre,
WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 16 mars 1896. 38-3

AVIS.—Des soumissions seront reçues par le département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, jusqu'à midi de mardi, le 31 de mars courant, des personnes qui désirent prendre à bail le privilège du passage d'eau sur la rivière des Outaouais, entre Buckingham, dans la province de Québec, et Cumberland, dans la province d'Ontario, suivant les termes et conditions stipulés dans les règlements, dont on peut obtenir copie du département du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et des maîtres de poste à Buckingham et a Cumberland.

Chaque soumission devra mentionner la somme que le soumissionnaire est prêt à payer par année pour le privilège susdit ; cette somme sera payable d'avance, d'après les conditions du bail, lequel sera pour cinq ans à compter du 1er mai 1896.

Chaque soumission devra être accompagnée d'un chèque accepté par une des banques incorporées faisant affaires à Ottawa, ou d'une somme de deniers, du cours légal, pour la moitié de la somme payable par année.

Cette somme sera créditée à compte de la première année de loyer dans le cas de la soumission acceptée, et tous les autres chèques ou deniers seront remis, excepté là où les soumissions seront retirées, dans lequel cas il ne sera pas fait de remboursement.

Le département ne s'oblige pas d'accepter la plus haute ni aucune soumission.

Toutes communications doivent être adressées au Commissaire du Revenu de l'Intérieur, Ottawa, et porter la suscription sur l'enveloppe "Soumission pour le passage d'eau de Buckingham et Cumberland."

(Il ne sera rien payé aux journaux qui inséreront cette annonce sans y être autorisés.)

Par ordre, WM. HIMSWORTH,
Secrétaire.

Département du Revenu de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa, 16 mars 1896. 38-3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 3 de 1896.

AMÉLIORATION AU PHARE DE CAP GASPÉ.

La cheminée sur le côté nord-est du phare du Cap Gaspé, dans le golfe Saint-Laurent, qui obstruait le feu, a été transportée sur le côté de la bâtisse faisant face à la terre. Le feu est donc visible de tous les points d'approche de la mer.

Cet avis affecte les cartes de l'Amirauté Nos. 1163 et 1621, et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens, No. 509.

II. CHANGEMENT DANS LA HAUTEUR DE L'ARRIÈRE-FEU D'ALIGNEMENT DU CAP CHARLES.

Dans le cours de la dernière saison, le mât d'où était exhibé un feu de fanal, formant l'arrière-feu d'alignement au Cap Charles, dans le chenal des navires du fleuve Saint-Laurent entre Québec et Montréal, a été remplacé par un nouveau mât 40 pieds de hauteur, ou dix pieds plus haut que celui autrefois en usage. Le feu se trouve donc à 120 pieds au lieu de 110 pieds au-dessus de la marque des hautes eaux.

Cet avis affecte la carte de l'Amirauté No. 2830 A. et la Liste des phares et signaux de brume canadiens No. 692.

WM. SMITH,
Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 5 mars 1896.

☞Tous les relèvements, à moins d'avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides à la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada." 38-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de février 1896.

DT. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic., chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) AV.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 janvier 1896............	28,058,612 17	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	531,304 71
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	604,000 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,891 69	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 29 février 1896.......	28,136,199 15
	28,667,503 86		28,667,503 86

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 18 mars 1896. 38 tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 29 février 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,362,955 01	7,523,844 55
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,339,999 12	19,684,276 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,919,259 49	45,195,194 92
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,241,755 47	8,290,513 71
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,678,380 06	1,730,493 75
Total de la dette brute	317,996,874 52	318,880,277 82
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Autres placements	7,329,101 12	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,184,908 68	15,231,369 21
Total de l'actif	68,727,026 41	66,714,891 04
Total de la dette nette	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
" au 31 janvier	249,407,462 55	253,135,572 94
Diminution de la dette	137,614 44	970,186 16

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de février 1895.	Total au 29 de février 1895.	Mois de février 1896.	Total au 29 de février 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENU :				
Douanes	1,416,038 76	11,334,606 54	1,663,209 28	13,193,441 61
Excise	533,235 15	5,190,986 10	590,283 08	5,314,977 38
Département des Postes	270,000 00	1,921,236 03	240,000 00	1,963,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	161,229 38	2,354,566 96	187,477 94	2,371,036 36
Divers	169,609 64	1,003,549 90	169,981 79	1,027,849 44
Total	2,550,112 93	21,804,945 53	2,850,952 09	23,871,162 08
DÉPENSES	2,204,843 56	22,335,052 64	1,878,155 77	21,377,872 61

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	201,034 86	1,879,267 31	105,498 72	1,803,480 53
Terres fédérales	6,125 61	56,867 91	4,820 97	43,725 35
Subventions aux chemins de fer	111,152 95	1,217,759 95	....	674,782 00
Total	318,313 42	3,153,895 17	110,319 69	2,521,987 88

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 5 mars 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba: $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg.; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg.: débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	Evans et McGregor, agents généraux, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c.; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens; $73,000 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $9[illegible],766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés $2\frac{3}{4}$ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Mongenais, Boivin et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	**Sur la vie, système de répartition.**
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union." Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $55,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, et $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 20 de février 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser " Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos " Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimees ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Quick Cure Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer, acquérir, acheter et vendre le nouveau composé ou remède appelé "Quick Cure or Pheno-Banum," et autres remèdes, ainsi que des eaux et poudres dentifrices, en Canada, avec pouvoir de louer et acquérir des immeubles pour les fins de la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires sera en la cité de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont les suivants :—L'Honorable John Sharples, marchand, Edson Fitch, marchand, John Theodore Ross, marchand, Harold Kennedy, marchand, Harrison D. Ross, dentiste, Henry Ievers, dentiste, et Arthur Furneaux Hunt, marchand, tous de la cité de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Québec, 25 mars 1896. 40-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac

et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Francis Lawrence Patton, du même lieu, gérant de banque ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; et John Coventry, de la cité de Windsor, dans la province d'Ontario, médecin ; et les dits William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton et Hugh Armstrong seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 40-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Troy Laundry Company" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire, par tout le Canada, le commerce de buanderie, manufacturer et vendre des chemises, cols et autres articles de vêtements, et fournir aux pratiques, par tout le Canada, des nécessaires et fournitures de toilette.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents (200) et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—James Henry McKeown, marchand, Stewart James Carter, marchand, John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, marchand, et William Laurie Chipchase, marchand, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; dont les dits James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter et John Bothwell Tresidder, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS.
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 1er jour d'avril, A.D. 1896.
40-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes : — (*a.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et louer des refrigérants pour conserver, au moyen d'un système frigorifique, des produits périssables et autres ; (*b.*) Acheter, acquérir, tenir, utiliser, travailler et vendre des brevets d'invention canadiens, américains et étrangers aujourd'hui délivrés ou qui seront délivrés plus tard, concernant la manufacture de refrigérants, et concernant tout mécanisme et appareils pour servir dans la manufacture ou opération de ces refrigérants, et vendre le droit de manufacturer ces refrigérants et mécanisme à d'autres soit de plein droit ou pour un droit régalien ; (*c.*) Manufacturer, acheter, louer et vendre toutes machines, mécanisme, instruments et appareils nécessaires pour la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, de cent ($100) piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Carl William Vollman, mécanicien, James A. Wright, mécanicien, James Cooper, marchand, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen, commis, et Frank Hartwell Hopkins, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et province de Québec. Dont les dits Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, et James Cooper seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 24 mars 1896. 39-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie houillère de Roche Percée" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations de propriétaires de houillères, fabricants de coke, maîtres de forge, manufacturiers de briques, tuyaux et tuiles, et d'exploitants de mines et d'ingénieurs dans toutes leurs diverses branches en Canada ;

(*b.*) Chercher, extraire, travailler, sortir, vendre et commercer sur la houille, le coke, le fer et autres métaux, et fabriquer de la brique, des tuyaux, des tuiles et articles en terre cuite de toutes sortes, et tous autres articles faits de terre glaise ;

(*c.*) Construire et entretenir des tramways, chemins, entrepôts et autres bâtiments et travaux nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins ou intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*d.*) Acheter et vendre de la houille, de la brique, des tuiles, des tuyaux et des marchandises en général ;

(*e.*) Acheter ou louer des terrains ou tènements ordinaires ou nécessaires aux fins de la compagnie, et à discrétion vendre, améliorer, exploiter et développer, louer, ou hypothéquer, ou autrement disposer de tous ou de partie de la propriété de la compagnie, et prendre des hypothèques ou gages sur les biens meubles ou immeubles en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f.*) Donner des facilités pour recevoir, charger, décharger et emmagasiner la houille, la glaise, la brique, les tuyaux, tuiles et produits soit de la houille ou de la glaise ;

(*g.*) Acheter ou disposer de ses actions ou débentures, ou de celles d'autres compagnies dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie ;

(*h.*) Vendre ou autrement disposer de l'entreprise ou de toute partie d'icelle, pour telle considération et aux conditions que la compagnie jugera à propos ;

(*i.*) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, écuyer, Charles Henry Cordingley, comptable, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solliciteur, Clifford Bannister Deacon, comptable, tous de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, et Robert Rogers, du village de Clearwater, dans la dite province du Manitoba, marchand ; dont les dits Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour, et Clifford Bannister Deacon seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GILMOUR ET HASTINGS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 17e jour de mars A.D. 1896. 38–7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (à responsabilité limitée.)

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir certains brevets d'invention délivrés par la Puissance du Canada, se rattachant aux machines utilisées dans la manufactures des cigares, et surtout acquérir les brevets d'invention pour la machine appelée "Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares" ; manufacturer des cigares au moyen de la dite machine en vertu des dits brevets d'invention, ou telles autres machines qui seront ci-après brevetées ou acquises, et généralement faire le commerce des machines pour la manufacture des cigares, et manufacturer et faire le commerce de fabrication des cigares, et conclure des arrangements de bail ou de louage avec d'autres parties, personnes et corporations, pour le louage de la dite machine brevevée appelée "Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares."

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de deux cent vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille deux cent cinquante, de la valeur au pair de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—L'Honorable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, de la cité de Québec, lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Québec ; l'Honorable Pierre Garneau, des cité et district de Québec, membre du Conseil Législatif de la province de Québec ; Peter Alexander Peterson, des cité et district de Montréal, ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique ; Henry Hogan, des cité et district de Montréal, marchand ; James Naismith Greenshields, des cité et district de Montréal, conseil de la Reine, et Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, dans le royaume de la Belgique, bourgeois, la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques, et lesquels seront les premiers diresteurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 19 mars 1896. 38–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Que le nom de la société devra être "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. Que le but pour lequel l'incorporation est demandé est d'encourager les arts de peintures, dessins, ou autres objets d'art produits par le travail de ses membres ou publiés par la société ou sous sa direction par tirages et par la distribution de lots et prix.

3. Que les opérations de la société devront se faire en la cité de Montréal et partout ailleurs dans la Puissance du Canada ; le siège principal des affaires de la dite société devra être en la cité de Montréal.

4. Que le montant du capital-actions de la dite société devra être de cinquante mille dollars.

5. Que le nombre des actions devra être de un mille, et le montant de chaque action de cinquante dollars.

6. Que les noms, lieux de résidence et qualités de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Isaac Bogue, comptable, Hugh Dolan, marchand, Ernest Fellay, marchand, Henry Bogue, agent d'immeubles, et Nestor Henri Thibault, marchand de bois, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite ; dont ils seront les premiers ou directeurs provisoires de la dite société.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 11 mars 1896. 37–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont (*a.*) Faire un commerce général de buanderie dans la cité de Montréal et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b.*) Manufacturer des chemises, cols, poignets et autres articles d'habillement ; (*c.*) Faire les opérations de teinturiers et dégraisseurs ; (*d.*) Fournir aux bureaux, places d'affaires, institutions publiques et résidences privées dans les diverses provinces du Canada les fournitures et nécessaires de toilette.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant projeté de son capital-actions sera de vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de six cent vingt-cinq, de la valeur au pair de quarante piastres chacune.

6. Les requérants sont :—Sévérin Lachapelle, docteur en médecine et député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, docteur en médecine, Adhémar Delorme, marchand, Emile Joseph Hébert, commis, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notaire public, tous de la ville de Saint-Henri, dans la province de Québec ; Lionel John Smith, marchand, John Edward Schultze, marchand, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturier, James Dyer Miller, commerçant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite

province, et Jeffrey Gordon Brock, agent de vapeurs, de la ville de Lachine, dans la dite province ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

BUSTEED ET LANE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 5 mars 1896. 36-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Beaver Bag Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de sacs de toutes sortes, fabriquer, calendrer et vendre des toiles et cordes de jute et de coton, et tous produits de ces articles ; les imprimer, étamper et autrement les compléter ; acquérir et disposer de tous et chacun des droits brevetés s'y rapportant.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, marchand, John Leckie Galletti, marchand, Charles Cushing, notaire, John Edgar, marchand, et Eben McAdam, commis, tous de la dite cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

7. Les dits Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, John Leckie Galletti, et Charles Cushing, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

LAFLEUR ET MACDOUGALL,
34-7 Solliciteurs des requérants.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Carsley, Fils et Compagnie" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31-5 36-6

AVIS DIVERS.

Province de Québec, District de Montréal. } COUR SUPÉRIEURE.

Dans l'affaire de la Boulangerie Nationale, des cité et district de Montréal, en liquidation.

AVIS est donné par le présent que par jugement rendu le dix-neuvième jour de mars 1896, par M. le Juge Tait, les créanciers ont ordre de produire leurs réclamations à mon bureau sous quinze jours à compter de la date de cet avis.

ROMÉO PRÉVOST,
Liquidateur.

Montréal, 2 avril 1896.

Bureau de Roméo Prévost et Cie.,
Comptables,
Nos. 6 et 7 New York Life Building,
Montréal. 40-1

CHEMIN DE FER DU SUD-OUEST.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Sud-Ouest aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le 15e jour d'avril 1896, à 10.30 heures, a.m., pour l'élection de directeurs, et la transaction des affaires en général.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 12 mars 1896. 39-3

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

AVIS.—Vendredi, le premier mai prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de deux pour cent sur son capital pour le semestre finissant le 30 avril prochain.

Le livre de transport d'actions sera fermé depuis le 16 au 30 avril prochain inclusivement.

L'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, Basse-ville, mercredi, le 20 mai prochain, à 3 heures p.m.

Les procurations pour voter devront, pour être valides, être déposées à la banque cinq jours francs avant celui de l'assemblée, c'est-à-dire, avant 3 heures p.m., mercredi, le 13 mai prochain (jeudi, le 14 mai, étant fête légale).

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

G. CRÉBASSA,
Gérant-général.

Québec, le 24 mars 1896. 39-5

RÈGLEMENT No. 1.

RÈGLEMENT des actionnaires de la Compagnie de Téléphone de Pontiac (à resp. limitée), réunis en session ce 20e jour de février 1896 :

Considérant que ce conseil est d'avis que dans l'intérêt des actionnaires de cette compagnie, il est désirable de n'avoir que trois directeurs,—*Résolu*, qu'à l'avenir il y aura trois directeurs qui seront revêtus du pouvoir de gérer toutes matières se rattachant à l'industrie de la présente compagnie, aussitôt que ce règlement sera approuvé par l'honorable Secrétaire d'État et publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*.

W. H. GAUTHIER, M.D.,
Président de l'assemblée.

Attesté par
JOHN HONAN,
Secrétaire-trésorier. 38-3

CHEMIN DE FER SAINT-LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le 15 d'avril 1896, à 10 a.m., pour l'élection de directeurs, et la transaction des affaires en général.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 12 mars 1896. 37-5

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

OTTAWA, 21st February, 1896.

JOHN HENRY PRATT, of the Town of St. Andrew's, in the Province of New Brunswick, a Master in the Fisheries Protection Service of Canada: to be a Fishery Officer under "The Fisheries Act" and the Acts in amendment thereof, and the Act intituled "An Act respecting Fishing by foreign vessels."

—

6th April, 1896.

JAMES MASSON, of the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law: to be Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron, in the Province of Ontario.

JAMES MASSON, Esquire, Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron, in the Province of Ontario: to be a Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1146]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the North-west Irrigation Act, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the provisions of the Memorandum of Instructions for the guidance of Dominion Land Surveyors engaged in surveying and preparing returns of right of way for irrigation ditches and other works defining the scale upon which plans of right of way were to be prepared as 1,000 feet to one inch, established by the Order in Council of the 11th October, 1894, be so amended as to provide that the plans showing right of way surveys shall not be on a smaller scale than 1,000 feet to an inch; and that when the form in the book of reference upon which the right of way was to be plotted, prescribed by the said Order in Council of the 11th October, 1894, is found to be too small to show the right of way on the larger scale, that such right of way may be shown on sectional tracings attached to the book of reference.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

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[910]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by an Order in Council dated the 13th of December, 1886, the portion of the west half of Section 1, lying north and west of the Belly River, and south of the Little Bow River, in Township 11, Range 19 west of the 4th Meridian, in the District of Alberta, shown in pink on the annexed plan, was reserved for stock-watering purposes.

The Minister further states that Messrs. Conrad Brothers, who are entitled to purchase ten per cent of their leasehold under the terms of an Order in Council dated the 22nd April, 1893, have applied to be permitted to buy a tract of land within their leasehold, including a portion of the stock-watering reserve referred to in the preceding paragraph. The tract which they desire to purchase is hatched in black on the plan, and contains an area of about seventy-five acres.

The Minister further states that Mr. William Pearce, the member of the Land Board who made the selections of the watering places has reported that Messrs. Conrad Brothers have improvements on a portion of the north-west quarter of Section 1, lying north and west of the Belly River, and south of Little Bow River, and he (Mr. Pearce) recommends that the northerly thirty chains of this land, hatched in black on the annexed sketch, be withdrawn from the stock-watering reserve and sold to the applicants.

The Minister, concurring in the report of Mr. Pearce, recommends its adoption.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1001]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 9th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 19th April, 1886, Henry McElree entered for the west half of Section 20, Township 18, Range 18 west of the 2nd Dominion Land Meridian, under the authority of Military Bounty Warrant No. 0029.

That under the provisions of the Military Bounty Act, the locatee of a Military Bounty homestead is required to reside thereon, but through a misapprehension in the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands Mr. McElree was informed that he might perform his settlement duties under what was known as the "two-mile radius system" of the Dominion Lands Act.

The Minister further states that the Commissioner of Dominion Lands now reports that Mr. McElree has fulfilled the requirements of the said "two-mile radius system," being sub-clause 6 of clause 38 of the Dominion Lands Act, but that the entry having been made under a Military Bounty Warrant it is impossible to grant Mr. McElree a free homestead, and he, the Commissioner, recommends that under the circumstances the land claimed be sold to Mr. McElree at $1 per acre.

The Minister approving of the Commissioner's report, recommend that he be authorized under the provisions of sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of the Dominion Lands Act, to sell to Henry McElree, the said west half of Section 20, Township 18, Range 18 west of the 2nd Dominion Lands Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1243]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 26th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that Mr. J. H. Lyons, who obtained a homestead entry for the south-west quarter of Section 6, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian, on the 18th August, 1892, finds that he is unable owing to ill-health to live upon his homestead and is desirous of being permitted to acquire the land by purchase.

The Minister further states that the report of the inspection of the land discloses that the value of the improvements amounts to $610, and that out of a total area of 80 or 85 acres fit for cultivation, 70 acres have been broken and 50 acres were in crop in 1895, and the Homestead Inspector also reports that the outside value of the land is $1.25 per acre.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given him, under sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, to sell the south-west quarter of Section 6, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian, to Mr. J. H. Lyons at the rate of $1.25 per acre.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[984]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Pilotage Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Eagan, of Sackville, in the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sackville, N.B., in the room of Mr. Reuben Chase, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[985]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Pilotage Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. D. A. Morrison, of Louisburg, in the County of Cape Breton, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Louisburg, in the room of Captain Angus Ferguson, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1004]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Memorandum, dated 11th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting the annexed report of the Deputy-Minister of the Interior recommending that the south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Dominion Lands Meridian, be sold to Noel Stephen Ross at the rate of $1 per acre, and recommending its adoption.

The Committee submit the above for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

Department of the Interior, Canada,
Ottawa, 11th March, 1896.

Sir,—Upon the application of Noel Stephen Ross to purchase the south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Meridian, at a reduced rate, I have the honour to report that Mr.

Ross served in Boulton's Scouts during the outbreak of 1885, and received for his services a certificate entitling him to a Military Homestead of 320 acres; but being under 18 years of age it was impossible for him to locate a Military Land Warrant under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act. He was therefore obliged to accept the alternative offer of a scrip note of the face value of $80. Subsequently, after he was old enough, he made an ordinary homestead entry to the aboved described land, upon which he resided for some time and made improvements thereon, but finding the land unsuitable for his purposes was forced to abandon it before completing his homestead duties. To save himself from total loss in the matter, he now asks permission to purchase this quarter-section at the rate of $1 per acre. The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, taking into consideration the circumstances under which Mr. Ross was debarred from obtaining a Military Bounty Homestead, has reported that he thinks Mr. Ross's application deserving of consideration, in which opinion I concur. I therefore beg to recommend that the authority of Council be asked, under the provisions of sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of the Dominion Lands Act, to sell to Noel Stephen Ross the said south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Dominion Lands Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. M. BURGESS,
41-4 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

[1057]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph E. Cullen to be Wharfinger of the Government Wharf at Carleton, in the Province of Quebec, County of Bonaventure, in the room of Mr. Joseph Cauchon, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1131]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph E. Cullen, of Carleton, in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, to be Harbour Master for the port of Carleton, in the room of Mr. Joseph Cauchon, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1047]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did, on the 28th day of March, 1895, pass an Act which has been transmitted, chaptered IV and intituled "An Act respecting Corporations incorporated out of Manitoba";

And whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council together with a report from the Minister of Justice recommending that the said Act should be disallowed,—

His Excellency has thereupon, this day, been pleased, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

I, Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, on the 28th day of March, 1895, chaptered IV, and intituled "An Act respecting Corporations incorporated out of Manitoba," was received by me on the 6th day of April 1895.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of March, 1896.

41-4 (Sd.) ABERDEEN.

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[912]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 3rd March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that John Mawson, who obtained homestead entry for the North-east quarter of Section 18, Township 32, Range 4 West of the 3rd Dominion Lands Meridian, on the 8th May, 1891, has applied for patent therefor, but although satisfactory evidence has been produced to prove that he has resided upon his homestead for the necessary period, and has good buildings and a large herd of cattle and horses upon the place, he has done no cultivation thereon owing to the fact, as reported by the Homestead Inspector, that none of the land is fit for cultivation.

The Minister therefore recommends that, following the precedent set in the case of Henry J. Jones, to whom under exactly similar circumstances a patent was issued under authority of an Order in Council of the 14th October, 1892, he be authorized to issue a patent to John Mawson for the said North-east quarter of Section 18, Township 32, Range 4, West of the 3rd Dominion Lands Meridian.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
40-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[974]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that paragraph (*a*) of section 10 of the General Fishery Regulation for the Province of Nova Scotia, established by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, chapter 69 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for trout, between the first of October and the first April; the Order in Council adopted on the 16th day of June, 1892, fixing the close season for speckled trout in the Province of New Brunswick, between the 15th of September and the 31st of March; paragraph (*a*) of section 11 of the General Fishery Regulation for the Province of New Brunswick, established by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, chapter 70 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for lake trout or land-locked salmon, between the 15th September and the 1st May, and paragraph (*a*) of section 7 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Prince Edward Island, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, chapter 73 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for trout between 1st October and 1st December, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded, and the following fishery regulation substituted in lieu thereof:—

Trout Fishery Regulations.

In the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, no one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any speckled trout, salmon trout, grey trout, white trout, lake trout, winanish, toag, land-locked salmon, or any other kind of trout from the 1st day of October, to the 31st day of March in each year, both days inclusive.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

40–4

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[958]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of The Inland Revenue Act, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Town of Kaslo, in the County of Yale, and Province of British Columbia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port of entry for the importation of Raw Leaf Tobacco.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39–4

[1034]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the Act, chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Ottawa River, between Buckingham, in the Province of Quebec, and Cumberland, in the Province of Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of one mile above and one mile below Buckingham Wharf, in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, and to a similar distance above and below Cumberland Wharf, in the County of Russell, in the Province of Ontario.

2. *Landing Stages.*—Suitable landing stages or wharves serviceable at all states of the water in the river, must be constructed and maintained by the lessee on both sides, subject to the approval of the Controller of Inland Revenue.

3. *Ferry Boat.*—On the opening of navigation the lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel propelled by steam, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle and all ordinary vehicles with safety and reasonable despatch, such vessel to be not less than 70 feet in length, and 20 feet beam, and shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the lessee will obtain therefor and produce when required a certificate from the Dominion Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

4. *Number of Trips.*—During the season of navigation, the ferry boat shall commence running daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross thereafter as often as may be found necessary for the convenience of the public, the number of such crossings to be determined from time to time by the Department of Inland Revenue. Until otherwise determined, the lessee shall provide convenient and sufficient means of signalling and shall cross from side to side, whenever signalled to do so.

5. *Tariff of Charges.*

For two-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way	$0.30
For one-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way	0.25
For one horse	0.20
For each additional horse being the property of the same person	0.10
For each head of horned cattle	0.20
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same party	0.10
For each head of sheep or swine	0.15
For each additional head of swine or sheep, the property of the same party	0.05
For each passenger with baggage not exceeding 50 lbs	0.10
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than above) under 100 lbs	0.05
Lots of freight weighing over 100 lbs. and under 1,000 lbs. (per hundred)	0.05
Lots of freight over 1,000 lbs. (per hundred)	0.03

6. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped, and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the 1st day of May, 1896.

7. The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the 1st day of May, 1896.

8. The lessee will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally in the sum of $400 for the full compliance by the lessee with the terms of the lease.

9. The right is reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the ferry boat or landing stages or either of them should any of them be deemed unsuitable for the service or unsafe to the public or inadequate to meet the public wants. The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council to modify the maximum tariff, should it be found expedient in the public interest to do so; and the Governor in Council may declare the lease forfeited and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lessee fails to comply with the conditions thereof.

10. A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged for ferriage shall be put up in a conspicuous place near the ferry landing on both sides, and also on board the ferry boat employed. 39–3

[1035]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the Act, chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled, "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Ottawa River between Montebello, in the Parish of Notre-Dame of Bonsecours, in the County of Ottawa and Province of Quebec, and McGovern's Point, in the Township of Alfred, in the County of Prescott and Province of Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

MONTEBELLO FERRY.

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of one mile above and three miles below Montebello wharf, in the Parish of Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, and to a similar distance above and below McGovern's Point, in the Township of Alfred, in the County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

2. *Landing Stages.*—Suitable landing stages or wharves serviceable at all states of the water in the river must be constructed and maintained on both sides of the river, subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3. *Ferry Boat.*—On the opening of navigation the lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel propelled by horse-power, which shall not be less than fifty feet in length, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle, and all ordinary vehicles with safety and reasonable despatch. Scows propelled by oars may also be used for the ferriage of passengers, all of which shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the lessee shall be required to produce a certificate of fitness, safety and sufficiency from the proper authority for said horse scows.

4. *Number of Trips.*—During the season of navigation, the ferry boat shall commence running daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross thereafter, as may be found necessary for the convenience of the public, the number of such crossings to be determined from time to time by the Department of Inland Revenue. Until otherwise determined the lessee shall provide convenient and sufficient means of signalling and shall cross from side to side whenever signalled to do so.

5. *Tariff of charges.—From Montebello to McGovern's Point.*

For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	$0 40
For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, go and return same day	0 50
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	0 20
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, go and return same day	0 30
For one horse, each way	0 10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	0 05
For each sheep or swine, each way	0 05
For each passenger, each way	0 10
For every hundred pounds of freight	0 01

From Montebello to St. Thomas d'Alfred.

For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	$0 40
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way	0 25
For one horse, each way	0 10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	0 10
For each sheep or swine, each way	0 05
For each passenger, each way	0 10
For every hundred pounds of freight	0 05

6. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the 1st day of May, 1896.

7. The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the 1st day of May, 1896.

8. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally in the sum of $200 for the full compliance by the lessee with the terms of the lease.

9. The right is reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the ferry boat or landing stages or either of them, should any of them be deemed unsuitable for the service or unsafe to the public or inadequate to meet the public wants. The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council to modify the maximum tariff should it be found expedient in the public interest to do so; and the Governor in Council may declare the lease forfeited and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lessee fails to comply with the conditions thereof.

10. The lessee of the ferry shall at all times during the continuance of the lease carry over and across the ferry without fee, toll or reward, militiamen, soldiers or sailors when provided with proper passports or under the charge of their proper officer or officers, and it shall be lawful for the said lessee to commute the rate of passenger fees.

11. A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged for ferryage shall be put in a conspicuous place near the ferry landing on both sides of the river, and also on board the ferry boat employed. 39–3

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[957]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of The Inland Revenue Act, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Town of Nelson, in the County of Yale and Province of British Columbia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port of entry for the importation of Raw Leaf Tobacco.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39–4

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[918]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Félix Boudreau, Harbour Master for the port of Pockmouche Harbour, in the County of Gloucester, Province of New Brunswick, in the room of Mr. Vital Losier, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39–4

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[881]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John H. Ferguson to be Harbour Master for the port of Metis, Province of Quebec, *vice* Peter Leggatt, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39–4

[973]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 16th of June, 1892, prohibiting in Canada the fishing for speckled trout through the ice shall be and the same is hereby rescinded and the following fishery regulation substituted in lieu thereof :—

Trout Fishery Regulation.

Fishing for speckled trout *(Salvelinus fontinalis)* through the ice, is prohibited in Canada.

Provided,—That in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, such fishing for trout of all kinds, may be allowed after the expiry of the close season, under special permit issued by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for a period not exceeding ten days, on condition that trout so caught under such special permit are obtained for domestic use only, and not used for commercial purposes.

The fee on each such special permit, is hereby fixed at fifty cents.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

40-4

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[902]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 11th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Jack," of Kingston, Ontario, official number 100661, to "Bothnia."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39-4

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[800]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Pilotage Authority for the District of New London, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, as appointed by the Order in Council of the 16th April, 1878, consisting of James A. McKie, James M. Squarebrigs, George Bell, John Johnston and George W. McLeod, be cancelled, and to appoint the following gentlemen to be the Pilotage Authority for the said District, viz. :—Captain D. Sutherland, of Stanley Bridge ; Thomas Reid and James Smith, both of Clifton ; Joseph D. Harding and William Orr, both of French River.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39-4

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,
11th April, 1896.

G. O. 24.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

HEAD QUARTERS STAFF.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was, on the 4th April, 1896, pleased to appoint Major Donald Cameron Forster Bliss, Canadian Artillery, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters.

STORE BRANCH.

That part of General Order 85 of 1894 relating to the appointment of Captain James Edward Curren as Superintendent of Stores, No. 9 Military District, is amended by inserting the words "and District Paymaster" after the word "Stores" in the second line.

CAVALRY.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.—Captain John Reynolds Button is granted the Brevet rank of Major from the 22nd June, 1893, after 10 years service as Captain.

3RD "THE PRINCE OF WALES' CANADIAN DRAGOONS."—Riding Master George Beatty is permitted to retire.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CANADIAN HUSSARS.—To be Veterinary Surgeon : John Duncan Duchène, Gentleman, V.S., *vice* Cummins, deceased.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

4TH "PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND" REGIMENT.—To be Adjutant : Lieutenant Frederick Parker Carvell, from No. 1 Company, *vice* Morson, promoted.

No. 1 Company.—To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Allison Bartlett, *vice* Carvell, appointed Adjutant.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : 2nd Lieutenant Charles Leigh, from the Charlottetown Company of Engineers, *vice* Bartlett, promoted.

No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : John Alexander Mathieson, gentleman, *vice* Easton, retired.

11TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY "ARGENTEUIL RANGERS."—To be Assistant Surgeon :—George Flanagan Shaw, Esquire, M.D., *vice* Smith, deceased.

14TH "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : John M. Richmond, Gentleman, *vice* Strange, promoted.

21ST BATTALION "ESSEX FUSILIERS."—No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 24th March, 1896 :—Hubert Kemmis-Betty, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

25TH "ELGIN" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant A. D. McGregor is permitted to retire.

26TH "MIDDLESEX" BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.—No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :—George Cameron Lindsay, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

29TH "WATERLOO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant William A. Hampton is permitted to retire.

30TH "WELLINGTON" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 1 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally :—George Robert Wood, Gentleman, *vice* Gillies retired.

32ND "BRUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Assistant Surgeon :—Patrick John Scott, Esquire, M.D., *vice* Martyn, promoted.

33rd "Huron" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 2 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sextus Edwin Kent, Gentleman, *vice* Williams, promoted.

No. 7 Company.—Captain John McDonald is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Captain: Lieutenant John William Shaw, from No. 5 Company, *vice* McDonald, retired.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant John Beacom having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

34th "Ontario" Battalion of Infantry—No. 3 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Norman Farewell, *vice* Cummings, retired.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 4 Company.—2nd Lieutenant W. A. T. Marks having left the limits, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Thomas G. Wallace is transferred from No. 5 Company and posted to No. 4 Company, *vice* Marks, retired.

No. 6 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant George Sutherland, *vice* Graham, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Alexander George Blakeley, *vice* Sutherland, promoted.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles.—The undermentioned provisionally appointed officers having left the limits, their names are removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

Lieutenant Edward Vincent, No. 5 Company; 2nd Lieutenant James M. Farley, No. 3 Company; 2nd Lieutenant C. H. Hopkins, No. 1 Company.

65th Battalion "Princess Louise Fusiliers."—Lieutenant Charles J. T. Stewart is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Francis Ashley Oliver, *vice* Stewart, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Henry D. Creighton, Gentleman, *vice* Oliver, promoted.

71st "York" Battalion of Infantry.—To be Assistant Surgeon: Frank Ireland Blair, Esquire, M.D., to complete establishment.

80th "Nicolet" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 1 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Edouard de Chatillon is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally:—Henri R. Dufresne, Gentleman, *vice* de Chatillon, retired.

By Command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 8th April, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8444. "Scientific Optician's Combined Record and Prescription Book." Cohen Bros., Toronto, Ont., 2nd April, 1896.

8445. "Incognita." (Two-Step.) By Paul Kruger. W. H. Billing, Toronto, Ont., 2nd April, 1896.

8446. "Katie Darlin'." (Song.) Words and Music by Hastings Weblyn. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 2nd April, 1896.

8447. "Advanced Chemistry." (For High Schools.) By W. S. Ellis, B.A., B.Sc. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 4th April, 1896.

8448. "A Treatise on the Railway Law of Canada." By Harry Abbott, Q.C. C. Théoret, Montreal, Que., 7th April, 1896.

8449. "Consolidated Supplement No. 1 to Sharp's Civil Code." By W. P. Sharp, B.C.L. C. Théoret, Montreal, Que., 7th April, 1896.

8450. "Tested Recipes." (A Practical Everyday Cook Book.) Frank Lawson & Henry J. Jones, London, Ont., 7th April, 1896.

8451. "Collection Envelope." (Sunday School.) E. G. Nelson & Co., St. John, N.B., 7th April, 1896.

8452. "Grafton's Exercises in Arithmetic No. 8." F. E. Grafton & Sons, Montreal, Que., 8th April, 1896.

8453. "Banks and Banking." By J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D. The Carswell Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 8th April, 1896.

8454. "On Demande Un Acteur." (Farce en un Acte.) Par Regis Roy. C. O. Beauchemin et fils, Montréal, Qué., 8 avril 1896.

8455. "Oral Lessons in French for Junior Classes." (Teachers' Manual—Part IV.) By H. H. Curtis, Montreal, Que., 8th April, 1896.

8456. "Oral Lessons in French for Junior Classes." (Part IV.) By H. H. Curtis, Montreal, Que., 8th April, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
41-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

A Special sitting of the Exchequer Court of Canada, for the trial of cases, etc., will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Halifax, N.S., commencing on Monday, the 6th day of July, A.D. 1896, at 11 a.m.

On the first day of the sitting the Court will hear any argument of demurrer, special case, motion for judgment, appeal or other motion, application or business which cannot be transacted by a Judge in Chambers; and such sitting will be continued from day to day until the business coming before the Court is disposed of.

And with respect to any matter that it may be proposed to bring or that may come before the Court at such sittings the operation of Rules 248, 253 and 254 respecting the long vacation and proceedings that may not be then taken is hereby suspended and the said rules shall, in respect of any such matter be without force or effect.

Dated at Ottawa, the 2nd day of April, 1896.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
41-2 J.E.C.

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION EXAMINATION

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Civil Service Act, a General Promotion Examination will be held at the several places authorized, commencing on Tuesday, the 12th of May, at 9 a.m., and the said examination shall have reference to the undermentioned vacancies, present and prospective, which may require to be filled during the year.

The halls or rooms in which the examinations are held may always be ascertained by the candidates on application at the post offices of the examination cities.

Inside Service.

Chief Clerks	4
First Class Clerks	7

Outside Service.

Post Office Department.

Chief Railway Mail Clerks	1
First Class Railway Mail Clerks	3
Second do do	10
Second Class Clerks	3

Department of Customs.

Surveyors	4
Chief Clerks	2
Clerks	15
Landing Waiters	15
Gaugers	4
Lockers	10
Appraisers	4
Assistant Appraisers	4
Tide Waiters	6

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 10th April, 1894. 41-4

OTTAWA, 9th April, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has withdrawn the following lands in the District of Alberta from settlement and has set the same apart as School Lands in lieu of certain School Lands to be included in the land subsidy of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, under the provisions of the Act 56 Victoria, chapter 4, viz :—

Sections 17, 18 and 20, in Township 3, Range 28, west of the 4th Meridian, and Section 12, in Township 3, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian.

The Minister of the Interior has also withdrawn the following lands in the District of Alberta, from settlement and has set the same apart as School Lands in lieu of certain School Lands to be sold to the Cochrane Ranche Company, under the provisions of clause 3 of the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 24, viz :—

Section 24, in Township 3, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian, and the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-west quarter of Section 30, in Township 3, Range 28, west of the 4th Meridian.

By order,
JOHN R. HALL,
Secretary.

41-4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of April, 1896, incorporating John MacFarlane, of the Town of Westmount, manufacturer ; Smeaton White, publisher ; William John White, advocate ; Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman ; Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

To manufacture and deal in smoke preventers and other devices for abating the smoke nuisance, to acquire such patent and other rights as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes of said business, and to manufacture or grant licenses to manufacture under such patent or other rights or otherwise dispose of the same, by the name of "The Smoke Preventer Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

41-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1896, incorporating Andrew Frederick Gault, merchant ; Robert Walters MacDougall, merchant ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, merchant ; James Rodger, merchant ; Dame Charlotte L. Dorwin, wife of the late Robert Leslie Gault, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, merchant ; Andrew Frederick Gault aforesaid and James Rodger aforesaid, all herein acting in their quality of executrix and executors under the will of the late Robert Leslie Gault, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

To acquire and continue the mercantile and manufacturing business heretofore carried on in the City of Montreal and throughout the Dominion of Canada by the heretofore commercial firm of Gault Brothers and Company now dissolved, for the manufacture, importation and sale of goods, wares and merchandise, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants and traders throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Gault Brothers Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

41-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of April, 1896, incorporating George Patrick Brophy, civil engineer ; Sandford Hall Fleming, civil engineer ; John William McRae, forwarder ; John Byrne Brophy, civil engineer ; Hector McRae, merchant, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz :—To explore for, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, any lands, mines, mining claims and mining rights, and to work, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them ; to construct and maintain buildings and other erections and improvements on any of the said lands or elsewhere for the purposes of the business of the company ; to mine, mill, smelt and otherwise treat any minerals, and to convert them into commercial products by any process or power ; to buy, sell, or otherwise dispose of minerals and the products thereof ; to acquire by lease, license or purchase, and again to dispose of any patents of invention or rights thereunder covering any process that might be used in connection with the operations of the company,—by the name of "The Ontario Graphite Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

41-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of March, 1896, incorporating Hugh McLennan, merchant, James Crathern, merchant, George Hyde, accountant, Abner Kingman, merchant, Henry Esson Murray, gentleman, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; Alexander Buntin, merchant, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz. :—To acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to build steamships and other vessels, docks, wharves and other terminal facilities, and to carry on the business of a transportation company for the transport of passengers and freight upon the inland waters of Canada, and upon the seas and foreign waters, and such other business as appertains to a transportation company, by the name of "The Beaver Line" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into two thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 27th day of March, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

39-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 4 of 1896.

I. BEACONS AT THE MOUTH OF FRASER RIVER CARRIED AWAY.

The most northerly of the three beacons on Sturgeon Bank, off the mouth of the River Fraser, Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia, and the beacon erected last year off Roberts Bank, as indicated in part VIII of Notice to Mariners No. 26 of 1895, are reported carried away. They will be replaced as soon as the weather is sufficiently settled for the work.

II. UNCHARTED DANGERS ON THE WEST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The following dangers, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, are reported by Captain J. T. Walbran, Master of the Dominion Steamer "Quadra," as having been examined and located during that vessel's late cruise in search of the "Cadzow Forest" :—

(1) Two rocks, marked by kelp, in the narrowest part of the fairway to Nasparti Inlet, S. E. of Hat Island. The inner rock is about a cable from the island, and with a heavy swell the sea breaks continually on it. On the outer rock 3 fathoms were found.

This spot may be located by the following sextant angles: S. tangent of peninsula S.W. of Hat Island and W. tangent of Hat Island, 73° 20': W. and E. tangents of Hat Island, 35°.

Lat. N. 50° 8' 12"
Long. W. 127° 40' 32"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 583 and 716, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 332.

(2) Several dangers between Mullins and Turtle Islands, in the Broken Group, Barclay Sound:—

(*a.*) A rock awash, on which the steamer "Maud" struck in February, 1896, about 1½ cables S. W. by W. from the west extreme of Mullins Island.

(*b.*) Shoal water marked by kelp extending east north eastward from Marchant Island, with a sounding of 1½ fathoms at 1¼ cables from the island.

(*c.*) Shoal water marked by kelp extending eastwardly beyond the rock shown on the chart, east of Turtle Island, with a sounding of 1½ fathoms, 1¼ cables E. by S. from this rock.

(*d.*) Where there is a sounding marked 3 fathoms with kelp in the passage to Island Harbour, north of Keith Island, a little cluster of rocks was found, which dries between two and three feet. This is a safe passage into the harbour.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, pages 283 to 285.

(3) From Channel Rock, in Western Channel, Barclay Sound, a reef extends 1¾ cables N. by W. on which the sea breaks at low water. Wessels passing north of Channel rock should give it a berth of 3 cables.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 283.

III. BEACONS ON ROUND AND CASTLE ISLANDS DISAPPEARED.

The beacons on Round and Castle Islands, in the Western channel of Barclay Sound, have disappeared, and will not be replaced.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and British Columbia Pilot, pages 288 and 289.

IV. BEACON IN BAYNES SOUND MISSING.

The inner beacon marking the crossing over Kelp Bar, Baynes Sound, British Columbia, described in part II of Notice to Mariners No. 45 of 1894, is reported missing.

Lat. N. 49° 38' 56"
Long. W. 124° 53' 30"

It will be replaced, as soon as possible, and notice will be given when it is again in position.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 19th March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 40-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 5 of 1896.

CHANGE IN COLOURS OF HARBOUR LIGHTS AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

On and after the 1st day of May next, the beacon light on the pier on the point of the bar, on the west side of the channel, in St. John Harbour, New Brunswick, will be changed in colour from fixed white to fixed red, and on the same date the light on the end of the Government breakwater at Negro Point, at the western entrance to the same harbour, will be changed in colour from fixed red to fixed white.

In other respects the lights will remain unaltered.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 353, 1551 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights Nos. 39 and 40.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 21st March, 1896. 40-3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st March, 1895 and 1896.

Public Debt.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,312,882 79	7,476,715 86
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,441,313 12	19,684,278 62
Savings Banks	42,929,183 16	45,226,476 69
Trust Funds	8,236,861 02	8,290,439 47
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,642,760 82	1,710,673 93
Total Gross Debt	318,017,526 28	318,844,538 84
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Other Investments	7,365,601 12	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	18,288,053 82	16,738,082 76
Total Assets	69,866,671 55	68,221,604 59
Total Net Debt	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
do 29th February	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
Decrease of Debt	1,118,993 38	1,542,452 53

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of March, 1895.	Total to 31st March 1895.	Month of March, 1896.	Total to 31st March 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue:				
Customs	1,557,607 93	12,892,214 47	1,754,895 59	14,948,337 20
Excise	597,556 61	5,788,542 71	605,658 65	5,920,636 03
Post Office	278,775 67	2,200,011 70	303,000 00	2,266,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	260,176 08	2,614,743 04	247,662 80	2,618,699 16
Miscellaneous	54,037 33	1,057,587 23	52,128 77	1,079,978 21
Total	2,748,153 62	24,553,099 15	2,963,345 81	26,834,507 89
Expenditure	1,509,938 76	23,844,991 40	1,341,668 77	22,719,541 38

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	108,552 70	1,987,820 01	75,202 89	1,878,683 42
Dominion Lands	5,894 79	62,762 70	4,110 53	47,835 88
Railway Subsidies	4,853 15	1,222,613 10		674,782 00
Total	119,300 64	3,273,195 81	79,313 42	2,601,301 30

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, for Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 2nd April, 1896.

41 tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	221,437 25	222,096 75				
$1 & $2	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50				
$4	330,828 00	337,236 00				
$5, $10 & $20	8,845 37	8,840 37				
$50 & $100	235,250 00	210,250 00				
$500 & $1000	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00				
Total	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62				

Fractional Notes	$222,096 75
Provincial Notes	29,525 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	6,636,400 00
Dominion Fours	337,236 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,116,250 00
Toronto "	3,220,350 00
Halifax "	647,500 00
St. John "	1,126,000 00
Winnipeg "	170,500 00
Charlottetown "	142,500 00
Victoria "	224,000 00
Total	$18,872,358 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 29th February, 1896.	$7,109,580 78
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000	1,946,666 67
	$9,056,247 45
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $18,872,358 62	4,718,089 65
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$4,338,157 80
Unguaranteed Debentures	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $18,872,358.62	14,154,268 96
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	$3,095,731 04

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$4,338,157 80
" Unguaranteed Debentures	3,095,731 04
Total excess	$7,433,888 84

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th March, 1896.

37-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of February, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	266,378 34	
Malt	65,689 62	
Malt Liquor		
Tobacco	155,464 00	
Cigars	42,510 86	
Inspection of Petroleum	2,982 62	
Manufactures in Bond	2,637 39	
Seizures	1,819 22	
Other Receipts	2,531 37	
Total Excise Revenue		540,013 42
Culling Timber		
Hydraulic and other Rents		21 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		2,085 44
Gas Inspection		1,144 75
Electric Light Inspection		415 00
Law Stamps		768 55
Other Revenues		125 38
Grand Total Revenue		544,573 54

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th March, 1896.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 29th February, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 5,150 00	2,146 82
Animals	11,328 00	2,418 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	44,835 00	12,842 32
Brass and manufactures of	26,724 00	7,597 33
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	170,530 00	18,614 94
Flour	7,101 00	1,742 55
Meal, Corn and Oat	6,665 00	1,586 37
Rice	9,476 00	5,965 99
Other Breadstuffs	14,019 00	2,977 01
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	56,288 00	16,886 45
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	3,266 00	985 22
Coal, Bituminous	157,496 00	53,911 24
Copper, manufactures of	4,423 00	990 50
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	44,516 00	10,868 13
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	399,163 00	118,913 10
Cottons, Clothing,	39,819 00	13,802 38
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	15,498 00	2,122 83
" Thread on Spools	20,883 00	5,220 75
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	66,014 00	22,067 40
Drugs and Medicines	88,212 00	21,484 31
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	37,127 00	11,216 37
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	91,662 00	25,884 80
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	77,673 00	23,292 73
All other Fancy Goods	23,313 00	6,909 44
Fish and products of	39,004 00	5,481 91
Fruits and Nuts dried	49,025 00	16,023 16
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	35,916 00	5,266 19
" All other	5,759 00	1,479 30
Furs, Manufactures of	46,292 00	7,303 50
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	32,737 00	9,815 30
" Window Glass	8,369 00	1,672 75
" Plate-Glass	3,609 00	1,223 77
" All other Manufactures of.	8,242 00	1,711 12
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	11,129 00	2,877 89
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	29,592 00	8,876 00
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	137,620 00	41,285 86
" All other	105,262 00	31,578 70
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	43,227 00	4,599 94
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,358 00	3,300 40
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	117,788 00	34,072 87
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$101,390 00	29,190 64
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	46,042 00	15,297 86
" Stoves and Castings	13,930 00	3,629 40
" Tubing	36,577 00	9,448 87
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	151,022 00	40,639 37
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	64,106 00	16,386 60
Lead and manufactures of	9,662 00	1,963 27
Leather, all kinds	54,444 00	9,371 34
" Boots and Shoes	13,821 00	3,456 63
" All other manufactures of Leather	9,961 00	2,630 18
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	7,652 00	1,795 02
Metals and manufactures of	21,353 00	5,996 51
Musical Instruments	21,169 00	5,760 25
Oil, Mineral and Products of	59,762 00	38,263 51
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	16,874 00	3,379 60
" All other	16,147 00	3,216 21
Paints and Colours	30,841 00	3,303 45
Paper, Envelopes, &c	71,828 00	23,518 65
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	2,234 00	781 90
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	36,744 00	12,571 09
" Butter, Cheese	2,135 00	380 97
Seeds and Roots	83,384 00	8,417 97
Silk, manufactures of	296,342 00	89,268 54
Soap, all kinds	21,023 00	5,659 50
Spices, ground and unground	7,740 00	1,352 00
Spirits, all kinds	57,275 00	137,338 95
Wines, Sparkling	8,955 00	2,270 96
" other than Sparkling	15,863 00	10,601 34
Sugar	75,052 00	15,967 60
Molasses & Syrups	30,678 00	3,247 72
Tobacco and Cigars	14,798 00	15,214 03
Vegetables	5,472 00	1,300 42
Wood, manufactures of	40,825 00	9,035 69
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	105,870 00	31,824 80
" Clothing	56,347 00	19,118 78
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c	263,225 00	83,173 65
" Dress Goods	409,378 00	122,030 50
Knitted Goods	72,315 00	28,392 37
" Shawls	2,715 00	679 50
" Yarns	8,230 00	2,466 95
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	54,188 00	19,174 75
All other Dutiable Goods	819,929 00	212,104 07
Total Dutiable Goods	5,344,408 00	1,616,637 25
" Free	2,366,050 00	
Coin and Bullion	26,845 00	
Grand Total	7,737,303 00	1,616,637 25

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 29th February, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 18,078
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	9,629
Asphaltum or Asphalt	131
Broom Corn	7,831
Coal, Anthracite	225,839
Coffee	36,025
Cotton Waste	20,223
" Raw	347,021
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	110,386
Fish and products of	42,723
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	55,371
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	5,935
Fur, skins not dressed	84,092
Grease for soap making, &c	34,395
Hides and skins	220,177
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	117,708
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	28,859
Metals, Brass and Copper	42,900
" Steel Rails for Railways	....
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	37,474
" Tin and Zinc	83,016
" Other	6,970
Oils, Vegetable	5,670
Salt	10,569
Settlers' Effects	75,087
Silk, raw	15,938
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	38,910
Tea	118,369
Tobacco Leaf	111,330
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c	44,205
Wool	50,462
All other Free Goods	360,727
Total	2,366,050
Coin and Bullion	26,845
Total Free Goods	2,392,895

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

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F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of February, 1896.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	760,298	14,182	774,480
do Fisheries	393,703	9,229	402,932
do Forest	613,944	184	614,128
Animals and their produce	1,569,785	80,436	1,650,221
Agricultural Products	693,533	334,168	1,027,701
Manufactures	599,959	42,260	642,219
Miscellaneous Articles	11,544	7,855	19,399
Totals	4,642,766	488,314	5,131,080
Bullion	23,380		23,380
Coin		1,418,863	1,418,863
Grand Total	4,666,146	1,907,177	6,573,323

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of February, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st January, 1896	28,058,612 17	WITHDRAWALS during month	531,304 71
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	604,000 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	4,891 69	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 29th February, 1896	28,136,199 15
	28,667,503 86		28,667,503 86

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

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Statement of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 29th February, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

Bank.	Balance, on 31st January, 1896.	Deposits for February, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, February, 1896.	Balance, 29th February. 1896.
	$.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	568,090 59	9,269 89	577,360 48	8,585 27	568,775 21
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	739,206 61	19,666 00	758,872 61	11,971 38	746,901 23
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	832,922 29	24,633 00	857,555 29	15,607 62	841,947 67
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	39,336 86	100 00	39,436 86	4,424 78	35,012 08
Amherst	276,419 62	4,113 00	280,532 62	4,384 00	276,148 62
Annapolis	234,596 24	2,621 00	237,217 24	1,427 19	235,790 05
Arichat	194,694 86	2,316 00	197,010 86	875 65	196,135 21
Barrington	173,978 17	330 00	174,308 17	435 00	173,873 17
Bridgewater	131,790 44	2,171 00	133,961 44	1,649 61	132,311 83
Guysboro'	107,612 66	2,235 00	109,847 66	336 92	109,510 74
Halifax	2,597,000 02	37,385 00	2,634,385 02	31,598 64	2,602,786 38
Kentville	304,685 45	4,670 00	309,355 45	3,687 49	305,667 96
Liverpool	258,499 02	3,749 00	262,248 02	7,850 00	254,398 02
Lunenburg	284,028 06	9,613 00	293,641 06	5,506 04	288,135 02
Maitland	61,587 65	1,012 00	62,599 65	492 17	62,107 48
New Glasgow	378,701 59	4,799 00	383,500 59	4,920 48	378,580 11
Parrsboro'	115,227 89	4,489 00	119,716 89	1,364 86	118,352 03
Pictou	294,784 01	1,964 00	296,748 01	2,047 85	294,700 16
Port Hood	119,272 51	673 00	119,945 51	1,449 87	118,495 64
Shelburne	118,429 07	1,300 00	119,729 07	887 47	118,841 60
Sherbrooke	68,950 80	2,100 00	71,050 80	2,741 06	68,309 74
Wallace	71,220 84	886 00	72,106 84	1,688 00	70,418 84
Weymouth	102,352 87	763 00	103,115 87	225 72	102,890 15
Yarmouth	626,463 80	8,364 20	634,828 00	6,765 47	628,062 53
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	272,059 43	2,775 00	274,834 43	1,546 01	273,288 42
Dalhousie	382,219 77	2,746 00	384,965 77	1,252 44	383,713 33
Fredericton	655,507 68	8,282 00	663,789 68	4,303 65	659,486 03
Newcastle	234,466 46	1,502 00	235,968 46	3,816 64	232,151 82
St. Andrews	289,124 60	787 00	289,911 60	1,332 00	288,579 60
St. John	4,098,418 70	43,271 00	4,141,689 70	37,848 62	4,103,841 08
Woodstock	493,931 65	10,294 00	504,225 65	7,595 18	496,630 47
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,819,853 42	18,819 00	1,838,672 42	27,170 03	1,811,502 39
Summerside	318,391 61	3,225 00	321,616 61	3,021 06	318,595 55
Total	17,263,825 24	240,923 09	17,504,748 33	208,808 17	17,295,940 16

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. Anderson,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 10th March, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31st MARCH, 1896.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
—	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,442,115 32	180,000 00	23,013 71	9,738,470 89
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,936,336 53	83,000 00	226,788 94	5,247,125 47
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,378,451 85	263,000 00	249,802 65	14,985,596 36

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,438,396 00	....	1,537,122,81	3,420,031 14	1,113,209 97	180,000 00	....	* 697,260 27	10,886,020,19
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec............	....	2,384,306 10	82,500 00	289,470 09	1,695,203 35	925,814 71	83,000 00	65,204 00	106,876 14	5,632,374 39
Total..............................	1,500,000 00	4,822,702 10	82,500 00	1,826,592 90	5,115,234 49	2,039,024 68	263,000 00	65,204 00	804,136 41	16,518,394 58

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 10th April, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,100 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal.	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693).	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $142,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st APRIL, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Blackstone		Inverness N.S.	D. R. McDonald.
Central Park		New Westminster B.C.	W. M. Smith.
Claverhouse	Ainslie	Inverness N.S.	Miss Katie McInnis.
Commeau	Saumarez	Gloucester N.B.	J. D. Commeau.
Desaulniers	Badgerow	Nipissing O.	Chas. Joanis.
Fosbery	Sec. 12, Tp. 22, R. 16, W. of 1st M.	Marquette M.	R. C. Hamilton.
Horse Hills	Sec. 16, Tp. 54, R. 23, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Joseph Wilson.
Kissina	Sec. 14, Tp. 12, R. 1, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	James Dodd.
L'Amoureux	River Lot 18, Tp. 54, R. 22, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Ernest Bérubé.
Livingstone	Sec. 36, Tp. 8, R. 2, W. of 5th M	Alta.	Mrs. Mary G. Wilson.
Maple Ridge	Arisaig	Antigonishe N.S.	Roderick McIsaac.
Maryfield	Sec. 4, Tp. 11, R. 30, W. of 1st M.	Assa. East.	Wm. I. Parlett.
Millet	Sec. 32, Tp. 47, R. 24 W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Benj. Slaughter.
Nictaux South	Annapolis	Annapolis N.S.	Francis H. Smith.
Plourd	St. Jacques	Victoria N.B.	Mrs. Pelagie Mornault.
Port Law	Artemesia	Grey, S.R. O.	George Thompson.
Ralph	Unsurveyed	Pontiac Q.	Wm. T. Mason.
Red Lodge	Sec. 19, Tp. 34, R. 2, W. of 5th M.	Alta.	Thos. O. Critchley.
Robillard (reopened)	Gloucester	Russell O.	Joseph G. Emond.
(*a*) St. Barthélémi Station	St. Barthélémi	Berthier Q.	Camille Hénault.
Sinnott's Road	Lot 39	King's P.E.I.	Lawrence J. Byrne.
Trout Stream	Tracadie	Gloucester N.B.	Pierre Robicheau.
White's Corner	Cornwallis	King's N.S.	David White.

a 1st March.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Coalfields	Assa. East	to Roche Percée.
Emerald Hill	County of Selkirk, M.	to Medora Station.
Grierson	Alta.	to Rosebud.
Sutherland's Corners	County of Middlesex, W.R., O.	to Cario.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Blue Springs	District of Yale, B.C., 1st February.
Carrigan	County of Antigonishe, N.S.
Lavant	do Lanark, N.R., O., 14th March.
Liverpool Market	do Ontario, W.R., O.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future:--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Oil Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present Session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of its works.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.

Dated 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said company by extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

MACDONNELL & FARRELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Kingston, 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, with power to (*a.*) Carry on the business of exploring for, mining, or otherwise acquiring iron, nickel, copper, and other metals, materials, minerals and ores; (*b.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores; (*c.*) To carry on the business generally of smelting metals, minerals and ores, and to manufacture the same, and of manufacturing therefrom as well as in combination with other metals, minerals and ores, substances and materials, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom, including iron, steel and nickel of all kinds and descriptions and all forms; (*d.*) To carry on the business of rolling mills, and the manufacture of iron and steel rails and all kinds and classes of muck bar and refined rolled bar-iron, Bessemer and other kinds and descriptions of steel; (*e.*) To manufacture charcoal, coke and other fuel requisites for the said business; (*f.*) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such real and personal property,

easements, premises, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges or other rights necessary or convenient for the business or operations of the company; (*g.*) To erect and establish works, mills, factories, warehouses and other buildings, and to operate the same; (*h.*) To construct tramways and to operate the same by steam, electricity or other motive power; (*i.*) To build, acquire, charter or lease steam and other vessels, boats, piers and wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, aqueducts, dams, water power, roads, and other works in connection with the works of the company, or which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the business of the company, and, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at a general meeting to be duly called for considering the subject, to aid, by way of bonus or otherwise, the construction or maintenance of any of the same or any railways that may serve or promote the company or its interests; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire such articles of merchandise as may be deemed necessary for the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same and any property not further required for the business of the company; (*k.*) To issue paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company for real or personal property, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges, or other rights which may be deemed suitable or necessary for the purposes of the company; (*l.*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise in whole or in part the business, franchises, shares, or other securities, rights, powers or privileges and assets or any of them of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in paid-up or partly paid-up capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not, or wholly or partly in debentures of the company as may be agreed upon. The capital stock to be one million dollars in ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The applicants are John H. Tilden, John Milne, A. T. Wood, William Southam, R. R. Morgan, A. E. Jarvis, George Hope, Cyrus E. Birge, A. Turner, D. Newton and A. B. Osborne, all of Hamilton, Ontario, the first eight are to be the provisional directors of the company.

STAUNTON & O'HEIR,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Hamilton, the 15th February, 1896. 34-9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The National Sanitarium Association," with power to establish, equip, maintain and conduct in such place or places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon, a public institution or institutions for the isolation, treatment and cure of persons affected with pulmonary disease, with power and authority to take and acquire by gift, purchase or otherwise, moneys and property real and personal, and with all such other powers and rights as Parliament shall consider properly incident to such an undertaking.

The applicants for such Act of incorporation are:—Hart Almiron Massey, of Toronto, manufacturer; Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal, Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; William James Gage, of Toronto, publisher; James Ross, of Montreal, civil engineer; the Honourable William Ralph Meredith, of Toronto, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice; George Albertus Cox, of Toronto, Esquire; the Honourable George William Ross, of Toronto, Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario; Edward Gurney, of Toronto, manufacturer; Hugh Blain, of Toronto, merchant; Newton Albert Powell, of Toronty, physician; and Daniel Edmund Thomson, of Toronto, Esquire.

THOMSON, HENDERSON & BELL,
Of the Board of Trade Building, Toronto,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated the 27th day of January, A.D. 1896. 31-11

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Midway Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows:—(*a.*) To acquire lands by purchase, lease or otherwise in the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, and elsewhere in Canada, from the Dominion or any Provincial Government, or any corporation or individual; to sell, rent, mortgage, exchange or otherwise dispose of said lands; to survey, colonize, settle, improve and build upon said lands; to lay out, operate, lease and maintain, in and upon said lands, roads, streets, gas and water works, electric light and power works, street railway propelled by any motive force, and to establish parks and squares; to assist settlers on and purchasers of said lands with power to secure any advances with interest in such manner as may be agreed; to establish, erect, maintain, conduct and operate any kind of warehouse, factory, smelter mill or other building or business in and upon said lands, and the same to sell, lease, exchange and mortgage; to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise develop, maintain and operate any mines and mining rights in Canada; to acquire any patent rights, to erect machinery, plant, tramways and other matters and things necessary for the same; to grind, treat, operate on, manufacture, smelt and render merchantable or fit for use any ores, minerals or other substances; to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation or individual respecting any of the foregoing matters, and generally to do all such other things as are or may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the foregoing purposes or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The names in full, address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert C. Adams, gentleman, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, stock broker, Alexander Paterson, stock broker, Peter Lyall, contractor, Charles Cushing, notary public, William Strachan, manufacturer, James P. Cleghorn, merchant, S. C. Stevenson, gentleman, James W. Withell, gentleman, John Withell, gentleman, George Dawson,

agent, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; and John C. Haynes, merchant, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. The following are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company:—Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell and Robert C. Adams.

RYAN & JACOBS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 8th April, 1896. 41–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Callender Telephone Exchange Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is, for the purchasing, operating, leasing and selling of the Callender Automatic Telephone Exchange Patents; to manufacture, operate, sell, let, hire, purchase or lease every description of electrical apparatus, telephone exchanges, instruments and appurtenances, material, plant and patents; to build, establish, construct, purchase, lease or acquire, maintain and operate a line or lines from, to, or through any place or places in the Dominion of Canada, for communicating by telephone or telegraph by means of electricity; to fix, regulate and collect charges for services of their lines; to acquire, use, sell or lease any patented inventions or improvements of instruments, machines, apparatus or material designed to utilize or transmit electrical or magnetic forces; to assist or become a shareholder in any subsidiary or allied company or corporation, constituted for carrying out locally in any province or municipality in the Dominion, any similar objects and purposes; to lease or amalgamate their lines and interests to, or with, and to lease other similar lines from any other company or corporation; to acquire, hold and sell any estate, real and personal, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of the company.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—Romaine Callender, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, electrician; Edward Hart, of the same place, dentist; Edward Lyman Goold, of the same place, manufacturer; William James Knowles, of the same place, manufacturer; and John Enoch Thompson, of the City of Toronto, gentleman.

7. That the said Romaine Callender, Edward Hart, Edward Lyman Goold, William James Knowles and John Enoch Thompson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BREWSTER, MUIRHEAD & HEYD,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Brantford, this 25th day of March, 1896.
40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Quickcure Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought, is to manufacture, acquire, purchase and sell the new compound or remedy called "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," and other remedies, as well as tooth washes and tooth powders, in Canada, with power to lease and acquire real estate for the purposes of said business.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Quebec.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—The Honourable John Sharples, merchant, Edson Fitch, merchant, John Theodore Ross, merchant, Harold Kennedy, merchant, Harrison D. Ross, dentist, Henry Ievers, dentist, and Arthur Furneaux Hunt, merchant, all of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec; all of whom are to be the provisional or first directors of the said company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.

Quebec, 25th March, 1896. 40–7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "Davidson & Hay" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the purchasing of or otherwise acquiring the good-will, business and assets of the wholesale grocery firm of Davidson & Hay, Toronto, Ontario, or such part of such assets as the company may desire to purchase, and the carrying on in all its branches of a general grocery business, the business of warehousemen and dealing in wines and liquors.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Irvine Davidson, of the City of Toronto, merchant; John Dunlop Hay, of the same place, merchant; Mary Davidson, of the same place, wife of the said John Irvine Davidson; Elizabeth Strathearn Hay, of the same place, wife of the said John Dunlop Hay; William Hendrie, of the City of Hamilton, contractor; and William Logan, of the City of Toronto aforesaid, accountant; of whom the said John Irvine Davidson, John Dunlop Hay, William Hendrie and William Logan are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Toronto, 31st March, 1896. 40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is

to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant; Francis Lawrence Patton, of the same place, bank manager, Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province of Manitoba, manager; Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province of Manitoba, merchant; and John Coventry, of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, physician; and the said William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton and Hugh Armstrong are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—

(*a*.) To manufacture, purchase, sell and lease refrigerators for preserving, by means of a system of refrigeration, perishable and other products;

(*b*.) To purchase, acquire, hold, use, work and sell Canadian, American and foreign patents whether now issued or to be issued hereafter respecting the manufacture of refrigerators and respecting any machinery and appliances for use in the manufacture or operation of such refrigerators, and to sell the right to manufacture such refrigerators and machinery to others either outright or under a royalty;

(*c*.) To manufacture, buy, hold, lease and deal in all machines, machinery, implements and appliances necessary for carrying on the said business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Carl William Vollman, engineer, James A. Wright, engineer, James Cooper, merchant, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen‘ clerk, and Frank Hartwell Hopkins, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. Of whom Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, and James Cooper shall be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for petitioners.

Montreal, 24th March, 1896. 39-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Troy Laundry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of laundrymen; to manufacture and sell shirts, collars and other articles of wearing apparel, and to furnish customers, throughont Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred (200), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James Henry McKeown, merchant, Stewart James Carter, merchant, John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, merchant, and William Laurie Chipchase, merchant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom the said James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter and John Bothwell Tresidder, are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 1st day of April, A.D. 1896.
40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company will be "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, to acquire certain patents of invention issued by the Dominion of Canada, covering machinery used in the manufacturing of cigars, and particularly to acquire patents of invention for what is known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine"; to carry on the manufacture of cigars by means of the said machine under said patents of invention, or such other machines as may be hereafter patented or acquired, and generally to deal in machinery for the manufacture of cigars, and to manufacture and carry on the business of manufacturing cigars, and to enter into agreements of lease or hire with other parties, persons and corporations, for the leasing of the said

patented machine, known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine".

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock is two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand two hundred and fifty, of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—The Honourable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, of the City of Quebec, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec; The Honourable Pierre Garneau, of the City and District of Quebec, member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec; Peter Alexander Peterson, of the City and District of Montreal, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; Henry Hogan, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City and District of Montreal, Queen's Counsel, and Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, of the City of Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, gentleman, the majority of whom are British subjects, and all of whom will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 19th March, 1896. 38-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to encourage arts such as paintings, drawings, and other objects of arts produced by the work of its members or published by the society or under its direction by drawings or distributions of lots and prizes.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and the chief seat of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. That the names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James Isaac Bogue, accountant, Hugh Dolan, merchant, Ernest Felley, merchant, Henry Bogue, real estate agent, and Nestor Henri Thibault, lumber merchant, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 11th March, 1896. 37-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—(*a.*) To carry on a general laundry business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) To manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of wearing apparel; (*c.*) To carry on the business of dyers and scourers; *d.*) To furnish offices, places of business, public institutions and private residences in the different provinces of Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is the City of Montreal.

4. The proposed amount of its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be six hundred and twenty-five of the par value of forty dollars each.

6. The applicants are Sévérin Lachapelle, doctor of medicine and member of the House of Commons of Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, doctor of medicine, Adhémar Delorme, merchant, Emile Joseph Hébert, clerk, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notary public, all of the Town of St. Henri, in the Province of Quebec; Lionel John Smith, merchant, John Edward Schultze, merchant, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturer, James Dyer Miller, trader, all of the City of Montreal, in said province, and Jeffrey Gordon Brock, steamship agent, of the Town of Lachine, in said province; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BUSTEED & LANE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 5th March, 1896. 36-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The International Assembly" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are as follows:—

(*a.*) To establish and conduct a school or college for the teaching of the liberal arts, science, literature and religion;

(*b.*) To promote the diffusion of knowledge and religion by means of courses of lectures on the aforesaid subjects;

(*c.*) To publish and sell works and lectures on the aforesaid subjects;

(*d.*) To acquire and hold real estate for the purposes aforesaid.

3. The proposed chief place of business of the company is the unincorporated Village of Crystal Beach, in the County of Welland, and Province of Ontario.

4. The proposed capital stock is $3,000, in three hundred shares of $10 each.

5. The following are the names, addresses and calling of the applicants:—Thomas Snyder, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, doctor of divinity; Jacob Emil Klotz, of the Village of Preston, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, manufacturer; Sinclair Holden Glasgow, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, physician; John Evangelist Rebstock, of the said Village of Crystal Beach, real estate agent, and Frederick McLellan DeCue, of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, real estate agent.

6. The following are the provisional directors of the proposed company:—The said Thomas Snyder, Jacob Emil Klotz, Sinclair Holden Glasgow, John Evangelist Rebstock and Frederick McLellan DeCue.

RAYMOND & COHOE,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Welland, this 2nd day of March, 1896.

36-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Roche Percée Coal Company" (Limited)."

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, iron masters, manufacturers of brick, pipes and tiles, and of miners and engineers in all their respective branches in the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To search for, mine, work, raise, sell and deal in coal, coke, iron and other metals, and to manufacture brick, pipes, tiles and terra cotta goods of all kinds, and all other articles manufactured from clay;

(*c.*) To construct and maintain tramways, roads, warehouses and other buildings and works necessary or requisite for the purposes or interests of the company;

(*d.*) To buy and sell coal, brick, tiles, pipes and general merchandise;

(*e.*) To purchase or lease any lands or tenements usual or necessary for the purposes of the company, and at discretion to sell, improve, mine and develop, lease or mortgage, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the company, and to take mortgages or charges on real or personal property in connection with the business of the company;

(*f.*) To provide facilities for receiving, loading, unloading and storing of coal, clay, brick, pipes, tiles and the products of either coal or clay;

(*g.*) To purchase or dispose of stock or debentures from or to any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

(*h.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration and on such terms as the company may think fit;

(*i.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, Esquire, Charles Henry Cordingley, accountant, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solicitor, Clifford Bannister Deacon, accountant, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; and Robert Rogers, of the Village of Clearwater, in the said Province of Manitoba, merchant; of whom the said Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour and Clifford Bannister Deacon, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 17th day of March, A.D. 1896. 38–7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Carsley Sons & Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of general wholesale merchants.

3. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand, and the amount of each share ten dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Samuel Carsley, merchant, William Francis Carsley, merchant, Samuel Carsley, the younger, merchant, James Stewart, manager, and Jean Marie Roy, clerk, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada.

7. That the said Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley and Samuel Carsley, the younger, are to be the first directors of the company.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL & MEREDITH,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Montreal, 30th January, 1896. 31–5 36–6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canada.
Province of Quebec,
District of Montréal.

WE, the undersigned William Edson Short and Charles Wesley Casselman, both of the City of Montreal, retailers in boots and shoes, and there carrying on business as such in limited copartnership under the name and style of "W. E. Short," the said Short as general partner, and the said Casselman as special partner, do hereby declare that we have this day dissolved the said co-partnership to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

In testimony whereof we have signed at Montreal, this first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

W. E. SHORT,
C. W. CASSELMAN.

Signed in my presence,
C. E. LECLERC, N.P. 41-3

THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company at Niagara Falls, in the Province of Ontario, on the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an agreement between the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the one part, and the directors of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, and of the Niagara Falls International Bridge Company, of the other part, having for its object the construction of a new bridge in lieu of the present bridge, in pursuance of the Act of Canada, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 98, and the substitution of the upper floor of the new bridge for the upper floor of the present bridge under lease to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and for the purpose of either ratifying or disallowing such agreement.

And also, in the event of the said agreement being ratified, for the following purposes, namely,—

(1.) To empower the directors of the company to issue bonds, debentures, or other securities to an amount not exceeding $200,000, in pursuance of the powers conferred by said Act, and in the manner, and subject to the restrictions therein provided.

(2.) To empower the said directors to issue and sell or pledge all or any of the said bonds, debentures or other securities at the best price and upon the best terms and conditions, which at the time they are able to obtain, for the purpose of raising money for removing the present bridge, and erecting a new bridge in lieu thereof, according to the provisions of the said agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

(3) To empower the said directors to secure such bonds, debentures or other securities by a mortgage deed charging them upon the whole of the property assets, rents and revenues, of the company present, or future, or both, as are described in the said deed (subject as in said Act mentioned) and by such deed to grant to the holders of such bonds, debentures or other securities, or the trustees named in such deed, all and every powers, rights and remedies usually contained in such mortgage deed.

By order,

THOS. R. MERRITT,
President.

Niagara Falls, Ont., 7th April, A.D. 1896. 41-4

NOTICE.—John Whyte, deceased.—Whereas by an order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice dated the 8th day of February, 1896, intituled "In the Matter of the Trusts of John Whyte's Mortgage dated the 10th day of January, 1833," and in the matter of the Trustee Acts, an inquiry was directed who are the persons legally and beneficially entitled, and in what shares and proportions to the £1,042 14s. 5d. New Consols in Court to the credit of "In the Matter of the Trusts of John Whyte's Mortgage dated the 10th day of January, 1833," and any interest to accrue on the said New Consols. Notice is hereby given that any person or persons claiming to be entitled to the said fund or any part thereof are personally or by their solicitors on or before the 1st day of May, 1896, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of Mr. Justice North at the Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, England, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order, Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1896, at 12.30 of the clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.

Note.—In the Affidavit under which the money was paid into Court to the above mentioned account it is stated that the parties interested therein or entitled thereto were the said John Whyte or Frederick Hyde, Robert Graham, Thomas Edgar, the personal representatives of John Duncan, deceased, Richard Roy, Edward Merrick Elderton, John Kearns, Louis Castrique and G. K. Huxley.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1896.

J. C. FOX,
Chief Clerk.

John Warren,
90 London Wall, London, E.C.
Solicitor. 39-1 41-1

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North West Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, in the Dominion Land Office, at Calgary, Alberta, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from High River, on the N. W. ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 19, Rge. 29 W. of the 4th Mer., for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps, plans and specifications filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Part S. E. ¼, Sec. 12, Tp. 19, Rge. 29, and parts of Sec. 7, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Tp. 19, Rge. 28 W. of the 4th Mer.

R. A. WALLACE.

Dated at Calgary, 3rd March, 1896. 40-5

THE DOMINION BANK.

Dividend.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the banking-house, in this City, on and after Friday, the first day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, in this City, on Wednesday, the 27th of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 24th March, 1896. 40-4

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company at Walkerville, Ontario, on Tuesday the 5th day of May, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Walkerville, Ont., this 1st day of April, 1896.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary.

40-5

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the South Western Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th of April, 1896, at 10.30 a.m., for the election of directors, and the transaction of general business.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Montreal, 12th March, 1896. 39-3

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

NOTICE.—On and after Friday, the first of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two per cent upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 20th May next, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the bank five full days before that of the meeting, *i.e.*, before three o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th May next (Thursday, the 14th May, being a legal holiday).

By order of the Board of Directors,

G. CRÉBASSA,
General Manager.

Quebec, 24th March, 1896. 39-5

NOTICE.—The Municipality of the Corporation of Delta, in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster, in said Province, plans showing certain dyking works, contemplated to be constructed within the said Municipality in pursuance of the "Municipal Act 1892," and amending Acts of the aforesaid Province, including the construction of dams across Crescent Slough and Chilocthan Slough situate within the said Municipality as shown upon the said plans, and also has deposited with such Minister and with such Registrar, a description of the proposed site, in which such works are to be placed.

The said Corporation will apply to the Governor General in Council, immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plans and site and the construction of the said works accordingly.

CORBOULD & McCALL,
Solicitors for the said Municipality.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1896. 36-5

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1896, 10 A.M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of general business.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Montreal, 12th March, 1896. 37–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

Ottawa, 21 février 1896.

John Henry Pratt, de la ville de St. Andrew's, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, officier dans le service protecteur des pêcheries du Canada : Officier des pêcheries en vertu de "l'Acte des Pêcheries" et des actes qui le modifient, et de l'acte intitulé "Acte concernant la pêche par des navires étrangers."

—

6 avril 1896.

James Masson, de la ville d'Owen Sound, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer, conseil de la Reine : Juge de la Cour de Comté du comté de Huron, dans la province d'Ontario.

James Masson, écuyer, juge de la Cour de Comté du comté de Huron, dans la province d'Ontario : Juge local de la Haute Cour de Justice pour Ontario.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1047]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 25e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba, de concert avec l'Assemblée législative de cette province a, le 28e jour de mars 1895, passé un acte qui a été transmis, chapitre IV, et intitulé : "Acte concernant les corporations constituées en dehors du Manitoba."

Et attendu que le dit acte a été soumis au Gouverneur général en conseil, accompagné d'un rapport du ministre de la Justice, recommandant que le dit acte soit désavoué,—

A ces causes, il a plu, ce jour, à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de déclarer son désaveu du dit acte, et le dit acte est désavoué en conséquence.

Ce dont le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba et toutes autres personnes que les présentes peuvent concerner, devront prendre connaissance et agir en conséquence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

Je, Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen, Gouverneur général du Canada, certifie par le présent que l'acte passé par la législature du Manitoba, le 28e jour de mars 1895, chapitre IV, et intitulé : "Acte concernant les corporations constituées en dehors du Manitoba," a été reçu par moi le 6e jour d'avril 1895.

Donné sous mes seing et sceau, ce 25e jour de mars 1896.

41–4 (Signé) ABERDEEN.

[1057]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 25e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 84 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les havres, quais et brise-lames de l'Etat," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Joseph E. Cullen, Gardien du quai de l'Etat à Carleton, dans la province de Québec, comté de Bonaventure, en remplacement de M. Joseph Cauchon, démissionnaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1131]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 30e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'"Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Joseph E. Cullen, de Carleton, dans le comté de Bonaventure, province de Québec, Maître de Havre pour le port de Carleton, en remplacement de M. Joseph Cauchon, démissionnaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1034]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 19e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23, qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir et il établit par le présent les règlements suivants pour la régie du passage d'eau sur la rivière Ottawa, entre Buckingham, dans la province de Québec, et Cumberland, dans la province d'Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau s'étendront à une distance d'un mille en amont et d'un mille en

aval du quai de Buckingham, dans le comté d'Ottawa, dans la province de Québec, et à une semblable distance en amont et en aval du quai de Cumberland, dans le comté de Prescott, dans la province d'Ontario.

2. *Debarcadères.*—Il sera fourni et constamment entretenu par l'adjudicataire des embarcadères ou quais convenables, qui devront être solides et sûrs, et pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du contrôleur du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

3. *Bateau-passeur.*—A l'ouverture de la navigation l'adjudicaire fournira et entretiendra un bateau mû par la vapeur, capable de transporter avec sûreté et rapidité convenable, des passagers, des chevaux, du bétail, et toutes voitures ordinaires ; ce bateau aura au moins soixante-dix pieds de longueur, et 20 pieds de bau, et sera sujet à l'approbation du ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et l'adjudicaire sera tenu de produire un certificat de capacité du bureau fédéral d'inspecteurs de bateaux à vapeur.

4. *Nombre de traversées.*—Durant la saison de navigation, le bateau-passeur commencera a traverser tous les jours (sauf les dimanches) à 6 heures du matin, et continuera ses traversées selon qu'il sera trouvé nécessaire pour la commodité du public ; le nombre de ces traversées sera fixé de temps à autre par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur. Jusqu'à ce qu'il en soit autrement décidé, l'adjudicataire fournira des moyens suffisants et efficaces pour signaler, et traversera d'un côté à l'autre chaque fois qu'il sera signalé de le faire.

5. *Tarif des péages.*—Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens..	$0.30
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, en chaque sens	0.25
Pour un cheval	0.20
Pour chaque cheval en sus appartenant à la même personne	0.10
Pour chaque bête à cornes	0.20
Pour chaque bête à cornes en sus appartenant à la même personne	0.10
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon	0.15
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon en sus appartenant à la même personne	0.05
Pour chaque piéton avec bagage n'excédant pas 50 livres	0.10
Pour chaque colis de marchandises ou d'effets (autres que ci-dessus) de moins de 100 livres	0.05
Pour lots de fret pesant plus de 100 livres et moins de 1,000 livres (par 100)	0.05
Pour lots de fret pesant plus de 1,000 livres (par 100)	0.03

6. Le bateau passeur sera placé sur la route complètement équipé, et les débarcadères seront finalement construits le ou avant le 1er jour de mai 1896.

7. Le bail sera accordé pour une période de cinq ans à compter du 1er jour de mai 1896.

8. L'adjudicataire devra fournir deux cautions acceptées par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, lesquelles seront obligées conjointement et solidairement en la somme de quatre cents piastres ($400), pour l'entier accomplissement de toutes les conditions du bail par l'adjudicataire.

9. Le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur se réserve le droit de ne pas approuver le bateau-passeur ou les embarcadères s'ils étaient jugés impropres pour le service, dangereux ou insuffisants pour répondre aux besoins du public. Le Gouverneur général en conseil aura aussi le droit de modifier le tarif maximum, s'il était jugé expédient de le faire dans l'intérêt public, et le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra annuler le bail lorsqu'il sera prouvé pleinement que l'adjudicataire néglige de remplir les conditions du bail.

10. Un avis des prix de péage pour la traversée sera affiché dans un endroit visible près du débarcadère des deux côtés de la rivière, et aussi à bord du bateau.

39-3

[1035]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 19e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23, qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir et il établit par le présent les règlements suivants pour la régie du passage d'eau sur la rivière Ottawa, entre Montebello, dans la paroisse de Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, dans le comté d'Ottawa, province de Québec, et McGovern's Point, dans le township d'Alfred, dans le comté de Prescott, et province d'Ontario.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

PASSAGE D'EAU DE MONTEBELLO.

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau s'étendront à une distance d'un mille en amont et de trois milles en aval du quai de Montebello, dans la paroisse de Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, dans le comté d'Ottawa, dans la province de Québec, et à une semblable distance en amont et en aval de McGovern's Point, dans le township d'Alfred, dans le comté de Prescott, dans la province d'Ontario.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Il sera fourni et constamment entretenu des embarcadères ou quais convenables, qui devront être solides et sûrs, et pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur.

3. *Bateau-passeur.*—A l'ouverture de la navigation l'adjudicaire fournira et entretiendra un bateau mû par des chevaux, d'une longueur d'au moins cinquante pieds, capable de transporter avec sûreté et rapidité convenable, des passagers, des chevaux, du bétail, et de toutes voitures ordinaires. Des chalans mûs par les rames pourront aussi être employés pour traverser des passagers ; le tout sujet à l'approbation du ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, et l'adjudicaire sera tenu de produire un certificat de capacité, de sûreté et de commodité pour les dits chalans.

4. *Nombre de traversées.*—Durant la saison de navigation, le bateau-passeur commencera à traverser tous les jours (sauf les dimanches) à 6 heures du matin, et continuera ses traversées selon qu'il sera trouvé nécessaire pour la commodité du public ; le nombre de traversées sera fixé de temps à autre par le ministère du Revenu de l'intérieur. Jusqu'à ce qu'il en soit autrement décidé, l'adjudicataire fournira des moyens suffisants et efficaces pour signaler, et traversera d'un côté à l'autre chaque fois qu'il sera signalé de le faire.

5. *Tarif des péages.—De Montebello à McGovern's Point.*

Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens	$0.40
Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, aller et retour le même jour	0·50
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, en chaque sens	0.20
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, aller et retour le même jour	0.30
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque bête à cornes, en chaque sens	0.05
Pour chaque cochon ou mouton, en chaque sens	0.05
Pour chaque piéton, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque 100 livres de fret	0.01

De Montebello à Saint-Thomas d'Alfred.

Pour une voiture à deux chevaux et son conducteur, en chaque sens	0.40
Pour une voiture à un cheval et son conducteur, en chaque sens	0.25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque bête à cornes, en chaque sens	0.10

Pour chaque mouton ou cochon, en chaque sens.	$0.05
Pour chaque piéton, en chaque sens	0.10
Pour chaque 100 livres de fret........................	0.05

6. Le bateau-passeur sera placé sur la route complètement équipé, et les débarcadères seront finalement construits le ou avant le 1er jour de mai 1896.

7. Le bail sera accordé pour une période de cinq ans à compter du 1er jour de mai 1896.

8. L'adjudicataire devra fournir deux cautions acceptées par le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur, lesquelles seront obligées conjointement et solidairement en la somme de deux cents piastres ($200), pour l'entier accomplissement de toutes les conditions du bail par l'adjudicataire.

9. Le ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur se réserve le droit de ne pas approuver le bateau-passeur ou les embarcadères s'ils étaient jugés impropres pour le service, dangereux ou insuffisants pour répondre aux besoins du public. Le Gouverneur général en conseil aura aussi le droit de modifier le tarif maximum, s'il était jugé expédient de le faire dans l'intérêt public, et le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra annuler le bail lorsqu'il sera prouvé pleinement que l'adjudicataire néglige de remplir les conditions du bail.

10. L'adjudicataire devra, en tout temps pendant la durée du bail, transporter sur le bac, sans honoraire, péage ou rémunération, les miliciens, soldats ou matelots lorsqu'ils seront porteurs de passeports convenables, ou en charge d'un officier ou d'officiers ; et il sera loisible à l'adjudicaire de commuer le tarif pour les piétons.

11. Un avis des prix de péage pour la traversée sera affiché dans un endroit visible près du débarcadère des deux côtés de la rivière, et aussi à bord du bateau.

39-3

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[881]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 10e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. John H. Ferguson, maître de havre pour le port de Métis, province de Québec, *vice* Peter Leggatt, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

39-4

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
11 avril 1896.

O. G. 24.

MILICE ACTIVE.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

ÉTAT-MAJOR AUX QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en conseil, le 4 d'avril 1896, de nommer le Major Donald Cameron Forster Bliss, de l'Artillerie canadienne, Sous-aide-adjudant général aux quartiers généraux.

DIVISION DU MATÉRIEL.

Cette partie de l'Ordre Général (85) de 1894, concernant la nomination du Capitaine James Edward Curren comme Intendant des magasins, district militaire No. 9, est modifiée en insérant les mots "et payeur du district" après les mots "garde-magasin" dans la deuxième ligne.

CAVALERIE.

GARDES DU CORPS DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL.—Il est accordé au Capitaine John Reynolds Button le grade titulaire de major, à compter du 22 de juin 1893, après 10 années de service comme capitaine.

3E "DRAGONS CANADIENS DU PRINCE DE GALLES." Il est permis au Maître d'équitation George Beatty de se retirer.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CANADIAN HUSSARS.—Est nommé chirurgien-vétérinaire : John Duncan Duchène, gentilhomme, C.-V., *vice* Cummins, décédé.

ARTILLERIE CANADIENNE.

4E RÉGIMENT "PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND."—Est nommé adjudant : Le Lieutenant Frederick Parker Carvell, de la compagnie No. 1, *vice* Morson, promu.

Compagnie No. 1.—Est nommé lieutenant : Le 2nd Lieutenant Arthur Allison Bartlett, *vice* Carvell, nommé adjudant.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Le 2nd Lieutenant Charles Leigh, de la Compagnie de génie de Charlottetown, *vice* Bartlett, promu.

Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : John Alexander Mathieson, gentilhomme, *vice* Easton, qui s'est retiré.

11E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "ARGENTEUIL RANGERS."—Est nommé aide-chirurgien : George Flanagan Shaw, écuyer, M.D., *vice* Smith, décédé.

14E BATAILLON "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : John M. Richmond, gentilhomme, *vice* Strange, promu.

21E BATAILLON "ESSEX FUSILIERS."—Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, à compter du 24 de mars 1896 : Hubert Kemmis-Betty, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

25E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "ELGIN."—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire A. D. McGregor de se retirer.

26E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE LÉGÈRE "MIDDLESEX." —Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : George Cameron Lindsay, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

29E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "WATERLOO."—Compagnie No. 4.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire William A. Hampton de se retirer.

30E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "WELLINGTON."—Compagnie No. 1.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : George Robert Wood, gentilhomme, *vice* Gillies, qui s'est retiré.

32E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "BRUCE."—Est nommé aide-chirurgien : Patrick John Scott, écuyer, M.D., *vice* Martyn, promu.

33E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "HURON."—Compagnie No. 2.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Sextus Edwin Kent, gentilhomme, *vice* Williams, promu.

Compagnie No. 7.—Il est permis au Capitaine John McDonald de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé capitaine : Le Lieutenant John William Shaw, de la compagnie No. 5, *vice* McDonald, qui s'est retiré.

Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire John Beacon ayant négligé de passer l'examen voulu, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

34E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "ONTARIO."—Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé lieutenant : Le 2nd Lieutenant Norman Farewell, *vice* Cummings, qui s'est retiré.

36E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "PEEL."—Compagnie No. 4.—Le 2nd Lieutenant W. A. T. Marks ayant quitté les limites, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Thomas G. Wallace est transféré de la compagnie No. 5 à la compagnie No. 4, *vice* Marks, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 6.—Est nommé lieutenant : Le 2nd Lieutenant George Sutherland, *vice* Graham, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Le Sergent Alexander George Blakeley, *vice* Sutherland, promu.

49E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "HASTINGS."—Les officiers ci-dessous nommés provisoirement ayant quitté les limites, leurs noms sont rayés du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active :—

Le Lieutenant Edward Vincent, de la compagnie No. 5 ; le 2nd Lieutenant James M. Farley, de la compagnie No. 3 ; le 2nd Lieutenant C. H. Hopkins, de la compagnie No. 1.

66E BATAILLON "FUSILIERS DE LA PRINCESSE LOUISE."—Il est permis au Lieutenant Charles J. T. Stewart de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé lieutenant : Le 2nd Lieutenant Francis Ashley Oliver, *vice* Stewart, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Henry D. Creighton, gentilhomme, *vice* Oliver, promu.

71E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "YORK."—Est nommé aide-chirurgien : Frank Ireland Blair, écuyer, M.D., pour compléter l'effectif.

80E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "NICOLET."—Compagnie No. 1.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Edouard de Chatillon de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Henri R. Dufresne, gentilhomme, *vice* de Chatillon, qui s'est retiré.

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, lieut.-colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

EXAMEN DE PROMOTION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

En conformité des dispositions de l'Acte du Service Civil, un Examen Général de Promotion aura lieu aux divers endroits autorisés, commençant mardi, le 12e jour de mai prochain, à 9 a.m., et le dit examen se rapportera aux vacances ci-dessous mentionnées, actuelles et à venir, qu'il sera probablement nécessaire de remplir dans le cours de l'année.

Les candidats pourront toujours s'assurer du local où les examens seront tenus, en s'adressant au bureau de poste de l'endroit :

DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE INTÉRIEURE.

Premiers commis	4
Commis de première classe	7

DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE EXTÉRIEURE.

Département des postes.

Courriers en chef sur chemins de fer	1
Courriers sur chemins de fer, 1re classe	3
Courriers sur chemins de fer, 2e classe	10
Commis de deuxième classe	3

Département des douanes.

Contrôleurs	4
Premiers commis	2
Commis	15
Préposés au débarquement	15
Jaugeurs	4
Garde-clefs	10
Estimateurs	4
Aides-estimateurs	4
Préposés aux arrivages	6

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41-4

Avis est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 1er jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation John Macfarlane, de la ville de Westmount, manufacturier ; Smeaton White, éditeur, William John White, avocat, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, et Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des appareils fumivores et autres inventions pour combattre l'incommodité de la fumée, acquérir des brevets d'invention et autres droits, qui seront jugés nécessaires à la dite industrie, et manufacturer et accorder des licences pour manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets, ou autrement en disposer, sous le nom de "The Smoke Preventer Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41-3

Avis est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation Andrew Frederick Gault, marchand ; Robert Walters Macdougall, marchand ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, marchand ; James Rodger, marchand ; Charlotte L. Dorwin, veuve de feu Robert Leslie Gault, en son vivant de la cité de Montréal, marchand ; Andrew Frederick Gault susdit, et James Rodger susdit, tous en leur qualité d'exécutrice et d'exécuteurs testamentaire à la succession de feu Robert Leslie Gault, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—

Acquérir et continuer les affaires mercantiles et manufacturières ci-devant faites en la cité de Montréal et par tout le Canada par la maison de commerce Gault Frères et Cie., aujourd'hui dissoute, pour la manufacture, l'importation et la vente d'articles, effets et marchandises, et généralement faire les opérations de manufacturiers, marchands et négociants par tout le Canada, sous le nom de "Cie Gault Frères" (à responsabilité limitée), avec un capital-actions total de sept cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en sept mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41-3

Avis est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 1er jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation George Patrick Brophy, ingénieur civil, Sandford Hall Fleming, ingénieur civil, John William McRae, expéditeur, John Byrne Brophy, ingénieur civil, Hector McRae, marchand, tous de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :—Chercher, acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement, des terrains, mines, concessions minières et droits miniers, et les exploiter, vendre, affermer ou autrement en disposer ou aucun d'eux ; construire et entretenir des bâtiments et autres constructions et améliorations sur aucun des dits terrains ou ailleurs pour les fins de l'industrie de la compagnie ; extraire, travailler, fondre et autrement traiter tous minéraux, et les convertir en produits commerciaux par tout procédé ou pouvoir ; acheter, vendre ou autrement disposer des minéraux et leurs produits ; acquérir par bail, licence ou achat, et aussi disposer de tous brevets d'invention ou droits couvrant tout procédé qui pourrait servir en rapport avec les opérations de la compagnie, sous le nom de "The Ontario Graphite Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent mille piastres, divisé en deux mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour de mars 1896, constituant en corporation Hugh McLennan, marchand, James Crathern, marchand, George Hyde, comptable, Abner Kingman, marchand, Henry Esson Murray, bourgeois, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; Alexander Buntin, marchand, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement, et de construire des navires à vapeur et autres vaisseaux, des docks, quais et autres facilités de tête de ligne, et de faire les opérations d'une compagnie de transport pour le transport des passagers et du fret sur les eaux intérieures du Canada et sur les mers et les eaux étrangères, et toutes autres affaires du ressort d'une compagnie de transport,—sous le nom de "Ligne Beaver" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en deux mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 27e jour de mars 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

39-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de février 1896.

DT. *(Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes,* 49 *Vic., chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) AV.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 janvier 1896	28,058,612 17	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	531,304 71
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois.........................	604,000 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	4,891 69	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 29 février 1896...............	28,136,199 15
	28,667,503 86		28,667,503 86

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 18 mars 1896.

38-tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 mars 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,312,882 79	7,476,715 86
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,441,313 12	19,684,278 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,929,183 16	45,226,476 69
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,236,861 02	8,290,439 47
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,642,760 82	1,710,673 93
Total de la dette brute	318,017,526 28	318,844,538 84
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Autres placements	7,365,601 12	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	18,288,053 82	16,738,082 76
Total de l'actif	69,866,671 55	68,221,604 59
Total de la dette nette	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
" au 29 février	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
Diminution de la dette	1,118,993 38	1,542,452 53

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de mars 1895.	Total au 31 de mars 1895.	Mois de mars 1896.	Total au 31 de mars 1896.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,557,607 93	12,892,214 47	1,754,895 59	14,948,337 20
Excise	597,556 61	5,788,542 71	605,658 65	5,920,636 03
Département des Postes	278,775 67	2,200,011 70	303,000 00	2,266,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	260,176 08	2,614,743 04	247,662 80	2,618,699 16
Divers	54,037 33	1,057,587 23	52,128 77	1,079,978 21
Total	2,748,153 62	24,553,099 15	2,963,345 81	26,834,507 89
DÉPENSES	1,509,938 76	23,844,991 40	1,341,668 77	22,719,541 38

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	108,552 70	1,987,820 01	75,202 89	1,878,683 42
Terres fédérales	5,894 79	62,762 70	4,110 53	47,835 88
Subventions aux chemins de fer	4,853 15	1,222,613 10	.....	674,782 00
Total	119,300 64	3,273,195 81	79,313 42	2,601,301 30

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 2 avril 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba; $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314;	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg.; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg.: débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c.; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens; $73,000 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $99,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. **limitée**)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," **Londres, Angleterre**	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $56,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	**F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal**	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; **$4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto.** (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE.*

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a.*) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b.*) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c.*) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a*.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b*.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois a compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Midway Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :— (*a*.) Acquérir des terrains par achat, bail ou autrement dans les provinces de la Colombie-Britannique et Manitoba, et ailleurs au Canada, du gouvernement fédéral ou de tout gouvernement provincial, ou de toute corporation ou individu ; vendre, louer, hypothéquer, échanger ou autrement disposer des dits terrains ; arpenter, coloniser, établir, améliorer les dits terrains et y faire des constructions ; disposer, exploiter et entretenir dans et sur les dits terrains des chemins, rues, usines à gaz et aqueducs, des usines à lumière électrique et à force motrice, des tramways mus par toute force motrice, et établir des parcs et carrés ; aider aux colons et acquéreurs des dits terrains à emprunter des deniers portant intérêt, selon qu'il sera convenu ; établir, ériger, entretenir, conduire et exploiter toute sorte d'entrepôt, de fabrique, de fonderie ou autre bâtiment ou industrie dans et sur les dits terrains, et les vendre, louer, échanger et hypothéquer. acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, développer, entretenir et exploiter des mines et des droits miniers en Canada ; acquérir des droits brevetés, ériger des machinerie, outillage, tramways et autres matières et choses nécessaires à ces fins ; broyer, traiter, essayer, manufacturer, fondre, et rendre marchands ou propres à l'usage tous minerais, minéraux ou autres substances ; passer des contrats avec tout gouvernement, corporation ou individu concernant aucune des matières susdites, et généralement faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou propres à atteindre les fins susdites ou aucune d'elles.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de soixante mille piastres, divisé en six cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert C. Adams, bourgeois, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, courtier, Alexander Paterson, courtier, Peter Lyall, entrepreneur, Charles Cushing, notaire public, William Strachan, manufacturier, James P. Cleghorn, marchand, S. C. Stevenson, bourgeois, James W. Withell, bourgeois, John Withell, bourgeois, George Dawson, agent, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la

province de Québec, et John C. Haynes, marchand, de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat de Massachusetts ; et les dits Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell et Robert C. Adams seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

RYAN ET JACOBS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 8 avril 1896. 41-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Quickcure Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer, acquérir, acheter et vendre le nouveau composé ou remède appelé "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," et autres remèdes, ainsi que des eaux et poudres dentifrices, en Canada, avec pouvoir de louer et acquérir des immeubles pour les fins de la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires sera en la cité de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont les suivants :—L'Honorable John Sharples, marchand, Edson Fitch, marchand, John Theodore Ross, marchand, Harold Kennedy, marchand, Harrison D. Ross, dentiste, Henry Ievers, dentiste, et Arthur Furneaux Hunt, marchand, tous de la cité de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Québec, 25 mars 1896. 40-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Francis Lawrence Patton, du même lieu, gérant de banque ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; et John Coventry, de la cité de Windsor, dans la province d'Ontario, médecin ; et les dits William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton et Hugh Armstrong seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 40-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Troy Laundry Company" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire, par tout le Canada, le commerce de buanderie, manufacturer et vendre des chemises, cols et autres articles de vêtements, et fournir aux pratiques, par tout le Canada, des nécessaires et fournitures de toilette.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents (200) et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—James Henry McKeown, marchand, Stewart James Carter, marchand John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, marchand, et William Laurie Chipchase, marchand, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; dont les dits James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter et John Bothwell Tresidder, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS.
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 1er jour d'avril, A.D. 1896.
40-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes : — (*a.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et louer des refrigérants pour conserver, au moyen d'un système frigorifique, des produits périssables et autres ; (*b.*) Acheter, acquérir, tenir, utiliser travailler et vendre des brevets d'invention canadiens'

américains et étrangers aujourd'hui délivrés ou qui seront délivrés plus tard, concernant la manufacture de refrigérants, et concernant tout mécanisme et appareils pour servir dans la manufacture ou opération de ces refrigérants, et vendre le droit de manufacturer ces refrigérants et mécanisme à d'autres soit de plein droit ou pour un droit régalien ; (*c.*) Manufacturer, acheter, louer et vendre toutes machines, mécanisme, instruments et appareils nécessaires pour la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, de cent ($100) piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Carl William Vollman, mécanicien, James A. Wright, mécanicien, James Cooper, marchand, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen, commis, et Frank Hartwell Hopkins, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et province de Québec. Dont les dits Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, et James Cooper seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 24 mars 1896. 39-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie houillère de Roche Percée" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations de propriétaires de houillères, fabricants de coke, maîtres de forge, manufacturiers de briques, tuyaux et tuiles, et d'exploitants de mines et d'ingénieurs dans toutes leurs diverses branches en Canada ;

(*b.*) Chercher, extraire, travailler, sortir, vendre et commercer sur la houille, le coke, le fer et autres métaux, et fabriquer de la brique, des tuyaux, des tuiles et articles en terre cuite de toutes sortes, et tous autres articles faits de terre glaise ;

(*c.*) Construire et entretenir des tramways, chemins, entrepôts et autres bâtiments et travaux nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins ou intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*d.*) Acheter et vendre de la houille, de la brique, des tuiles, des tuyaux et des marchandises en général ;

(*e.*) Acheter ou louer des terrains ou tènements ordinaires ou nécessaires aux fins de la compagnie, et à discrétion vendre, améliorer, exploiter et développer, louer, ou hypothéquer, ou autrement disposer de tous ou de partie de la propriété de la compagnie, et prendre des hypothèques ou gages sur les biens meubles ou immeubles en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f.*) Donner des facilités pour recevoir, charger, décharger et emmagasiner la houille, la glaise, la brique, les tuyaux, tuiles et produits soit de la houille ou de la glaise ;

(*g.*) Acheter ou disposer de ses actions ou débentures, ou de celles d'autres compagnies dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie ;

(*h.*) Vendre ou autrement disposer de l'entreprise ou de toute partie d'icelle, pour telle considération et aux conditions que la compagnie jugera à propos ;

(*i.*) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, écuyer, Charles Henry Cordingley, comptable, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solliciteur, Clifford Bannister Deacon, comptable, tous de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, et Robert Rogers, du village de Clearwater, dans la dite province du Manitoba, marchand ; dont les dits Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour, et Clifford Bannister Deacon seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GILMOUR ET HASTINGS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 17e jour de mars A.D. 1896. 38-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (à responsabilité limitée.)

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir certains brevets d'invention délivrés par la Puissance du Canada, se rattachant aux machines utilisées dans la manufactures des cigares, et surtout acquérir les brevets d'invention pour la machine appelée "Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares" ; manufacturer des cigares au moyen de la dite machine en vertu des dits brevets d'invention, ou telles autres machines qui seront ci-après brevetées ou acquises, et généralement faire le commerce des machines pour la manufacture des cigares, et manufacturer et faire le commerce de fabrication des cigares, et conclure des arrangements de bail ou de louage avec d'autres parties, personnes et corporations, pour le louage de la dite machine brevevée appelée "Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares."

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de deux cent vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille deux cent cinquante, de la valeur au pair de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—L'Honorable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, de la cité de Québec, lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Québec ; l'Honorable Pierre Garneau, des cité et district de Québec, membre du Conseil Législatif de la province de Québec ; Peter Alexander Peterson, des cité et district de Montréal, ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique ; Henry Hogan, des cité et district de Montréal, marchand ; James Naismith Greenshields, des cité et district de Montréal, conseil de la Reine, et Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, dans le royaume de la Belgique, bourgeois, la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques, et lesquels seront les premiers diresteurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 19 mars 1896. 38-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de “l'Acte des compagnies,” Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Que le nom de la société devra être “The Promotive of Arts Association.”

2. Que le but pour lequel l'incorporation est demandé est d'encourager les arts de peintures, dessins, ou autres objets d'art produits par le travail de ses membres ou publiés par la société ou sous sa direction par tirages et par la distribution de lots et prix.

3. Que les opérations de la société devront se faire en la cité de Montréal et partout ailleurs dans la Puissance du Canada ; le siège principal des affaires de la dite société devra être en la cité de Montréal.

4. Que le montant du capital-actions de la dite société devra être de cinquante mille dollars.

5. Que le nombre des actions devra être de un mille, et le montant de chaque action de cinquante dollars.

6. Que les noms, lieux de résidence et qualités de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Isaac Bogue, comptable, Hugh Dolan, marchand, Ernest Fellay, marchand, Henry Bogue, agent d'immeubles, et Nestor Henri Thibault, marchand de bois, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite ; dont ils seront les premiers ou directeurs provisoires de la dite société.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 11 mars 1896. 37–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de “l'Acte des compagnies,” Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la “Montreal Toilet Supply Company” (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont (*a.*) Faire un commerce général de buanderie dans la cité de Montréal et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b.*) Manufacturer des chemises, cols, poignets et autres articles d'habillement ; (*c.*) Faire les opérations de teinturiers et dégraisseurs ; (*d.*) Fournir aux bureaux, places d'affaires, institutions publiques et résidences privées dans les diverses provinces du Canada les fournitures et nécessaires de toilette.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant projeté de son capital-actions sera de vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de six cent vingt-cinq, de la valeur au pair de quarante piastres chacune.

6. Les requérants sont :—Sévérin Lachapelle, docteur en médecine et député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, docteur en médecine, Adhémar Delorme, marchand, Emile Joseph Hébert, commis, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notaire public, tous de la ville de Saint-Henri, dans la province de Québec ; Lionel John Smith, marchand, John Edward Schultze, marchand, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturier, James Dyer Miller, commerçant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province, et Jeffrey Gordon Brock, agent de vapeurs, de la ville de Lachine, dans la dite province ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

BUSTEED ET LANE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 5 mars 1896. 36–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de “l'Acte des compagnies,” Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera “Carsley, Fils et Compagnie” (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire les opérations générales de marchands de gros.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de dix piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Samuel Carsley, marchand, William Francis Carsley, marchand, Samuel Carsley, jeune, marchand, James Stewart, gérant, et Jean Marie Roy, commis, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Puissance du Canada.

7. Les dits Samuel Carsley, William Francis Carsley et Samuel Carsley, jeune, seront les premiers directeurs de la compagnie.

ABBOTTS, CAMPBELL ET MEREDITH,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 30 janvier 1896. 31–5 36–6

AVIS DIVERS.

Canada.
Province de Québec,
District de Montréal.

NOUS, soussignés, William Edson Short et Charles Wesley Casselman, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, marchands de chaussures, et y faisant affaires comme tels en société en commandite sous les nom et raison de “W. E. Short,” le dit Short en qualité de gérant, et le dit Casselman en qualité d'associé commanditaire, déclarons par le présent que nous avons ce jour dissous la dite société à toutes fins et intentions quelconques.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé à Montréal ce premier jour d'avril mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize.

W. E. SHORT,
C. W. CASSELMAN.

Signé en ma présence,
C. E. LECLERC, N.P. 41–3

CHEMIN DE FER DU SUD-OUEST.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer du Sud-Ouest aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le 15e jour d'avril 1896, à 10.30 heures, a.m., pour l'élection de directeurs, et la transaction des affaires en général.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 12 mars 1896. 39–3

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

AVIS.—Vendredi, le premier mai prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de deux pour cent sur son capital pour le semestre finissant le 30 avril prochain.

Le livre de transport d'actions sera fermé depuis le 16 au 30 avril prochain inclusivement.

L'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, Basse-ville, mercredi, le 20 mai prochain, à 3 heures p.m.

Les procurations pour voter devront, pour être valides, être déposées à la banque cinq jours francs avant celui de l'assemblée, c'est-à-dire, avant 3 heures p.m., mercredi, le 13 mai prochain (jeudi, le 14 mai, étant fête légale).

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
G. CRÉBASSA,
Gérant-général.

Québec, le 24 mars 1896. 39–5

CHEMIN DE FER SAINT-LAURENT ET ADIRONDACK.

AVIS est donné par le présent que l'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, en la cité de Montréal, mercredi, le 15 d'avril 1896, à 10 a.m., pour l'élection de directeurs, et la transaction des affaires en général.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 12 mars 1896. 37–5

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The Smoke Preventer Co 1884
The Ontario Graphite Co 1884
Public Debt, March 1886
Montreal City and District Savings Bank and *Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec*, liabilities and assets, March 1891
List of Insurance Companies 1892
New Post Offices, 1st April. 1896

ADVERTISEMENTS—

Applications for Letters Patent.

The Midway Co 1899
The Quickcure Co 1900

Miscellaneous.

W. E. Short, partnership dissolved 1903
Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Co., special general meeting 1904

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

JAMES SHERRILL, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire : to be a Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

2nd March, 1895.

JOHN BURNS, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Clerk in Her Majesty's Customs.

ALFRED MCCANDLISH, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Clerk in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

28th May, 1895.

SOLON W. MCMICHAEL, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, Financial Inspector in Her Majesty's Customs : to be Chief Inspector of Ports in Her Majesty's Customs.

PATRICK F. BOYLE, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario, Gentleman : to be a Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

25th March, 1896.

GEORGE WILLIAM PEARSON, of the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, a Master in Our Fisheries Protection Service of Canada : to be a Fishery Officer under The Fisheries Act and the Acts in amendment thereof, and the Act intituled "An Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels."

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1152]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters' Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. James Taylor, of Annandale, in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Grand River, in the room of Mr. R. S. Macdonald, who lives too far from the port.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

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[887]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Consolidated Fishery Regulations of the 18th July, 1889, provide a close season for Maskinongé, in the Province of Ontario, from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of June in each year, both days inclusive.

And whereas representations have been made to the effect that this period is too long in so far as the waters of Rice Lake are affected, and that the above mentioned fish have finished spawning by the 20th May, and whereas it is further claimed that by the 15th June, the weeds in that lake are so thick that fishing for Maskinongé is very difficult, if not almost impossible, and the fishermen are consequently unable to take advantage of the fishing when the close season ends.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 2 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, adopted on the 18th July, 1889, shall be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of the following proviso thereto :—

Provided that the close season for Maskinongé in Rice Lake, in the Province of Ontario, shall be from the 15th April to the 1st June in each year, both days inclusive.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

[1167]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the portion of the north-east quarter of Section 23, Township 6, Range 30 west of the 4th Meridian, lying to the north-west of Pincher Creek, in the District of Alberta, which by the Order in Council of the 14th June, 1888, was set aside and reserved for stock-watering purposes, shall be and the same is hereby withdrawn from the stock-watering reserve established by the said Order in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
42–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1104]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an application has been made by the Trustees of the Langevin School District of the North-west Territories for a grant of two acres of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian, for the purposes of a school site and play-ground :

And whereas the said parcel in question is within the tract of land out of which the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company is authorized to select the land subsidy for its railway, as earned from time to time, but the company is willing that the parcel in question should be granted for the purposes of the shool ;

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of clause 31 of The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, is pleased to grant to the Trustees of Langevin School District, No. 379, North-west Territories, two acres of land immediately adjoining the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian, for the purposes of a school site and play-ground, the grant being subject to the usual payment of $10 for patent fee, the said parcel of two acres being more particularly described as follows :—

Commencing at the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian ; thence in an easterly direction along the northern boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of five (5) chains ; thence in a southerly direction parallel to the western boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of four (4) chains ; thence in a westerly direction parallel to the northern boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of five (5) chains ; thence in a northerly direction along the western boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of four (4) chains to the place of beginning.

JOHN J. McGEE,
42–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1102]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 16th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting a case which has arisen out of claims to the north-west quarter of Section 19, Township 20, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian, and which should be dealt with under the provisions of sub-clause (*h*) of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, the particulars thereof being as follows :—

This quarter-section is within a tract of land which was at one time leased to Charles William Martin, for grazing purposes, and upon which were erected the principal buildings belonging to his ranche. Mr. Martin having applied for this quarter-section as a homestead, was granted an entry for it on the 15th April, 1893. Shortly afterwards he applied for his patent but he was advised that before a certificate of recommendation for such patent could be granted to him he would have to furnish the usual proof of compliance with the residence and cultivation conditions of his entry.

Upon the 25th July, 1894, there was received by the Department of the Interior, an assignment of the quarter-section bearing date the 7th December, 1893. This instrument was executed by Mr. Martin in favour of Mrs. Lizzie M. Barter, widow of the late John James Barter, who in his lifetime was largely financially interested in the affairs of the Quorn Ranche Company, being at one time the company's manager. A dispute having arisen between the shareholders of this company as to its affairs and as to the ownership of the buildings and improvements upon the quarter-section in question, certain of the shareholders claiming that they belonged to the company and that Mr. Martin had erected the buildings and made the improvements for the company, Mrs. Barter brought an action in the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories, North Alberta Judicial District, against the shareholders and receivers of the company, and, under and in pursuance of the terms of a memorandum of settlement and compromise which was executed between the parties to the said action, and which was made a rule and judgment of the above mentioned Court by a decree granted by Mr. Justice Scott on the 20th November, 1894, in such action, Edward J. Swann and J. Sidney Gibb, the company's receivers, executed a quit-claim deed in favour of Mrs. Barter of all the estate and interest of the company to the quarter-section in question. Copies of the decree, memorandum of settlement, and quit-claim deed are of record in the Department of the Interior.

The Minister, under the foregoing circumstances, is of the opinion that Mrs. Barter has an equitable claim to the patent for this quarter-section, which should be recognized upon payment by her of a reasonable price for the same, which price, after consulting the Deputy Minister of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, he has fixed at $1 an acre.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the sale of the quarter-section to Mrs. Barter, at the rate mentioned above, be authorized under the provisions of sub-clause (*h*) of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, she having paid $160 in scrip, in full of such purchase.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
42–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1151]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Vera," registered at the Port of Chatham, Province of Ontario, official number 90523, to "Comfort."

JOHN J. McGEE,
42–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[984]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Pilotage Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Eagan, of Sackville, in the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sackville, N.B., in the room of Mr. Reuben Chase, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

[1208]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 1 of the Tariff of Fees for the culling of timber established by the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 49 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

SECTION 1—FOR MEASURING OF TIMBER.

	Per ton, cents.
White Pine, Basswood or Butternut	6¼
Red Pine	8¼
Hardwood	8¼
Waney Timber, string measure	9⅜
Hemlock	4⅜

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

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[985]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Pilotage Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. D. A. Morrison, of Louisburg, in the County of Cape Breton, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Louisburg, in the room of Captain Angus Ferguson, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

[1057]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph E. Cullen to be Wharfinger of the Government Wharf at Carleton, in the Province of Quebec, County of Bonaventure, in the room of Mr. Joseph Cauchon, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

[1131]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph E. Cullen, of Carleton, in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, to be Harbour Master for the port of Carleton, in the room of Mr. Joseph Cauchon, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

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[910]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by an Order in Council dated the 13th of December, 1886, the portion of the west half of Section 1, lying north and west of the Belly River, and south of the Little Bow River, in Township 11, Range 19 west of the 4th Meridian, in the District of Alberta, shown in pink on the annexed plan, was reserved for stock-watering purposes.

The Minister further states that Messrs. Conrad Brothers, who are entitled to purchase ten per cent of their leasehold under the terms of an Order in Council dated the 22nd April, 1893, have applied to be permitted to buy a tract of land within their leasehold, including a portion of the stock-watering reserve referred to in the preceding paragraph. The tract which they desire to purchase is hatched in black on the plan, and contains an area of about seventy-five acres.

The Minister further states that Mr. William Pearce, the member of the Land Board who made the selections of the watering places has reported that Messrs. Conrad Brothers have improvements on a portion of the north-west quarter of Section 1, lying north and west of the Belly River, and south of Little Bow River, and he (Mr. Pearce) recommends that the northerly thirty chains of this land, hatched in black on the annexed sketch, be withdrawn from the stock-watering reserve and sold to the applicants.

The Minister, concurring in the report of Mr. Pearce, recommends its adoption.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

[1047]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did, on the 28th day of March, 1895, pass an Act which has been transmitted, chaptered IV and intituled "An Act respecting Corporations incorporated out of Manitoba";

And whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council together with a report from the Minister of Justice recommending that the said Act should be disallowed,—

His Excellency has thereupon, this day, been pleased, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

I, Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, on the 28th day of March, 1895, chaptered IV, and intituled "An Act respecting Corporations incorporated out of Manitoba," was received by me on the 6th day of April 1895.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of March, 1896.

41-4 (Sd.) ABERDEEN.

[1001]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 9th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 19th April, 1886, Henry McElree entered for the west half of Section 20, Township 18, Range 18 west of the 2nd Dominion Land Meridian, under the authority of Military Bounty Warrant No. 0029.

That under the provisions of the Military Bounty Act, the locatee of a Military Bounty homestead is required to reside thereon, but through a misapprehension in the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands Mr. McElree was informed that he might perform his settlement duties under what was known as the "two-mile radius system" of the Dominion Lands Act.

The Minister further states that the Commissioner of Dominion Lands now reports that Mr. McElree has fulfilled the requirements of the said "two-mile radius system," being sub-clause 6 of clause 38 of the Dominion Lands Act, but that the entry having been made under a Military Bounty Warrant it is impossible to grant Mr. McElree a free homestead, and he, the Commissioner, recommends that under the circumstances the land claimed be sold to Mr. McElree at $1 per acre.

The Minister approving of the Commissioner's report, recommend that he be authorized under the provisions of sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of the Dominion Lands Act, to sell to Henry McElree, the said west half of Section 20, Township 18, Range 18 west of the 2nd Dominion Lands Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1243]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 26th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that Mr. J. H. Lyons, who obtained a homestead entry for the south-west quarter of Section 6, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian, on the 18th August, 1892, finds that he is unable owing to ill-health to live upon his homestead and is desirous of being permitted to acquire the land by purchase.

The Minister further states that the report of the inspection of the land discloses that the value of the improvements amounts to $610, and that out of a total area of 80 or 85 acres fit for cultivation, 70 acres have been broken and 50 acres were in crop in 1895, and the Homestead Inspector also reports that the outside value of the land is $1.25 per acre.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given him, under sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, to sell the south-west quarter of Section 6, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian, to Mr. J. H. Lyons at the rate of $1.25 per acre.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1146]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the North-west Irrigation Act, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the provisions of the Memorandum of Instructions for the guidance of Dominion Land Surveyors engaged in surveying and preparing returns of right of way for irrigation ditches and other works defining the scale upon which plans of right of way were to be prepared as 1,000 feet to one inch, established by the Order in Council of the 11th October, 1894, be so amended as to provide that the plans showing right of way surveys shall not be on a smaller scale than 1,000 feet to an inch; and that when the form in the book of reference upon which the right of way was to be plotted, prescribed by the said Order in Council of the 11th October, 1894, is found to be too small to show the right of way on the larger scale, that such right of way may be shown on sectional tracings attached to the book of reference.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1004]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum, dated 11th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting the annexed report of the Deputy-Minister of the Interior recommending that the south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Dominion Lands Meridian, be sold to Noel Stephen Ross at the rate of $1 per acre, and recommending its adoption.

The Committee submit the above for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 11th March, 1896.

SIR,—Upon the application of Noel Stephen Ross to purchase the south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Meridian, at a reduced rate, I have the honour to report that Mr. Ross served in Boulton's Scouts during the outbreak of 1885, and received for his services a certificate entitling him to a Military Homestead of 320 acres; but being under 18 years of age it was impossible for him to locate a Military Land Warrant under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act. He was therefore obliged to accept the alternative offer of a scrip note of the face value of $80. Subsequently, after he was old enough, he made an ordinary homestead entry to the aboved described land, upon which he resided for some time and made improvements thereon, but finding the land unsuitable for his purposes was forced to abandon it before completing his homestead duties. To save himself from total loss in the matter, he now asks permission to purchase this quarter-section at the rate of $1 per acre. The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, taking into consideration the circumstances under which Mr. Ross was debarred from obtaining a Military Bounty Homestead, has reported that he thinks Mr. Ross's application deserving of consideration, in which opinion I concur. I therefore beg to recommend that the authority of Council be asked, under the provisions of sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of the Dominion Lands Act, to sell to Noel Stephen Ross the said south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Dominion Lands Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. M. BURGESS,
41–4 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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[957]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of The Inland Revenue Act, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Town of Nelson, in the County of Yale and Province of British Columbia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port of entry for the importation of Raw Leaf Tobacco.

JOHN J. McGEE,
39–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[958]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 14th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of The Inland Revenue Act, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Town of Kaslo, in the County of Yale, and Province of British Columbia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port of entry for the importation of Raw Leaf Tobacco.

JOHN J. McGEE,
39–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[918]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Félix Boudreau, Harbour Master for the port of Pockmouche Harbour, in the County of Gloucester, Province of New Brunswick, in the room of Mr. Vital Losier, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
39–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[912]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 3rd March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that John Mawson, who obtained homestead entry for the North-east quarter of Section 18, Township 32, Range 4 West of the 3rd Dominion Lands Meridian, on the 8th May, 1891, has applied for patent therefor, but although satisfactory evidence has been produced to prove that he has resided upon his homestead for the necessary period, and has good buildings and a large herd of cattle and horses upon the place, he has done no cultivation thereon owing to the fact, as reported by the Homestead Inspector, that none of the land is fit for cultivation.

The Minister therefore recommends that, following the precedent set in the case of Henry J. Jones, to whom under exactly similar circumstances a patent was issued under authority of an Order in Council of the 14th October, 1892, he be authorized to issue a patent to John Mawson for the said North-east quarter of Section 18, Township 32, Range 4, West of the 3rd Dominion Lands Meridian.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
40–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[974]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that paragraph (*a*) of section 10 of the General Fishery Regulation for the Province of Nova Scotia, established by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, chapter 69 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for trout, between the first of October and the first April ; the Order in Council adopted on the 16th day of June, 1892, fixing the close season for speckled trout in the Province of New Brunswick, between the 15th of September and the 31st of March ; paragraph (*a*) of section 11 of the General Fishery Regulation for the Province of New Brunswick, established by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, chapter 70 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for lake trout or land-locked salmon, between the 15th September and the 1st May, and paragraph (*a*) of section 7 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Prince Edward Island, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, chapter 73 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for trout between 1st October and 1st December, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded, and the following fishery regulation substituted in lieu thereof :—

Trout Fishery Regulations.

In the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, no one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any speckled trout, salmon trout, grey trout, white trout, lake trout, winanish, toag, land-locked salmon, or any other kind of trout from the 1st day of October, to the 31st day of March in each year, both days inclusive.

JOHN J. McGEE,
40–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[973]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 16th of June, 1892, prohibiting in Canada the fishing for speckled trout through the ice shall be and the same is hereby rescinded and the following fishery regulation substituted in lieu thereof :—

Trout Fishery Regulation.

Fishing for speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) through the ice, is prohibited in Canada.

Provided,—That in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, such fishing for trout of all kinds, may be allowed after the expiry of the close season, under special permit issued by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for a period not exceeding ten days, on condition that trout so caught under such special permit are obtained for domestic use only, and not used for commercial purposes.

The fee on each such special permit, is hereby fixed at fifty cents.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

40–4

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[902]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 11th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the authority contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Jack," of Kingston, Ontario, official number 100661, to "Bothnia."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39–4

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[800]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Pilotage Authority for the District of New London, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, as appointed by the Order in Council of the 16th April, 1878, consisting of James A. McKie, James M. Squarebrigs, George Bell, John Johnston and George W. McLeod, be cancelled, and to appoint the following gentlemen to be the Pilotage Authority for the said District, viz. :—Captain D. Sutherland, of Stanley Bridge ; Thomas Reid and James Smith, both of Clifton ; Joseph D. Harding and William Orr, both of French River.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39–4

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[881]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 10th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John H. Ferguson to be Harbour Master for the port of Metis, Province of Quebec, *vice* Peter Leggatt, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

39–4

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 15th April, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8457. "The Canadian Magazine." (April 1896.) The Ontario Publishing Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 9th April, 1896.

8458. "Vue de l'Intérieur de la Chapelle St. François de St. Roch." (Photo.) L. N. C. de Beaumont, Québec, Qué., 10 avril 1896.

8459. "Autel St. Antoine de Padoue de St. Roch." (Photo.) L. N. C. de Beaumont, Québec, Qué., 10 avril 1896.

8460. "Ready Reference Guide to the Ordinances of the North-west Territories." (Together with a Complete Index to "The Judicature Ordinance"—1893, and Amendments thereto.) Compiled by C. C. McCaul, Q.C., and Horace Harvey, LL.B., Calgary, N.W.T., 13th April, 1896.

8461. "Recettes et Connaissances Utiles à l'usage des Familles." Joseph Adolphe Garneau, M.D., Québec, Qué., 13 avril 1896.

8462. "Ranney and Innes' Blank Estimate Book, for Architects, Engineers and Contractors." George Warner Ranney and William Livingstone Innes, Peterborough, Ont., 13th April, 1896.

8463. "High School Physical Science." (Part II.) By F. W. Merchant, M.A. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 13th April, 1896.

8464. "Macdonald's Dairy Register." The Richardson Stationery and Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.), Winnipeg, Man., 14th April, 1896.

8465. "L'Agriculture dans les Ecoles." (En 41 Leçons—Livre de l'Elève.) Par Les Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne, Laprairie, Qué., 14 avril 1896.

8466. "My Sweetheart's Name is Laura." Words by Thomas Rowley. Music by Arthur W. Hughes. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 15th April, 1896.

8467. "Massey Magazine." (April, 1896.) The Massey Press, Toronto, Ont., 15th April, 1896.

8468. "Mother's Eventide." Words by Julia Arthur. Music by Joker Lewis. A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, Ont., 15th April, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

42–1

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 6 of 1896.

I. CHANGE IN INTERVAL OF BLASTS, ACTIVE PASS FOG HORN.

From and after the 1st June next, the fog horn machinery at Active Pass light station, on Georgina Point, Mayne Island, Strait of Georgia, in the Province of British Columbia, will be changed so that the horn will thereafter give blasts of 8 seconds' duration, with intervals of 52 seconds between them, that is, one blast per minute.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2689, Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 1178, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 85.

II. BEACON REPLACING BUOY ON SPANISH BANK.

A wooden pile beacon, surmounted by a red ball made of lattice work, and showing 12 feet above high water, has been established at the extreme northern edge of Spanish Bank, at the entrance to Burrard Inlet, British Columbia.

Lat. N. 49° 17' 6"
Long. W. 123° 14' 25"

The following angles also locate the beacon :—

Tangent of Prospect Bluff and Point Atkinson lighthouse, 88° 10'.

Point Atkinson lighthouse and tangent of Point Grey, 126° 10'.

Point Atkinson lighthouse and Fairway buoy, 73° 20'.

The beacon dries at extreme low water.

Half a cable northward of the beacon is a depth of 8 fathoms. The wooden buoy previously moored off the edge of Spanish Bank has been withdrawn.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 922, 1917, 1922 and 2689, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 137.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 31st March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 42–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 7 of 1896.

BRIER ISLAND FOG WHISTLE DISCONTINUED.

The fog whistle building at the north-west point of Brier Island, on the Bay of Fundy Coast of Nova Scotia, was burned down on the 28th instant.

Until further notice, no steam fog alarm can be maintained at this station.

Lat. N. 44° 14' 47"
Long. W. 66° 23' 38"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 1651, 2538, 2656 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 115.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 31st March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 42–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 4 of 1896.

I. BEACONS AT THE MOUTH OF FRASER RIVER CARRIED AWAY.

The most northerly of the three beacons on Sturgeon Bank, off the mouth of the River Fraser, Gulf of Georgia, British Columbia, and the beacon erected last year off Roberts Bank, as indicated in part VIII of Notice to Mariners No. 26 of 1895, are reported carried away. They will be replaced as soon as the weather is sufficiently settled for the work.

II. UNCHARTED DANGERS ON THE WEST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The following dangers, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, are reported by Captain J. T. Walbran, Master of the Dominion Steamer "Quadra," as having been examined and located during that vessel's late cruise in search of the "Cadzow Forest" :—

(1) Two rocks, marked by kelp, in the narrowest part of the fairway to Nasparti Inlet, S. E. of Hat Island. The inner rock is about a cable from the island, and with a heavy swell the sea breaks continually on it. On the outer rock 3 fathoms were found. This spot may be located by the following sextant angles : S. tangent of peninsula S.W. of Hat Island and W. tangent of Hat Island, 73° 20' : W. and E. tangents of Hat Island, 35°.

Lat. N. 50° 8' 12"
Long. W. 127° 40' 32"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 583 and 716, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 332.

(2) Several dangers between Mullins and Turtle Islands, in the Broken Group, Barclay Sound :—

(*a*.) A rock awash, on which the steamer "Maud" struck in February, 1896, about 1½ cables S. W. by W. from the west extreme of Mullins Island.

(*b*.) Shoal water marked by kelp extending east north eastward from Marchant Island, with a sounding of 1½ fathoms at 1¼ cables from the island.

(*c*.) Shoal water marked by kelp extending eastwardly beyond the rock shown on the chart, east of Turtle Island, with a sounding of 1½ fathoms, 1¼ cables E. by S. from this rock.

(*d*.) Where there is a sounding marked 3 fathoms with kelp in the passage to Island Harbour, north of Keith Island, a little cluster of rocks was found, which dries between two and three feet. This is a safe passage into the harbour.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, pages 283 to 285.

(3) From Channel Rock, in Western Channel, Barclay Sound, a reef extends 1¾ cables N. by W. on which the sea breaks at low water. Vessels passing north of Channel rock should give it a berth of 3 cables.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 283.

III. BEACONS ON ROUND AND CASTLE ISLANDS DISAPPEARED.

The beacons on Round and Castle Islands, in the Western channel of Barclay Sound, have disappeared, and will not be replaced.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 584 and 592, and British Columbia Pilot, pages 288 and 289.

IV. BEACON IN BAYNES SOUND MISSING.

The inner beacon marking the crossing over Kelp Bar, Baynes Sound, British Columbia, described in part II of Notice to Mariners No. 45 of 1894, is reported missing.

Lat. N. 49° 38' 56"
Long. W. 124° 53' 30"

It will be replaced, as soon as possible, and notice will be given when it is again in position.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 19th March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 40–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 5 of 1896.

CHANGE IN COLOURS OF HARBOUR LIGHTS AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

On and after the 1st day of May next, the beacon light on the pier on the point of the bar, on the west side of the channel, in St. John Harbour, New Brunswick, will be changed in colour from fixed white to fixed red, and on the same date the light on the end of the Government breakwater at Negro Point, at the western entrance to the same harbour, will be changed in colour from fixed red to fixed white.

In other respects the lights will remain unaltered.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 353, 1551 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights Nos. 39 and 40.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 21st March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested, are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 40-3

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION EXAMINATION

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Civil Service Act, a General Promotion Examination will be held at the several places authorized, commencing on Tuesday, the 12th of May, at 9 a.m., and the said examination shall have reference to the undermentioned vacancies, present and prospective, which may require to be filled during the year.

The halls or rooms in which the examinations are held may always be ascertained by the candidates on application at the post offices of the examination cities.

INSIDE SERVICE.

Chief Clerks	4
First Class Clerks	7

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Post Office Department.

Chief Railway Mail Clerks	1
First Class Railway Mail Clerks	3
Second do do	10
Second Class Clerks	3

Department of Customs.

Surveyors	4
Chief Clerks	2
Clerks	15
Landing Waiters	15
Gaugers	4
Lockers	10
Appraisers	4
Assistant Appraisers	4
Tide Waiters	6

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 10th April, 1894. 41-4

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

A Special sitting of the Exchequer Court of Canada, for the trial of cases, etc., will be holden at the Court House, in the City of Halifax, N.S., commencing on Monday, the 6th day of July, A.D. 1896, at 11 a.m.

On the first day of the sitting the Court will hear any argument of demurrer, special case, motion for judgment, appeal or other motion, application or business which cannot be transacted by a Judge in Chambers; and such sitting will be continued from day to day until the business coming before the Court is disposed of.

And with respect to any matter that it may be proposed to bring or that may come before the Court at such sittings the operation of Rules 248, 253 and 254 respecting the long vacation and proceedings that may not be then taken is hereby suspended and the said rules shall, in respect of any such matter be without force or effect.

Dated at Ottawa, the 2nd day of April, 1896.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
41-2 J.E.C.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of April, 1896, incorporating George Patrick Brophy, civil engineer; Sandford Hall Fleming, civil engineer; John William McRae, forwarder; John Byrne Brophy, civil engineer; Hector McRae, merchant, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—To explore for, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, any lands, mines, mining claims and mining rights, and to work, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them; to construct and maintain buildings and other erections and improvements on any of the said lands or elsewhere for the purposes of the business of the company; to mine, mill, smelt and otherwise treat any minerals, and to convert them into commercial products by any process or power; to buy, sell, or otherwise dispose of minerals and the products thereof; to acquire by lease, license or purchase, and again to dispose of any patents of invention or rights thereunder covering any process that might be used in connection with the operations of the company,—by the name of "The Ontario Graphite Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
41-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1896, incorporating Andrew Frederick Gault, merchant; Robert Walters MacDougall, merchant; Leslie Hamilton Gault, merchant; James Rodger, merchant; Dame Charlotte L. Dorwin, wife of the late Robert Leslie Gault, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, merchant; Andrew Frederick Gault aforesaid and James Rodger aforesaid, all herein acting in their quality of executrix and executors under the will of the late Robert Leslie Gault, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—

To acquire and continue the mercantile and manufacturing business heretofore carried on in the City of Montreal and throughout the Dominion of Canada by the heretofore commercial firm of Gault Brothers and Company now dissolved, for the manufacture, importation and sale of goods, wares and merchandise, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants and traders throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Gault Brothers Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
41-3 Secretary of State.

OTTAWA, 9th April, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has withdrawn the following lands in the District of Alberta from settlement and has set the same apart as School Lands in lieu of certain School Lands to be included in the land subsidy of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, under the provisions of the Act 56 Victoria, chapter 4, viz :—

Sections 17, 18 and 20, in Township 3, Range 28, west of the 4th Meridian, and Section 12, in Township 3, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian.

The Minister of the Interior has also withdrawn the following lands in the District of Alberta, from settlement and has set the same apart as School Lands in lieu of certain School Lands to be sold to the Cochrane Ranche Company, under the provisions of clause 3 of the Act 58–59 Victoria, chapter 34, viz :—

Section 24, in Township 3, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian, and the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-west quarter of Section 30, in Township 3, Range 28, west of the 4th Meridian.

By order,
JOHN R. HALL,
Secretary.

41–4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of April, 1896, incorporating John MacFarlane, of the Town of Westmount, manufacturer ; Smeaton White, publisher ; William John White, advocate ; Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman ; Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

To manufacture and deal in smoke preventers and other devices for abating the smoke nuisance, to acquire such patent and other rights as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes of said business, and to manufacture or grant licenses to manufacture under such patent or other rights or otherwise dispose of the same, by the name of "The Smoke Preventer Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

41–3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st March, 1895 and 1896.

Public Debt.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,312,882 79	7,476,715 86
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,441,313 12	19,684,278 62
Savings Banks	42,929,183 16	45,226,476 69
Trust Funds	8,236,861 02	8,290,439 47
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,642,760 82	1,710,673 93
Total Gross Debt	318,017,526 28	318,844,538 84
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Other Investments	7,365,601 12	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	18,288,053 82	16,738,082 76
Total Assets	69,866,671 55	68,221,604 59
Total Net Debt	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
do 29th February	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
Decrease of Debt	1,118,993 38	1,542,452 53

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of March, 1895.	Total to 31st March 1895.	Month of March, 1896.	Total to 31st March 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue:				
Customs	1,557,607 93	12,892,214 47	1,754,895 59	14,948,337 20
Excise	597,556 61	5,788,542 71	605,658 65	5,920,636 03
Post Office	278,775 67	2,200,011 70	303,000 00	2,266,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	260,176 08	2,614,743 04	247,662 80	2,618,699 16
Miscellaneous	54,037 33	1,057,587 23	52,128 77	1,079,978 21
Total	2,748,153 62	24,553,099 15	2,963,345 81	26,834,507 89
Expenditure	1,509,938 76	23,844,991 40	1,341,668 77	22,719,541 38

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	108,552 70	1,987,820 01	75,202 89	1,878,683 42
Dominion Lands	5,894 79	62,762 70	4,110 53	47,835 88
Railway Subsidies	4,853 15	1,222,613 10	....	674,782 00
Total	119,300 64	3,273,195 81	79,313 42	2,601,301 30

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, for Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 2nd April, 1896.

41-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62
	31st January.	**29th February.**	**31st March.**	**30th April.**	**31st May.**	**30th June.**
Fractionals	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75			
$1 & $2	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50			
$4	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00			
$5, $10 & $20	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37			
$50 & $100	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00			
$500 & $1000	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00			
Total	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62			

Fractional Notes	$223,616 75
Provincial Notes	29,512 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	6,589,438 00
Dominion Fours	344,682 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	5,970,100 00
Toronto "	3,346,400 00
Halifax "	659,500 00
St. John "	1,089,500 00
Winnipeg "	177,000 00
Charlottetown "	146,000 00
Victoria "	216,000 00
Total	$18,791,749 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st March, 1896	$7,049,897 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg.	1,946,666 67
	$8,996,564 00
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $18,791,749.62	4,697,937 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$4,298,626 60
Unguaranteed Debentures	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $18,791,749.62	14,093,812 22
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	$3,156,187 78

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$4,298,626 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures	3,156,187 78
Total excess	$7,454,814 38

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th April, 1896.

42-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of March, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	296,375 09	
Malt	74,329 19	
Malt Liquor		
Tobacco	190,330 40	
Cigars	48,891 65	
Inspection of Petroleum	2,287 64	
Manufactures in Bond	3,530 22	
Seizures	488 24	
Other Receipts	1,428 60	
Total Excise Revenue		617,661 03
Culling Timber		2 99
Hydraulic and other Rents		26 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		1,942 51
Gas Inspection		1,290 00
Electric Light Inspection		294 00
Law Stamps		633 65
Other Revenues		112 50
Grand Total Revenue		621,962 68

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1896.

42-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 29th February, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 5,150 00	2,146 82
Animals	11,328 00	2,418 20
Books, Pamphlets, &c	44,835 00	12,842 32
Brass and manufactures of	26,724 00	7,597 33
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	170,530 00	18,614 94
Flour	7,101 00	1,742 55
Meal, Corn and Oat	6,665 00	1,586 37
Rice	9,476 00	5,965 99
Other Breadstuffs	14,019 00	2,977 01
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	56,288 00	16,886 45
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	3,266 00	985 22
Coal, Bituminous	157,496 00	53,911 24
Copper, manufactures of	4,423 00	990 50
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c	44,516 00	10,868 13
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c	399,163 00	118,913 10
Cottons, Clothing,	39,819 00	13,802 38
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c	15,498 00	2,122 83
" Thread on Spools	20,883 00	5,220 75
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	66,014 00	22,067 40
Drugs and Medicines	88,212 00	21,484 31
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	37,127 00	11,216 37
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	91,662 00	25,884 80
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	77,673 00	23,292 73
All other Fancy Goods	23,313 00	6,909 44
Fish and products of	39,004 00	5,481 91
Fruits and Nuts dried	49,025 00	16,023 16
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	35,916 00	5,266 19
" All other	5,759 00	1,479 30
Furs, Manufactures of	46,292 00	7,303 50
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	32,737 00	9,815 30
" Window Glass	8,369 00	1,672 75
" Plate-Glass	3,609 00	1,223 77
" All other Manufactures of.	8,242 00	1,711 12
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	11,129 00	2,877 89
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	29,592 00	8,876 00
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	137,620 00	41,285 86
" All other	105,262 00	31,578 70
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	43,227 00	4,599 94
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,358 00	3,300 40
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	117,788 00	34,072 87
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$101,390 00	29,190 64
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	46,042 00	15,297 86
" Stoves and Castings	13,930 00	3,629 40
" Tubing	36,577 00	9,448 87
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	151,022 00	40,639 37
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	64,106 00	16,386 60
Lead and manufactures of	9,662 00	1,963 27
Leather, all kinds	54,444 00	9,371 34
" Boots and Shoes	13,821 00	3,456 63
" All other manufactures of Leather	9,961 00	2,630 18
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	7,652 00	1,795 02
Metals and manufactures of	21,353 00	5,996 51
Musical Instruments	21,169 00	5,760 25
Oil, Mineral and Products of	59,762 00	38,263 51
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	16,874 00	3,379 60
" All other	16,147 00	3,216 21
Paints and Colours	30,841 00	3,303 45
Paper, Envelopes, &c	71,828 00	23,518 65
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	2,234 00	781 90
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	36,744 00	12,571 09
" Butter, Cheese	2,135 00	380 97
Seeds and Roots	83,384 00	8,417 97
Silk, manufactures of	296,342 00	89,268 54
Soap, all kinds	21,023 00	5,659 50
Spices, ground and unground	7,740 00	1,352 00
Spirits, all kinds	57,275 00	137,338 95
Wines, Sparkling	8,955 00	2,270 96
" other than Sparkling	15,863 00	10,601 34
Sugar	75,052 00	15,967 60
Molasses & Syrups	30,678 00	3,247 72
Tobacco and Cigars	14,798 00	15,214 03
Vegetables.	5,472 00	1,300 42
Wood, manufactures of	40,825 00	9,035 69
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	105,870 00	31,824 80
" Clothing	56,347 00	19,118 78
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c	263,225 00	83,173 65
" Dress Goods	409,378 00	122,030 50
Knitted Goods	72,315 00	28,392 37
" Shawls	2,715 00	679 50
" Yarns	8,230 00	2,466 95
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	54,188 00	19,174 75
All other Dutiable Goods	819,929 00	212,104 07
Total Dutiable Goods	5,344,408 00	1,616,637 25
" Free	2,366,050 00	
Coin and Bullion	26,845 00	
Grand Total	7,737,303 00	1,616,637 25

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 29th February, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 18,078
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	9,629
Asphaltum or Asphalt	131
Broom Corn	7,831
Coal, Anthracite	225,839
Coffee	36,025
Cotton Waste	20,223
" Raw	347,021
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	110,386
Fish and products of	42,723
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	55,371
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c	5,935
Fur, skins not dressed	84,092
Grease for soap making, &c	34,395
Hides and skins	220,177
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	117,708
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	28,859
Metals, Brass and Copper	42,900
" Steel Rails for Railways	....
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	37,474
" Tin and Zinc	83,016
" Other	6,970
Oils, Vegetable	5,670
Salt	10,569
Settlers' Effects	75,087
Silk, raw	15,938
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	38,910
Tea	118,369
Tobacco Leaf	111,330
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c	44,205
Wool	50,462
All other Free Goods	360,727
Total	2,366,050
Coin and Bullion	26,845
Total Free Goods	2,392,895

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of February, 1896.

——	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	760,298	14,182	774,480
do Fisheries	393,703	9,229	402,932
do Forest	613,944	184	614,128
Animals and their produce	1,569,785	80,436	1,650,221
Agricultural Products	693,533	334,168	1,027,701
Manufactures	599,959	42,260	642,219
Miscellaneous Articles	11,544	7,855	19,399
Totals	4,642,766	488,314	5,131,080
Bullion	23,380	....	23,380
Coin	....	1,418,863	1,418,863
Grand Total	4,666,146	1,907,177	6,573,323

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th March, 1896.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of March, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 29th February, 1896	28,136,199 15	WITHDRAWALS during month	700,251 51
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	692,565 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	7,049 74	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st March, 1896	28,135,562 38
	28,835,813 89		28,835,813 89

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th April, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st March, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 29th February, 1896.	Deposits for March, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, March, 1896.	Balance, 31st March, 1896.
	$.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	568,775 21	15,454 69	584,229 90	13,798 16	570,431 74
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	746,901 23	18,365 00	765,266 23	14,798 88	750,467 35
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	841,947 67	25,073 00	867,020 67	21,764 60	845,256 07
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	35,012 08	792 00	35,804 08	909 18	34,894 90
Amherst	276,148 62	2,553 00	278,701 62	3,583 19	275,118 43
Annapolis	235,790 05	2,157 00	237,947 05	649 73	237,297 32
Arichat	196,135 21	931 00	197,066 21	1,316 59	195,749 62
Barrington	173,873 17	1,105 00	174,978 17	777 01	174,201 16
Bridgewater	132,311 83	2,467 00	134,778 83	631 24	134,147 59
Guysboro'	109,510 74	1,505 00	111,015 74	681 15	110,334 59
Halifax	2,602,786 38	36,383 00	2,639,169 38	27,760 71	2,611,408 67
Kentville	305,667 96	7,492 00	313,159 96	3,746 68	309,413 28
Liverpool	254,398 02	3,881 00	258,279 02	3,566 14	254,712 88
Lunenburg	288,135 02	5,250 00	293,385 02	5,300 29	288,084 73
Maitland	62,107 48	3,033 00	65,140 48	1,694 69	63,445 79
New Glasgow	378,580 11	2,642 00	381,222 11	2,537 05	378,685 06
Parrsboro'	118,352 03	1,626 00	119,978 03	975 00	119,003 03
Pictou	294,700 16	2,452 00	297,152 16	1,884 42	295,267 74
Port Hood	118,495 64	856 00	119,351 64	383 83	118,967 81
Shelburne	118,841 60	1,382 00	120,223 60	812 86	119,410 74
Sherbrooke	68,309 74	450 00	68,759 74	380 35	68,379 39
Wallace	70,418 84	1,357 00	71,775 84	460 82	71,315 02
Weymouth	102,890 15	393 00	103,283 15	1,035 26	102,247 89
Yarmouth	628,062 53	7,839 00	635,901 53	6,860 25	629,041 28
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	273,288 42	1,493 00	274,781 42	1,763 14	273,018 28
Dalhousie	383,713 33	4,162 00	387,875 33	5,782 56	382,092 77
Fredericton	659,486 03	8,561 00	668,047 03	10,086 09	657,960 94
Newcastle	232,151 82	1,487 00	233,638 82	554 32	233,084 50
St. Andrews	288,579 60	1,776 00	290,355 60	2,294 13	288,061 47
St. John	4,103,841 08	38,277 00	4,142,118 08	49,187 10	4,092,930 98
Woodstock	496,630 47	8,555 00	505,185 47	6,124 58	499,060 89
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,811,502 39	17,532 00	1,829,034 39	18,550 75	1,810,483 64
Summerside	318,595 55	2,401 00	320,996 55	3,772 48	317,224 07
Total	17,295,940 16	229,682 69	17,525,622 85	214,423 23	17,311,199 62

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank..........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,442,115 32	180,000 00	23,013 71	9,738,470 89
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,936,336 53	83,000 00	226,788 94	5,247,125 47
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,378,451 85	263,000 00	249,802 65	14,985,596 36

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,438,396 00	....	1,537,122,81	3,420,031 14	1,113,209 97	180,000 00	....	* 697,260 27	10,886,020,19
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.............	....	2,384,306 10	82,500 00	289,470 09	1,695,203 35	925,814 71	83,000 00	65,204 00	106,876 14	5,632,374 39
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,822,702 10	82,500 00	1,826,592 90	5,115,234 49	2,039,024 68	263,000 00	65,204 00	804,136 41	16,518,394 58

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 10th April, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B).	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds: and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $112,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st APRIL, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Blackstone		Inverness N.S.	D. R. McDonald.
Central Park		New Westminster B.C.	W. M. Smith.
Claverhouse	Ainslie	Inverness N.S.	Miss Katie McInnis.
Comneau	Saumarez	Gloucester N.B.	J. D. Commeau.
Desaulniers	Badgerow	Nipissing O.	Chas. Joanis.
Fosbery	Sec. 12, Tp. 22, R. 16, W. of 1st M.	Marquette M.	R. C. Hamilton.
Horse Hills	Sec. 16, Tp. 54, R. 23, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Joseph Wilson.
Kissina	Sec. 14, Tp. 12, R. 1, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	James Dodd.
L'Amoureux	River Lot 18, Tp. 54, R. 22, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Ernest Bérubé.
Livingstone	Sec. 36, Tp. 8, R. 2, W. of 5th M.	Alta.	Mrs. Mary G. Wilson.
Maple Ridge	Arisaig	Antigonishe N.S.	Roderick McIsaac.
Maryfield	Sec. 4, Tp. 11, R. 30, W. of 1st M.	Assa. East.	Wm. I. Parlett.
Millet	Sec. 32, Tp. 47, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Benj. Slaughter.
Nictaux South	Annapolis	Annapolis N.S.	Francis H. Smith.
Plourd	St. Jacques	Victoria N.B.	Mrs. Pelagie Mornault.
Port Law	Artemesia	Grey, S.R. O.	George Thompson.
Ralph	Unsurveyed	Pontiac Q.	Wm. T. Mason.
Red Lodge	Sec. 19, Tp. 34, R. 2, W. of 5th M.	Alta.	Thos. O. Critchley.
Robillard (reopened)	Gloucester	Russell O.	Joseph G. Emond.
(*a*) St. Barthélémi Station	St. Barthélémi	Berthier Q.	Camille Hénault.
Sinnott's Road	Lot 39	King's P.E.I.	Lawrence J. Byrne.
Trout Stream	Tracadie	Gloucester N.B.	Pierre Robicheau.
White's Corner	Cornwallis	King's N.S.	David White.

a 1st March.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Coalfields	Assa. East	to Roche Percée.
Emerald Hill	County of Selkirk, M.	to Medora Station.
Grierson	Alta.	to Rosebud.
Sutherland's Corners	County of Middlesex, W.R., O.	to Cario.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Blue Springs	District of Yale, B.C., 1st February.
Carrigan	County of Antigonishe, N.S.
Lavant	do Lanark, N.R., O., 14th March.
Liverpool Market	do Ontario, W.R., O.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors ; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Oil Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 36–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present Session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of its works.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.

Dated 4th March, 1896. 36–9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said company by extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

MACDONNELL & FARRELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Kingston, 4th March, 1896. 36–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, with power to (*a.*) Carry on the business of exploring for, mining, or otherwise acquiring iron, nickel, copper, and other metals, materials, minerals and ores ; (*b.*) To crush, smelt, reduce and manufacture such metals, minerals and ores ; (*c.*) To carry on the business generally of smelting metals, minerals and ores, and to manufacture the same, and of manufacturing therefrom as well as in combination with other metals, minerals and ores, substances and materials, all articles of merchandise that may be manufactured therefrom, including iron, steel and nickel of all kinds and descriptions and all forms ; (*d.*) To carry on the business of rolling mills, and the manufacture of iron and steel rails and all kinds and classes of muck bar and refined rolled bar-iron, Bessemer and other kinds and descriptions of steel ; (*e.*) To manufacture charcoal, coke and other fuel requisites for the said business ; (*f.*) To acquire, by purchase or otherwise, such real and personal property,

easements, premises, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges or other rights necessary or convenient for the business or operations of the company; (*g.*) To erect and establish works, mills, factories, warehouses and other buildings, and to operate the same; (*h.*) To construct tramways and to operate the same by steam, electricity or other motive power; (*i.*) To build, acquire, charter or lease steam and other vessels, boats, piers and wharves, telegraph and telephone lines, aqueducts, dams, water power, roads, and other works in connection with the works of the company, or which may be deemed necessary or convenient for the business of the company, and, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the company at a general meeting to be duly called for considering the subject, to aid, by way of bonus or otherwise, the construction or maintenance of any of the same or any railways that may serve or promote the company or its interests; (*j.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire such articles of merchandise as may be deemed necessary for the business of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same and any property not further required for the business of the company; (*k.*) To issue paid-up shares of the capital stock of the company for real or personal property, claims, mining locations, limits, privileges, or other rights which may be deemed suitable or necessary for the purposes of the company; (*l.*) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and take over as a going concern or otherwise in whole or in part the business, franchises, shares, or other securities, rights, powers or privileges and assets or any of them of the Hamilton Iron and Steel Company, and to pay therefor either wholly or partly in cash, or wholly or partly in paid-up or partly paid-up capital stock of the company whether subscribed for or not, or wholly or partly in debentures of the company as may be agreed upon. The capital stock to be one million dollars in ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The applicants are John H. Tilden, John Milne, A. T. Wood, William Southam, R. R. Morgan, A. E. Jarvis, George Hope, Cyrus E. Birge, A. Turner, D. Newton and A. B. Osborne, all of Hamilton, Ontario, the first eight are to be the provisional directors of the company.

STAUNTON & O'HEIR,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Hamilton, the 15th February, 1896. 34-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Anglo-Canadian Mining Exchange" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a.*) To carry on business as general agents and dealers in mines, mining locations and mining lands in the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To buy or take on lease, and then to sell, exchange, grant leases or deal in any way whatsoever with any mines, mining lands and mining properties, or to obtain options thereon for the same purposes. But no purchase of any mining property shall be made without a two-thirds vote of the whole board of directors;

(*c.*) To examine, inspect and investigate all such properties for the better placing of the same upon the market;

(*d.*) To develop mining properties which, on examination, give sufficient evidence of value to such an extent as the directors shall consider necessary to make the same marketable;

(*e.*) To purchase or obtain options on timber or other lands which by reason of their proximity to mining properties handled by the company may be deemed desirable;

(*f.*) To prospect for mining locations and acquire from the various Provincial Governments mining and other rights in same;

(*g.*) To act as promoters or agents in the formation of joint stock companies or syndicates for the sale and disposal of mining properties;

(*h.*) To act as agents for the sale or purchase of mining stocks or shares;

(*i.*) To act as a bureau of information on all subjects connected with mining in Canada;

(*j.*) To do all such things as may be necessary for the attainment of the above objects and the business incidental thereto;

(*k.*) To have the right to take paid-up unassessable stock in any joint stock company to whom this company shall have sold mines or mining properties in payment or part payment of the purchase money;

(*l.*) To have the right to issue paid-up and unassessable stock of the company in payment for mines and mining locations or mining rights and interests.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000, of a par value of $10 each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Juchereau Kingsmill, president of the Mining Institute of Ontario, Ewen Mackenzie, Esquire, Henry O'Brien, barrister, James Gunn, Esquire, George Plunkett Magann, merchant, Alexander Fraser, merchant, George Gurd, accountant, and Jacob Dolmage, miner, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; and John Geale Dickson, of Shirley, Southampton, England, Esquire; of whom the said John Juchereau Kingsmill, Ewen Mackenzie, Henry O'Brien, George Plunkett Magann and George Gurd, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBINSON, O'BRIEN & GIBSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Toronto, this 14th day of April, 1896. 42-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Standard Gas Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a.*) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas, and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns, villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person;

(*c.*) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power, and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns, and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carbureted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes; and to operate and deal in the same;

(*d.*) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters, and more particularly to acquire, use and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44,943, known as The Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process;

(*e.*) To purchase, acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), at ten dollars ($10) each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, and Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross, and William P. O'Brien, are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, all of whom are residents in Canada and subjects of Her Majesty.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 14th January, 1896. 29–6 42–2

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The MacGregor-Gourlay Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To carry on in all its branches the manufacture and sale of woodworking machinery, ironworking and other machinery, castings, looms and pins; (*b.*) And for the said purpose to acquire or dispose of the necessary real and personal property.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario.

4. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the said Town of Galt.

5. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

6. That the number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

7. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert MacGregor, of the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, manufacturer; Alexander Graham Gourlay, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer; Robert Boyd MacGregor, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer; Robert Morton Hamilton, also of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer; and James Ferguson MacGregor, of the same place, accountant.

8. That the said Robert MacGregor, Alexander Graham Gourlay, Robert Boyd MacGregor, Robert Morton Hamilton and James Ferguson MacGregor, are to be the first directors for the said company.

TURNBULL & BARRIE,
Solicitors for applicants.
Galt, Ont., 18th April, 1896. 42–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Callender Telephone Exchange Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is, for the purchasing, operating, leasing and selling of the Callender Automatic Telephone Exchange Patents; to manufacture, operate, sell, let, hire, purchase or lease every description of electrical apparatus, telephone exchanges, instruments and appurtenances, material, plant and patents; to build, establish, construct, purchase, lease or acquire, maintain and operate a line or lines from, to, or through any place or places in the Dominion of Canada, for communicating by telephone or telegraph by means of electricity; to fix, regulate and collect charges for services of their lines; to acquire, use, sell or lease any patented inventions or improvements of instruments, machines, apparatus or material designed to utilize or transmit electrical or magnetic forces; to assist or become a shareholder in any subsidiary or allied company or corporation, constituted for carrying out locally in any province or municipality in the Dominion, any similar objects and purposes; to lease or amalgamate their lines and interests to, or with, and to lease other similar lines from any other company or corporation; to acquire, hold and sell any estate, real and personal, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of the company.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—Romaine Callender, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, electrician; Edward Hart, of the same place, dentist; Edward Lyman Goold, of the same place, manufacturer; William James Knowles, of the same place, manufacturer; and John Enoch Thompson, of the City of Toronto, gentleman.

7. That the said Romaine Callender, Edward Hart, Edward Lyman Goold, William James Knowles and John Enoch Thompson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BREWSTER, MUIRHEAD & HEYD,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Brantford, this 25th day of March, 1896.
40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Midway Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows:—(*a.*) To acquire lands by purchase, lease or otherwise in the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, and elsewhere in Canada, from the Dominion or any Provincial Government, or any corporation or individual; to sell, rent, mortgage, exchange or otherwise dispose of said lands; to survey, colonize, settle, improve and build upon said lands; to lay out, operate, lease and maintain, in and upon said lands, roads, streets, gas and water works, electric light and power works, street railway propelled by any motive force, and to establish parks and squares; to assist settlers on and purchasers of said lands with power to secure any advances with interest in such manner as may be agreed; to establish, erect, maintain, conduct and operate any kind of warehouse, factory, smelter mill or other building or business in and upon said lands, and the same to sell, lease, exchange and mortgage; to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise develop, maintain and operate any mines and mining rights in Canada; to acquire any patent rights, to erect machinery, plant, tramways and other matters and things necessary for the same; to grind, treat, operate on, manufacture, smelt and render merchantable or fit for use any ores, minerals or other substances; to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation or individual respecting any of the foregoing matters, and generally to do all such other things as are or may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the foregoing purposes or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The names in full, address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert C. Adams, gentleman, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, stock broker, Alexander Paterson, stock broker, Peter Lyall, contractor, Charles Cushing, notary public, William Strachan, manufacturer, James P. Cleghorn, merchant, S. C. Stevenson, gentleman, James W. Withell, gentleman, John Withell, gentleman, George Dawson, agent, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; and John C. Haynes, merchant, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. The following are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company:—Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell and Robert C. Adams.

RYAN & JACOBS,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 8th April, 1896. 41-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Quickcure Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought, is to manufacture, acquire, purchase and sell the new compound or remedy called "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," and other remedies, as well as tooth washes and tooth powders, in Canada, with power to lease and acquire real estate for the purposes of said business.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Quebec.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—The Honourable John Sharples, merchant, Edson Fitch, merchant, John Theodore Ross, merchant, Harold Kennedy, merchant, Harrison D. Ross, dentist, Henry Ievers, dentist, and Arthur Furneaux Hunt, merchant, all of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec; all of whom are to be the provisional or first directors of the said company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.

Quebec, 25th March, 1896. 40-7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "Davidson & Hay" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the purchasing of or otherwise acquiring the good-will, business and assets of the wholesale grocery firm of Davidson & Hay, Toronto, Ontario, or such part of such assets as the company may desire to purchase, and the carrying on in all its branches of a general grocery business, the business of warehousemen and dealing in wines and liquors.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Irvine Davidson, of the City of Toronto, merchant; John Dunlop Hay, of the same place, merchant; Mary Davidson, of the same place, wife of the said John Irvine Davidson; Elizabeth Strathearn Hay, of the same place, wife of the said John Dunlop Hay; William Hendrie, of the City of Hamilton, contractor; and William Logan, of the City of Toronto aforesaid, accountant; of whom the said John Irvine Davidson, John Dunlop Hay, William Hendrie and William Logan are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.

Toronto, 31st March, 1896. 40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said

lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant; Francis Lawrence Patton, of the same place, bank manager, Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province of Manitoba, manager; Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province of Manitoba, merchant; and John Coventry, of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, physician; and the said William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton and Hugh Armstrong are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Troy Laundry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of laundrymen; to manufacture and sell shirts, collars and other articles of wearing apparel, and to furnish customers, throughout Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred (200), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James Henry McKeown, merchant, Stewart James Carter, merchant, John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, merchant, and William Laurie Chipchase, merchant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom the said James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter and John Bothwell Tresidder, are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 1st day of April, A.D. 1896. 40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—

(*a.*) To manufacture, purchase, sell and lease refrigerators for preserving, by means of a system of refrigeration, perishable and other products;

(*b.*) To purchase, acquire, hold, use, work and sell Canadian, American and foreign patents whether now issued or to be issued hereafter respecting the manufacture of refrigerators and respecting any machinery and appliances for use in the manufacture or operation of such refrigerators, and to sell the right to manufacture such refrigerators and machinery to others either outright or under a royalty;

(*c.*) To manufacture, buy, hold, lease and deal in all machines, machinery, implements and appliances necessary for carrying on the said business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Carl William Vollman, engineer, James A. Wright, engineer, James Cooper, merchant, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen' clerk, and Frank Hartwell Hopkins, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. Of whom Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, and James Cooper shall be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for petitioners.

Montreal, 24th March, 1896. 39-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company will be "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, to acquire certain patents of invention issued by the Dominion of Canada, covering machinery used in the manufacturing of cigars, and particularly to acquire patents of invention for what is known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine"; to carry on the manufacture of cigars by means of the said machine under said patents of invention, or such other machines as may be hereafter patented or acquired, and generally to deal in machinery for the manufacture of cigars, and to manufacture and carry on the business of manufacturing cigars, and to enter into agreements of lease or hire with other parties, persons and corporations, for the leasing of the said patented machine, known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine".

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock is two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand two hundred and fifty, of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—The Honourable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, of the City of Quebec, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec ; The Honourable Pierre Garneau, of the City and District of Quebec, member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec ; Peter Alexander Peterson, of the City and District of Montreal, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ; Henry Hogan, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant ; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City and District of Montreal, Queen's Counsel, and Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, of the City of Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, gentleman, the majority of whom are British subjects, and all of whom will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 19th March, 1896. 38-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to encourage arts such as paintings, drawings, and other objects of arts produced by the work of its members or published by the society or under its direction by drawings or distributions of lots and prizes.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; and the chief seat of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal.

4. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be fifty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars.

6. That the names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—James Isaac Bogue, accountant, Hugh Dolan, merchant, Ernest Felley, merchant, Henry Bogue, real estate agent, and Nestor Henri Thibault, lumber merchant, all of the City of Montreal aforesaid ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 11th March, 1896. 37-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Roche Percée Coal Company" (Limited)."

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, iron masters, manufacturers of brick, pipes and tiles, and of miners and engineers in all their respective branches in the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) To search for, mine, work, raise, sell and deal in coal, coke, iron and other metals, and to manufacture brick, pipes, tiles and terra cotta goods of all kinds, and all other articles manufactured from clay ;

(*c.*) To construct and maintain tramways, roads, warehouses and other buildings and works necessary or requisite for the purposes or interests of the company ;

(*d.*) To buy and sell coal, brick, tiles, pipes and general merchandise ;

(*e.*) To purchase or lease any lands or tenements usual or necessary for the purposes of the company, and at discretion to sell, improve, mine and develop, lease or mortgage, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the company, and to take mortgages or charges on real or personal property in connection with the business of the company ;

(*f.*) To provide facilities for receiving, loading, unloading and storing of coal, clay, brick, pipes, tiles and the products of either coal or clay ;

(*g.*) To purchase or dispose of stock or debentures from or to any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*h.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration and on such terms as the company may think fit ;

(*i.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, Esquire, Charles Henry Cordingley, accountant, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solicitor, Clifford Bannister Deacon, accountant, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba ; and Robert Rogers, of the Village of Clearwater, in the said Province of Manitoba, merchant ; of whom the said Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour and Clifford Bannister Deacon, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 17th day of March, A.D. 1896. 38-7

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, in the Dominion Lands Office, at Lethbridge, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert 24 cubic feet of water per second from the Lee's Creek, on the south-east quarter of Section 5, Township 3, Range 25 west of the 4th Meridian, for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps, plans and specifications filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands :—Parts of Sections 5, 4, 9, 10, 3, 2 and 11, in the said Township and Range.

CHARLES ORA CARD.
JOSIAH AUSTIN HAMMER.

Dated at Cardston, 23rd December, 1895. 42-1

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, in the Dominion Lands Office, at Lethbridge, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert 25 cubic feet of water per second from the Lee's Creek, on the south-west quarter of Section 9, Township 3, Range 25 west of the 4th Meridian, for power and irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps, plans and specifications filed, to enable the water so diverted, to be used for power to run grist mill in Town of Cardston, and for irrigating the following lands:—Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block 16; lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 in block 21; lots 2, 3, and 4 in block 20; lots 1 and 4 in block 35; and lots 1 and 2 in block 36, all in the Town of Cardston.

CHARLES ORA CARD.
JOSIAH AUSTIN HAMMER.

Dated at Cardston, 23rd December, 1895. 42-1

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent (3½) for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
General manager.

42-5

NOTICE.—On the 14th day of April, 1896, I deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, a plan showing the piling proposed to be constructed over the water pipes of the City of Toronto, in the Harbour of the City of Toronto, together with a description of the proposed site of such piling, and upon the 15th day of April, 1896, I deposited a duplicate of such plan and description in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the Eastern Division of the said City of Toronto, and after the expiration of one month from this date I will apply on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for the approval of such plan, and authority to construct the work shown upon the same.

THOMAS CASWELL,
City solicitor, Toronto.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1896. 42-1

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent, for the current half-year (making a total distribution for the year of ten per cent) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house in this City, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. The chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1896. 42-5

THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company at Niagara Falls, in the Province of Ontario, on the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an agreement between the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the one part, and the directors of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, and of the Niagara Falls International Bridge Company, of the other part, having for its object the construction of a new bridge in lieu of the present bridge, in pursuance of the Act of Canada, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 98, and the substitution of the upper floor of the new bridge for the upper floor of the present bridge under lease to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and for the purpose of either ratifying or disallowing such agreement.

And also, in the event of the said agreement being ratified, for the following purposes, namely,—

(1.) To empower the directors of the company to issue bonds, debentures, or other securities to an amount not exceeding $200,000, in pursuance of the powers conferred by said Act, and in the manner, and subject to the restrictions therein provided.

(2.) To empower the said directors to issue and sell or pledge all or any of the said bonds, debentures or other securities at the best price and upon the best terms and conditions, which at the time they are able to obtain, for the purpose of raising money for removing the present bridge, and erecting a new bridge in lieu thereof, according to the provisions of the said agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

(3.) To empower the said directors to secure such bonds, debentures or other securities by a mortgage deed charging them upon the whole of the property assets, rents and revenues, of the company present, or future, or both, as are described in the said deed (subject as in said Act mentioned) and by such deed to grant to the holders of such bonds, debentures or other securities, or the trustees named in such deed, all and every powers, rights and remedies usually contained in such mortgage deed.

By order,

THOS. R. MERRITT,
President.

Niagara Falls, Ont., 7th April, A.D. 1896. 41-4

Canada.
Province of Quebec,
District of Montréal.

WE, the undersigned William Edson Short and Charles Wesley Casselman, both of the City of Montreal, retailers in boots and shoes, and there carrying on business as such in limited copartnership under the name and style of "W. E. Short," the said Short as general partner, and the said Casselman as special partner, do hereby declare that we have this day dissolved the said co-partnership to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

In testimony whereof we have signed at Montreal, this first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

W. E. SHORT,
C. W. CASSELMAN.

Signed in my presence,
C. E. LECLERC, N.P. 41-3

THE DOMINION BANK.

DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the banking-house, in this City, on and after Friday, the first day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, in this City, on Wednesday, the 27th of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 24th March, 1896. 40-4

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North West Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, in the Dominion Land Office, at Calgary, Alberta, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from High River, on the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 1, Tp. 19, Rge. 29 W. of the 4th Mer., for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps, plans and specifications filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Part S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 12, Tp. 19, Rge. 29, and parts of Sec. 7, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Tp. 19, Rge. 28 W. of the 4th Mer.

R. A. WALLACE.

Dated at Calgary, 3rd March, 1896. 40–5

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company at Walkerville, Ontario, on Tuesday the 5th day of May, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Walkerville, Ont., this 1st day of April, 1896.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary.

40–5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

NOTICE.—On and after Friday, the first of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two per cent upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 20th May next, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the bank five full days before that of the meeting, *i.e.*, before three o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th May next (Thursday, the 14th May, being a legal holiday).

By order of the Board of Directors,

G. CRÉBASSA,
General Manager.

Quebec, 24th March, 1896. 39–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

Ottawa, 31 janvier 1895.

James Sherrill, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, écuyer : Officier préposé au débarquement dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

2 mars 1895.

John Burns, de la cité de Hamilton, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Commis dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

Alfred McCandlish, de la cité de Hamilton, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Commis dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

28 mai 1895.

Solon W. McMichael, de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer, inspecteur des finances dans les douanes de Sa Majesté : Inspecteur-en-chef des ports dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

Patrick F. Boyle, de la cité de London, dans la province d'Ontario, gentilhomme : Officier préposé aux arrivages dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

25 mars 1896.

George William Pearson, de la ville d'Owen Sound, dans la province d'Ontario, officier dans le service protecteur des pêcheries du Canada : Officier des pêcheries en vertu de "l'Acte des Pêcheries" et des actes qui le modifient, et l'acte intitulé "Acte concernant la pêche par des navires étrangers."

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1208]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 31e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 1 du Tarif d'honoraires pour mesurer le bois, établi par l'arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 49 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent cancellé, et remplacé par le suivant :—

Article 1—Pour mesurer le bois.

	Par tonneau, centins.
Pin blanc, tilleul ou noyer tendre	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Pin rouge	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Bois dur	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Bois flacheux, mesuré au cordeau	$9\frac{3}{8}$
Pruche	$4\frac{3}{8}$

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

42-4

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[881]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 10e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. John H. Ferguson, maître de havre pour le port de Métis, province de Québec, *vice* Peter Leggatt, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

39–4

[1047]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 25e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba, de concert avec l'Assemblée législative de cette province a, le 28e jour de mars 1895, passé un acte qui a été transmis, chapitre IV, et intitulé : "Acte concernant les corporations constituées en dehors du Manitoba."

Et attendu que le dit acte a été soumis au Gouverneur général en conseil, accompagné d'un rapport du ministre de la Justice, recommandant que le dit acte soit désavoué,—

A ces causes, il a plu, ce jour, à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de déclarer son désaveu du dit acte, et le dit acte est désavoué en conséquence.

Ce dont le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba et toutes autres personnes que les présentes peuvent concerner, devront prendre connaissance et agir en conséquence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

Je, Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen, Gouverneur général du Canada, certifie par le présent que l'acte passé par la législature du Manitoba, le 28e jour de mars 1895, chapitre IV, et intitulé : "Acte concernant les corporations constituées en dehors du Manitoba," a été reçu par moi le 6e jour d'avril 1895.

Donné sous mes seing et sceau, ce 25e jour de mars 1896.

41–4 (Signé) ABERDEEN.

[1057]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 25e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 84 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les havres, quais et brise-lames de l'Etat," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Joseph E. Cullen, Gardien du quai de l'Etat à Carleton, dans la province de Québec, comté de Bonaventure, en remplacement de M. Joseph Cauchon, démissionnaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1131]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 30e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l' "Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Joseph E. Cullen, de Carleton, dans le comté de Bonaventure, province de Québec, Maître de Havre pour le port de Carleton, en remplacement de M. Joseph Cauchon, démissionnaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

EXAMEN DE PROMOTION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

EN conformité des dispositions de l'Acte du Service Civil, un Examen Général de Promotion aura lieu aux divers endroits autorisés, commençant mardi, le 12e jour de mai prochain, à 9 a.m., et le dit examen se rapportera aux vacances ci-dessous mentionnées, actuelles et à venir, qu'il sera probablement nécessaire de remplir dans le cours de l'année.

Les candidats pourront toujours s'assurer du local où les examens seront tenus, en s'adressant au bureau de poste de l'endroit :

DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE INTÉRIEURE.

Premiers commis	4
Commis de première classe	7

DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE EXTÉRIEURE.

Département des postes.

Courriers en chef sur chemins de fer	1
Courriers sur chemins de fer, 1re classe	3
Courriers sur chemins de fer, 2e classe	10
Commis de deuxième classe	3

Département des douanes.

Contrôleurs	4
Premiers commis	2
Commis	15
Préposés au débarquement	15
Jaugeurs	4
Garde-clefs	10
Estimateurs	4
Aides-estimateurs	4
Préposés aux arrivages	6

CHARLES TUPPER,
41–4 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 1er jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation John Macfarlane, de la ville de Westmount, manufacturier ; Smeaton White, éditeur, William John White, avocat, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, et Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des appareils fumivores et autres inventions pour combattre l'incommodité de la fumée, acquérir des brevets d'invention et autres droits, qui seront jugés nécessaires à la dite industrie, et manufacturer et accorder des licences pour manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets, ou autrement en disposer, sous le nom de "The Smoke Preventer Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
41– Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation Andrew Frederick Gault, marchand ; Robert Walters Macdougall, marchand ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, marchand ; James Rodger, marchand ; Charlotte L. Dorwin, veuve de feu Robert Leslie Gault, en son vivant de la cité de Montréal, marchand ; Andrew Frederick Gault susdit, et James Rodger susdit, tous en leur qualité d'exécutrice et d'exécuteurs testamentaire à la succession de feu Robert Leslie Gault, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—

Acquérir et continuer les affaires mercantiles et manufacturières ci-devant faites en la cité de Montréal et par tout le Canada par la maison de commerce Gault Frères et Cie., aujourd'hui dissoute, pour la manufacture, l'importation et la vente d'articles, effets et marchandises, et généralement faire les opérations de manufacturiers, marchands et négociants par tout le Canada, sous le nom de "Cie Gault Frères" (à responsabilité limitée), avec un capital-actions total de sept cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en sept mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 1er jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation George Patrick Brophy, ingénieur civil, Sandford Hall Fleming, ingénieur civil, John William McRae, expéditeur, John Byrne Brophy, ingénieur civil, Hector McRae, marchand, tous de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :— Chercher, acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement, des terrains, mines, concessions minières et droits miniers, et les exploiter, vendre, affermer ou autrement en disposer ou aucun d'eux ; construire et entretenir des bâtiments et autres constructions et améliorations sur aucun des dits terrains ou ailleurs pour les fins de l'industrie de la compagnie ; extraire, travailler, fondre et autrement traiter tous minéraux, et les convertir en produits commerciaux par tout procédé ou pouvoir ; acheter, vendre ou autrement disposer des minéraux et leurs produits ; acquérir par bail, licence ou achat, et aussi disposer de tous brevets d'invention ou droits couvrant tout procédé qui pourrait servir en rapport avec les opérations de la compagnie, sous le nom de "The Ontario Graphite Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent mille piastres, divisé en deux mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mars 1896.

Dt. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic.*, *chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) Av.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 29 février 1896	28,136,199 15	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	700,251 51
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois.........................	692,565 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	7,049 74	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mars 1896	28,135,562 38
	28,835,813 89		28,835,813 89

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 16 avril 1896.

42-tf

ÉTAT

De la dette publique et du revenu et des dépenses de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 mars 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,312,882 79	7,476,715 86
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,441,313 12	19,684,278 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,929,183 16	45,226,476 69
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,236,861 02	8,290,439 47
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,642,760 82	1,710,673 93
Total de la dette brute	318,017,526 28	318,844,538 84
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Autres placements	7,365,601 12	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	18,288,053 82	16,738,082 76
Total de l'actif	69,866,671 55	68,221,604 59
Total de la dette nette	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
" au 29 février	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
Diminution de la dette	1,118,993 38	1,542,452 53

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de mars 1895.	Total au 31 de mars 1895.	Mois de mars 1896.	Total au 31 de mars 1896.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,557,607 93	12,892,214 47	1,754,895 59	14,948,337 20
Excise	597,556 61	5,788,542 71	605,658 65	5,920,636 03
Département des Postes	278,775 67	2,200,011 70	303,000 00	2,266,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	260,176 08	2,614,743 04	247,662 80	2,618,699 16
Divers	54,037 33	1,057,587 23	52,128 77	1,079,978 21
Total	2,748,153 62	24,553,099 15	2,963,345 81	26,834,507 89
DÉPENSES	1,509,938 76	23,844,991 40	1,341,668 77	22,719,541 38

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	108,552 70	1,987,820 01	75,202 89	1,878,683 42
Terres fédérales	5,894 79	62,762 70	4,110 53	47,835 88
Subventions aux chemins de fer	4,853 15	1,222,613 10	....	674,782 00
Total	119,300 64	3,273,195 81	79,313 42	2,601,301 30

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 2 avril 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Alliance "	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314,	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite " British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Caledonian "	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072).	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Confédération "	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite " Covenant " d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Dominion "	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite " Dominion "	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " Employers' Liability " (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $94,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Great West "	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite " Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite " Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Lancashire "	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Liverpool et London et Globe "	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite " London "	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " London et Lancashire "	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " London "	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des " Manufacturiers "	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite " Mercantile "	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite " Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,162 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " North American "	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto.	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " North British and Mercantile "	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales· $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick· $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $5[illegible],000 garanties municipales.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

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RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Ordre spécial de la Chambre des Communes.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Substance des règles et formes de procéder du Sénat concernant les bills de divorce.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les serments extra-judiciaires."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Standard Gas Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des outillages à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b.*) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz, et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour les entretenir et utiliser dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs au Canada ; et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c.*) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour augmenter la puissance éclairante et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz d'eau carburé pour usage dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la fabrication, l'éclairage et autres fins ; et les utiliser et en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir, vendre et disposer de tous droits d'invention relatifs aux dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada No. 44,943, sous la désignation de "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process" ;

(*e.*) Acheter, acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour le chauffage, l'éclairage, la cuisine, la fabrication ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et se rattachant à ces choses.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), de la valeur de dix piastres ($10) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, et Patrick Francis Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et les dits Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross et William P. O'Brien, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et sujets de Sa Majesté.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 14 janvier 1896. 29-6 42-2

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois a compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Midway Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :— (*a*.) Acquérir des terrains par achat, bail ou autrement dans les provinces de la Colombie-Britannique et Manitoba, et ailleurs au Canada, du gouvernement fédéral ou de tout gouvernement provincial, ou de toute corporation ou individu ; vendre, louer, hypothéquer, échanger ou autrement disposer des dits terrains ; arpenter, coloniser, établir, améliorer les dits terrains et y faire des constructions ; disposer, exploiter et entretenir dans et sur les dits terrains des chemins, rues, usines à gaz et aqueducs, des usines à lumière électrique et à force motrice, des tramways mus par toute force motrice, et établir des parcs et carrés ; aider aux colons et acquéreurs des dits terrains à emprunter des deniers portant intérêt, selon qu'il sera convenu ; établir, ériger, entretenir, conduire et exploiter toute sorte d'entrepôt, de fabrique, de fonderie ou autre bâtiment ou industrie dans et sur les dits terrains, et les vendre, louer, échanger et hypothéquer. acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, développer, entretenir et exploiter des mines et des droits miniers en Canada ; acquérir des droits brevetés, ériger des machinerie, outillage, tramways et autres matières et choses nécessaires à ces fins ; broyer, traiter, essayer, manufacturer, fondre, et rendre marchands ou propres à l'usage tous minerais, minéraux ou autres substances ; passer des contrats avec tout gouvernement, corporation ou individu concernant aucune des matières susdites, et généralement faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou propres à atteindre les fins susdites ou aucune d'elles.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de soixante mille piastres, divisé en six cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert C. Adams, bourgeois, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, courtier, Alexander Paterson, courtier, Peter Lyall, entrepreneur, Charles Cushing, notaire public, William Strachan, manufacturier, James P. Cleghorn, marchand, S. C. Stevenson, bourgeois, James W. Withell, bourgeois, John Withell, bourgeois, George Dawson, agent, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et John C. Haynes, marchand, de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat de Massachusetts ; et les dits Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell et Robert C. Adams seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

RYAN ET JACOBS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 8 avril 1896. 41-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Quickcure Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer, acquérir, acheter et vendre le nouveau composé ou remède appelé "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," et autres remèdes, ainsi que des eaux et poudres dentifrices, en Canada, avec pouvoir de louer et acquérir des immeubles pour les fins de la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires sera en la cité de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont les suivants :—L'Honorable John Sharples, marchand, Edson Fitch, marchand, John Theodore Ross, marchand, Harold Kennedy, marchand, Harrison D. Ross, dentiste, Henry Ievers, dentiste, et Arthur Furneaux Hunt, marchand, tous de la cité de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Québec, 25 mars 1896. 40-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Francis Lawrence Patton, du même lieu, gérant de banque ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; et John Coventry, de la cité de Windsor, dans la province d'Ontario, médecin ; et les dits William Robinson, Albert Elswood

Richards, William Overton et Hugh Armstrong seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 40–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Troy Laundry Company" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire, par tout le Canada, le commerce de buanderie, manufacturer et vendre des chemises, cols et autres articles de vêtements, et fournir aux pratiques, par tout le Canada, des nécessaires et fournitures de toilette.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents (200) et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—James Henry McKeown, marchand, Stewart James Carter, marchand John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, marchand, et William Laurie Chipchase, marchand, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec; dont les dits James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter et John Bothwell Tresidder, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS.
Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 1er jour d'avril, A.D. 1896. 40–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes : — (*a.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et louer des refrigérants pour conserver, au moyen d'un système frigorifique, des produits périssables et autres ; (*b.*) Acheter, acquérir, tenir, utiliser travailler et vendre des brevets d'invention canadiens, américains et étrangers aujourd'hui délivrés ou qui seront délivrés plus tard, concernant la manufacture de refrigérants, et concernant tout mécanisme et appareils pour servir dans la manufacture ou opération de ces refrigérants, et vendre le droit de manufacturer ces refrigérants et mécanisme à d'autres soit de plein droit ou pour un droit régalien ; (*c.*) Manufacturer, acheter, louer et vendre toutes machines, mécanisme, instruments et appareils nécessaires pour la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, de cent ($100) piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Carl William Vollman, mécanicien, James A. Wright, mécanicien, James Cooper, marchand, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen, commis, et Frank Hartwell Hopkins, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et province de Québec. Dont les dits Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, et James Cooper seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 24 mars 1896. 39-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (à responsabilité limitée.)

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir certains brevets d'invention délivrés par la Puissance du Canada, se rattachant aux machines utilisées dans la manufactures des cigares, et surtout acquérir les brevets d'invention pour la machine appelée "Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares" ; manufacturer des cigares au moyen de la dite machine en vertu des dits brevets d'invention, ou telles autres machines qui seront ci-après brevetées ou acquises, et généralement faire le commerce des machines pour la manufacture des cigares, et manufacturer et faire le commerce de fabrication des cigares, et conclure des arrangements de bail ou de louage avec d'autres parties, personnes et corporations, pour le louage de la dite machine brevevée appelée "Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares."

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de deux cent vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille deux cent cinquante, de la valeur au pair de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—L'Honorable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, de la cité de Québec, lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Québec ; l'Honorable Pierre Garneau, des cité et district de Québec, membre du Conseil Législatif de la province de Québec ; Peter Alexander Peterson, des cité et district de Montréal, ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique ; Henry Hogan, des cité et district de Montréal, marchand ; James Naismith Greenshields, des cité et district de Montréal, conseil de la Reine, et Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, dans le royaume de la Belgique, bourgeois, la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques, et lesquels seront les premiers diresteurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 19 mars 1896. 38–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie houillère de Roche Percée" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont :—

(*a*.) Faire les opérations de propriétaires de houillères, fabricants de coke, maîtres de forge, manufacturiers de briques, tuyaux et tuiles, et d'exploitants de mines et d'ingénieurs dans toutes leurs diverses branches en Canada ;

(*b*.) Chercher, extraire, travailler, sortir, vendre et commercer sur la houille, le coke, le fer et autres métaux, et fabriquer de la brique, des tuyaux, des tuiles et articles en terre cuite de toutes sortes, et tous autres articles faits de terre glaise ;

(*c*.) Construire et entretenir des tramways, chemins, entrepôts et autres bâtiments et travaux nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins ou intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*d*.) Acheter et vendre de la houille, de la brique, des tuiles, des tuyaux et des marchandises en général ;

(*e*.) Acheter ou louer des terrains ou tènements ordinaires ou nécessaires aux fins de la compagnie, et à discrétion vendre, améliorer, exploiter et développer, louer, ou hypothéquer, ou autrement disposer de tous ou de partie de la propriété de la compagnie, et prendre des hypothèques ou gages sur les biens meubles ou immeubles en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f*.) Donner des facilités pour recevoir, charger, décharger et emmagasiner la houille, la glaise, la brique, les tuyaux, tuiles et produits soit de la houille ou de la glaise ;

(*g*.) Acheter ou disposer de ses actions ou débentures, ou de celles d'autres compagnies dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie ;

(*h*.) Vendre ou autrement disposer de l'entreprise ou de toute partie d'icelle, pour telle considération et aux conditions que la compagnie jugera à propos ;

(*i*.) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, écuyer, Charles Henry Cordingley, comptable, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solliciteur, Clifford Bannister Deacon, comptable, tous de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, et Robert Rogers, du village de Clearwater, dans la dite province du Manitoba, marchand ; dont les dits Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour, et Clifford Bannister Deacon seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GILMOUR ET HASTINGS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 17e jour de mars A.D. 1896. 38–7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Que le nom de la société devra être "The Promotive of Arts Association."

2. Que le but pour lequel l'incorporation est demandé est d'encourager les arts de peintures, dessins, ou autres objets d'art produits par le travail de ses membres ou publiés par la société ou sous sa direction par tirages et par la distribution de lots et prix.

3. Que les opérations de la société devront se faire en la cité de Montréal et partout ailleurs dans la Puissance du Canada ; le siège principal des affaires de la dite société devra être en la cité de Montréal.

4. Que le montant du capital-actions de la dite société devra être de cinquante mille dollars.

5. Que le nombre des actions devra être de un mille, et le montant de chaque action de cinquante dollars.

6. Que les noms, lieux de résidence et qualités de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—James Isaac Bogue, comptable, Hugh Dolan, marchand, Ernest Fellay, marchand, Henry Bogue, agent d'immeubles, et Nestor Henri Thibault, marchand de bois, tous de la cité de Montréal susdite ; dont ils seront les premiers ou directeurs provisoires de la dite société.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 11 mars 1896. 37–6

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent ($3\frac{1}{2}$) pour les six mois courants, égal au taux de sept pour cent par an, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable au bureau-chef, ou à ses succursales, le ou après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi le 15e jour de juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Gérant général.

42-5

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de cinq pour cent pour le semestre courant (faisant une distribution totale de dix pour cent pour l'année) sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable à la banque en cette ville, et à ses succursales, dès et après lundi le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la banque aura lieu au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
Directeur gérant.

Montréal, 14 avril 1896. 42–5

Canada.
Province de Québec,
District de Montréal.

NOUS, soussignés, William Edson Short et Charles Wesley Casselman, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, marchands de chaussures, et y faisant affaires comme tels en société en commandite sous les nom et raison de "W. E. Short," le dit Short en qualité de gérant, et le dit Casselman en qualité d'associé commanditaire, déclarons par le présent que nous avons ce jour dissous la dite société à toutes fins et intentions quelconques.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé à Montréal ce premier jour d'avril mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize.

W. E. SHORT,
C. W. CASSELMAN.

Signé en ma présence,
C. E. LECLERC, N.P. 41–3

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

AVIS.—Vendredi, le premier mai prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de deux pour cent sur son capital pour le semestre finissant le 30 avril prochain.

Le livre de transport d'actions sera fermé depuis le 16 au 30 avril prochain inclusivement.

L'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, Basse-ville, mercredi, le 20 mai prochain, à 3 heures p.m.

Les procurations pour voter devront, pour être valides, être déposées à la banque cinq jours francs avant celui de l'assemblée, c'est-à-dire, avant 3 heures p.m., mercredi, le 13 mai prochain (jeudi, le 14 mai, étant fête légale).

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

G. CRÉBASSA,
Gérant-général.

Québec, le 24 mars 1896. 39-5

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OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

EXTRA.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1896.

Public, MAY 1 189

DOMINION OF CANADA.

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE,

Ottawa, Thursday, 23rd April, 1896.

This day, at Eight o'clock P.M., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz :—

An Act to consolidate and amend certain Acts relating to the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company.

An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company.

An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

An Act to confirm a certain lease and agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Brandon and South Western Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

SALLE DU SÉNAT.

Ottawa, jeudi, 23 avril 1896.

Aujourd'hui à Huit heures P.M., Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général s'est rendu, avec le cérémonial ordinaire, à la Chambre du Sénat, dans l'édifice du Parlement, et a pris son siège sur le Trône. Les membres du Sénat étant assemblés, il a plu à Son Excellence d'y faire requérir la présence de la Chambre des Communes, et cette Chambre s'y étant rendue, les Bills suivants ont été sanctionnés au nom de Sa Majesté par Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général, savoir :—

Acte à l'effet de refondre et modifier certains Actes concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Nipissingue à la baie de James.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de jonction de Guelph.

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Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Nelson à Fort-Sheppard.

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An Act to incorporate the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.	Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie canadienne d'assurance sur la vie l'Impériale.
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An Act to incorporate the Huron and Ontario Railway Company.	Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer Huron et Ontario.
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An Act further to amend the Railway Act.	Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des chemins de fer.
An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Railway Company.	Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Montréal à la ligne provinciale.
An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.	Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte concernant le Sénat et la Chambre des Communes.
An Act respecting the liability of Her Majesty and public companies for labour used in the construction of public works.	Acte concernant la responsabilité de Sa Majesté et des compagnies publiques à l'égard de la main-d'œuvre employée dans l'exécution de travaux publics.
An Act to incorporate the Yukon and British Columbia Trading and Development Company of Canada, Limited.	Acte à l'effet de constituer en corporation la Compagnie canadienne de commerce et d'exploitation du Yukon et de la Colombie-Britannique (à responsabilité limitée.)
An Act to incorporate the Manitoba and North-west Millers' Association.	Acte constituant en corporation l'Association des Meuniers du Manitoba et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.	Acte concernant les commissaires du havre de Montréal.
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An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship subsidies.

An Act further to amend The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.

An Act respecting Debentures of Loan Companies.

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

"The Commons of Canada have voted certain Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

"In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency the following Bill :—

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service, for the financial years ending respectively 30th June, 1896, and the 30th June, 1897, and for other purposes relating to the public service.

to which Bill I humbly request Your Excellency's assent."

To this Bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words—

"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the SIXTH SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the DOMINION with the following

SPEECH :

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I am glad to be able to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament.

I desire to express my regret that the mission which my Government recently despatched to confer with the local authorities of Manitoba, has been unproductive of any immediate result, and that the question relating to schools in that province still awaits settlement.

I thank you for the appropriation which you have made towards providing for the better arming and equipment of the Militia Forces of the country.

The powers with which you have endowed the Commissioners appointed under the Behring Sea Claims Convention will, I trust, facilitate the investigations of that tribunal and hasten a just settlement of these long standing claims.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have to thank you for the Supplementary provision you have made for carrying on the services of the current year.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Inasmuch as in the opinion of my advisers it is desirable that the judgment of the people upon the questions which now engage public attention should be obtained at an early day, I have to announce my intention of causing this Parliament to be immediately dissolved.

Acte à l'effet de modifier de nouveau l'Acte concernant les subventions aux steamers transocéaniques.

Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des cours Suprême et de l'Echiquier.

Acte concernant les débentures des compagnies de prêt.

Alors l'Honorable Orateur de la Chambre des Communes a adressé la parole à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général comme suit :

"QU'IL PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE :

"Les Communes du Canada ont voté certains subsides nécessaires pour permettre au gouvernement de faire face aux dépenses du service public.

"Au nom des Communes, je présente à Votre Excellence le bill suivant :

'Acte pour accorder à Sa Majesté certaines sommes nécessaires pour subvenir à certaines dépenses du service public, pour les exercices expirant respectivement le 30e jour de juin 1896, et le 30e jour de juin 1897, et pour d'autres objets liés au service public.'

que je prie humblement Votre Excellence de sanctionner."

A ce bill la sanction royale a été donnée dans les termes suivants :

"Au nom de Sa Majesté, Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bienveillance et sanctionne ce bill."

Après quoi il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de clore la SIXIÈME SESSION DU SEPTIÈME PARLEMENT de la PUISSANCE par le discours suivant :

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat :

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes :

Je suis heureux de pouvoir vous relever de l'obligation d'être présents désormais dans cette Chambre.

Je désire exprimer le regret que la Commission récemment envoyée par mon Gouvernement afin de conférer avec les autorités locales du Manitoba, n'ait produit aucun résultat immédiat, et que la question relative aux écoles en cette province, demeure encore pendante.

Je vous remercie du montant que vous avez voté en vue de mettre la milice du pays sur un meilleur pied.

Les pouvoirs dont vous avez revêtu les commissaires nommés en vertu de la Convention chargée de régler les réclamations de la mer de Behring, faciliteront, j'en suis sûr, les recherches de ce tribunal et hâteront le règlement de ces réclamations depuis si longtemps en souffrance.

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes:

Je désire vous remercier d'avoir adopté une mesure supplémentaire en vue de pourvoir au fonctionnement des différents services pour l'année courante.

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat :

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes :

Considérant que, dans l'opinion de mes aviseurs, il est désirable que le peuple soit appelé à se prononcer prochainement sur les questions qui engagent actuellement l'opinion publique, je dois vous annoncer mon intention de prendre les mesures nécessaires afin de dissoudre immédiatement le présent Parlement.

THE SPEAKER of the Senate then said:

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It is HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday, the second day of June next, to be here held, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until the second day of June next.

L'ORATEUR du Sénat alors dit:

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat:

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes:

C'est le plaisir de SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL, que ce parlement soit prorogé jusqu'à mardi, le deuxième jour de juin prochain, pour être tenu en ce lieu, et ce parlement est, en conséquence, prorogé jusqu'à mardi, le deuxième jour de juin prochain.

OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MAY 7 18
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EXTRA.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern—GREETING :

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the SECOND day of JUNE next ;

NOW KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly ; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said SECOND day of JUNE next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous—SALUT :

ATTENDU que par et de l'avis et du consentement de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons jugé à propos de DISSOUDRE le présent parlement du Canada, qui se trouve prorogé au DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

SACHEZ MAINTENANT, qu'à cette fin Nous publions Notre présente Proclamation Royale, et par icelle DISSOLVONS en conséquence le dit Parlement du Canada, et les Sénateurs et les Membres de la Chambre des Communes sont en conséquence exemptés de s'assembler et d'être présents le dit DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-

of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion,

Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—SALUT:

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, NOUS AVONS CE JOUR donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquels Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT:

SACHEZ que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de se réunir en Notre cité

on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal,—

The Honourable Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G., a Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, of the City of London, Ontario, for the Province of Ontario.

Thomas Temple, Esquire, of Fredericton, New Brunswick, for the Province of New Brunswick.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

Ottawa, 24th April, 1896.

Erratum.—In the *Canada Gazette* of the 18th instant, for the name "James Sherrill, etc., to be a Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs," *read* "James Sherritt," etc.

CHAMBER OF THE SENATE,

Ottawa, Thursday, 23rd April, 1896.

This day, at Eight o'clock P.M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. The Members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the following Bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor General, viz :—

An Act to consolidate and amend certain Acts relating to the Nipissing and James Bay Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Guelph Junction Railway Company.

An Act respecting the South Ontario Pacific Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company.

An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

An Act to confirm a certain lease and agreement between the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada and the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Brandon and South Western Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company.

An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters.

An Act respecting the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company.

An Act relating to the Board of Trade of the City of Toronto.

An Act respecting the Huron and Erie Loan and Savings Company.

An Act to incorporate the Queenston Heights Bridge Company.

An Act respecting the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company.

An Act respecting the Canada and Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Company.

An Act to incorporate the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company.

An Act to incorporate the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

An Act respecting the South Western Railway Company and the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Peat Fuel Company.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Adulteration of Food, Drugs and Agricultural Fertilizers.

An Act respecting the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway Company.

An Act to incorporate the South Shore Suburban Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
An Act respecting The Canadian Jockey Club.
An Act respecting the Thousand Islands Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Schomberg and Aurora Railway Company.
An Act to amend the Act incorporating the International Radial Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the National Sanitarium Association.
An Act respecting the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company.
An Act to incorporate the Huron and Ontario Railway Company.
An Act to revive and amend the Act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company.
An Act respecting the Voters' Lists of 1896.
An Act to provide for the amalgamation of the Bay of Quinté Railway and Navigation Company and the Kingston, Napanee and Western Railway Company, under the name of "The Bay of Quinté Railway Company."
An Act to incorporate the Edmonton District Railway Company.
An Act respecting the Behring Sea Claims Convention.
An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.
An Act further to amend the Customs Tariff, 1894.
An Act further to amend the Railway Act.
An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Province Line Railway Company.
An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.
An Act respecting the liability of Her Majesty and public companies for labour used in the construction of public works.
An Act to incorporate the Yukon and British Columbia Trading and Development Company of Canada, Limited.
An Act to incorporate the Manitoba and North-west Millers' Association.
An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.
An Act respecting certain debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust held by the Government of Canada.
An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship subsidies.
An Act further to amend The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.
An Act respecting Debentures of Loan Companies.

Then the Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General as follows :—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

"The Commons of Canada have voted certain Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

"In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency the following Bill :—

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service, for the financial years ending respectively 30th June, 1896, and the 30th June, 1897, and for other purposes relating to the public service.

to which Bill I humbly request Your Excellency's assent."

To this Bill the Royal assent was signified in the following words—

"In Her Majesty's name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her Loyal Subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill."

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to close the SIXTH SESSION of the SEVENTH PARLIAMENT of the DOMINION with the following

SPEECH :

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I am glad to be able to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament.

I desire to express my regret that the mission which my Government recently despatched to confer with the local authorities of Manitoba, has been unproductive of any immediate result, and that the question relating to schools in that province still awaits settlement.

I thank you for the appropriation which you have made towards providing for the better arming and equipment of the Militia Forces of the country.

The powers with which you have endowed the Commissioners appointed under the Behring Sea Claims Convention will, I trust, facilitate the investigations of that tribunal and hasten a just settlement of these long standing claims.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have to thank you for the Supplementary provision you have made for carrying on the services of the current year.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Inasmuch as in the opinion of my advisers it is desirable that the judgment of the people upon the questions which now engage public attention should be obtained at an early day, I have to announce my intention of causing this Parliament to be immediately dissolved.

THE SPEAKER of the Senate then said :

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

It is HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued until Tuesday, the second day of June next, to be here held, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until the second day of June next.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern—GREETING :

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of

Canada, which stands prorogued to the SECOND day of JUNE next;

Now Know Ye, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said SECOND day of JUNE next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting:

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of
Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS on the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, Colin Campbell Colebrook, a Sergeant of the North-west Mounted Police, was murdered about eight miles east of Kinistino, or about forty miles south-east of Prince Albert, in the North-west Territories, by an Indian known as "Jean-Baptiste," or "Almighty Voice," who escaped from the police guard-room at Duck Lake.

And whereas it is highly important for the peace and safety of Our subjects that such a crime should not remain unpunished, but that the offenders should be apprehended and brought to justice.

Now know ye that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the said party.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTIETH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

Description of the aforesaid Indian "Jean Baptiste" or "Almighty Voice":

About twenty-two years old, five feet ten inches in height, weight eleven stone, slighty built and erect, neat small feet and hands; complexion inclined to be fair, wavey dark hair to shoulders, large dark eyes, broad forehead, sharp features and parrot nose with flat tip, scar on left cheek running from mouth towards ear, feminine appearance. 43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister
of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS it is in and by The Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 86 and intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters" amongst other things in effect enacted, that the said Act shall apply to such ports only as are from time to time designated for that purpose by proclamation (excepting the Ports of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec; the Port of Toronto in the Province of Ontario; the Ports of Halifax and Pictou in Nova Scotia and the Port of St. John in New Brunswick.)

And Whereas an Order of the Governor General in Council was passed on the 1st day of April A.D. 1896 designating the Port of Middle South Harbour, in the County of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia, as a port to which the said Act shall apply and declaring that the limits of the said port for Harbour Masters purposes shall comprise all the waters of Lower South Cove and of Mosher's Cove, north to the Narrows, between the south end of Lohnes Island and the Mainland, and east to a line drawn from the eastern extreme of Lohnes Island to Mosher's Head.

Now Know Ye that We do hereby and by virtue of the authority vested in Us, by the said Act and Order in Council respectively, proclaim and declare that the said Act shall hereafter apply to the Port of Middle South Harbour, in the County of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
CHARLES TUPPER,
43-3 Secretary of State.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1245]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the tariff of tolls and dues for Government Wharves, which impose a wharfage rate of 10 cents per ton on rock plaster, shall be and the same is hereby amended by substituting the rate of 2½ cents per ton for rock plaster instead of the said rate of 10 cents.

JOHN J. McGEE,
43-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[861]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 31 of The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that two acres of the north-east quarter of Section 10, Township 54, Range 24 west of the 4th Dominion Lands Meridian, shown upon the annexed plan by Dominion Land Surveyor Robert W. Lendrum, be conveyed to the Trustees of School District No. 185 of the North-west Territories for School purposes.

JOHN J. McGEE,
43-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1003]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and declare that the fees to be exacted by the several Registrars of Land Registration Districts in the North-west Territories, for services and duties to be done and performed by them, respectively, under and by virtue of certain provisions in that behalf contained in The North-west Irrigation Act, or of any Act passed or to be passed in amendment thereof, shall be the fees which are set out in the accompanying

"Tariff of Fees," and that in the event of a Registrar being called upon to perform some service, under the said provisions, for which a fee is not provided by such tariff, he shall be authorized to charge the fee which he has power to exact for a similar service under the provisions of The Land Titles Act, 1894.

His Excellency, is further pleased to order that all fees received by a Registrar for services performed by him under the provisions of the said Irrigation Act or any amending Act, shall be deposited and returned by him in accordance with the regulations which govern the deposit and return of fees received by him for services performed by him under the provisions of The Land Titles Act, 1894, and of its amendments, his form of return to be similar in effect to that which is provided by Schedule A to the accompanying "Tariff of Fees."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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TARIFF OF FEES.

1.	For receiving and filing any plan, and book of reference showing right of way surveys for irrigation ditches, reservoirs, or other works	$ 1.00
2.	For tracing of any plan of right of way survey (the area charged for to include only such portions of plan as contain information relative to the survey illustrated by such plan), per square inch	0.02
3.	For copies of book of reference (including diagrams), per page	0.15
4.	For registration of final license for a water right, including all entries (except memorandum on certificate of title) of the same against the lands affected by such license	1.00
5.	For each memorandum respecting a water-right, on a certificate of title	0.50
6.	For each certificate signed by a Registrar or person duly appointed to act in his place, authenticated by the official seal for the Registration District	0.25
7.	For each search	0.25

SCHEDULE A.

Return showing all services performed by and all fees received by the Registrar of the Land Registration District, for the month of 189 , under the provisions of The North-west Irrigation Act :—

Number of instrument.	Nature of instrument.	Date of instrument.	Date of registry.	Name of Irrigation Company or Licensee.	Amount of Fees under Tariff.			Total fees.	Deposits.		Remarks.
					For the filing or registration of instruments, &c.	For tracings, copies, &c.	For certificates, searches, and other fees.		Amount of deposit.	Date of deposit.	

[1130]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the accompanying form of license and form of transfer be used instead of the form of license and form of transfer, respectively, in the schedule to the Irrigation Regulations, which were established under and by the Order in Council of the 29th day of April, 1895 ; and that the proof of the execution thereof to be furnished for registration purposes be in accordance with "Form W" in the schedule to The Land Titles Act, 1894.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

LICENSE.

Department of the Interior.

License No.

Source of supply.

First issued.

Know all men by these presents, that by virtue of the authority vested in me by the North-west Irrigation Act, I Minister of the Interior of Canada, do hereby grant unto hereinafter called the licensee, executors, administrators and assigns, full right, power and license, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the North-west Irrigation Act, to divert from the the following quantity of water, for use in the system constructed by and as shown by application of the licensee, and by the plans of the same, dated the and filed in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, and in the Dominion Lands Office at and authorized by 189 , that is to say :—

At Flood Level	cubic feet per second,
At High Water	cubic feet per second,
At Low Water	cubic feet per second ;

and to take and keep possession of the said quantity of water for and during the period during which this license may be in force under the provisions of the said North-west Irrigation Act.

But this license shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. That this license shall only come into force and effect after it has been registered by the licensee in the Land Titles Office at in and for the Land Registration District.

2. That the period of flood discharge, high water and low water in the said shall be fixed and determined by the marking on the gauge rod placed in the said stream by the Department of the Interior.

3. That this license shall be subject to forfeiture under and as provided by The North-west Irrigation Act.

4. That this licence may only be assigned or transferred by approval of the Minister of the Interior and by using a form of transfer authorized by His Excellency the Governor General in Council for that purpose ; and such transfer shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, and in the said Land Titles Office before a new license will be issued in the name of the transferee.

Dated at Ottawa this day of
A.D., 189 , in triplicate.
Witness :

Deputy of the Minister of the
Interior of Canada.

TRANSFER OF IRRIGATION LICENSE.

Department of the Interior.

Know all men by these presents that the licensee named in that certain license bearing date 189 , number , from the Honourable the Minister of the Interior of Canada, whereby the said licensee executors, administrators and assigns were granted full right, power and license subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the North-west Irrigation Act and in the said license, to divert from the the quantity of water specified in and limited by the said license for use in the system, constructed by the and as shown by the application and plans referred to in the said license, do hereby, for and in consideration of the sum of dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, transfer and make over to executors, administrators and assigns all right, title and interest of, in, under and to the said license, and to the said water, and all benefits under the said license.

Dated at this day of A.D., 189

Witness : 43–1

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[984]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Pilotage Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Eagan, of Sackville, in the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sackville, N.B., in the room of Mr. Reuben Chase, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

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[985]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Pilotage Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. D. A. Morrison, of Louisburg, in the County of Cape Breton, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Louisburg, in the room of Captain Angus Ferguson, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

[1057]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph E. Cullen to be Wharfinger of the Government Wharf at Carleton, in the Province of Quebec, County of Bonaventure, in the room of Mr. Joseph Cauchon, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

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[887]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Consolidated Fishery Regulations of the 18th July, 1889, provide a close season for Maskinongé, in the Province of Ontario, from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of June in each year, both days inclusive.

And whereas representations have been made to the effect that this period is too long in so far as the waters of Rice Lake are affected, and that the above mentioned fish have finished spawning by the 20th May, and whereas it is further claimed that by the 15th June, the weeds in that lake are so thick that fishing for Maskinongé is very difficult, if not almost impossible, and the fishermen are consequently unable to take advantage of the fishing when the close season ends.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 2 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, adopted on the 18th July, 1889, shall be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of the following proviso thereto :—

Provided that the close season for Maskinongé in Rice Lake, in the Province of Ontario, shall be from the 15th April to the 1st June in each year, both days inclusive.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

[1208]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 1 of the Tariff of Fees for the culling of timber established by the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 49 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 1—For Measuring of Timber.

	Per ton, cents.
White Pine, Basswood or Butternut............	6¼
Red Pine..	8¼
Hardwood..	8¼
Waney Timber, string measure	9⅜
Hemlock..	4⅜

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

[1167]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the portion of the north-east quarter of Section 23, Township 6, Range 30 west of the 4th Meridian, lying to the north-west of Pincher Creek, in the District of Alberta, which by the Order in Council of the 14th June, 1888, was set aside and reserved for stock-watering purposes, shall be and the same is hereby withdrawn from the stock-watering reserve established by the said Order in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

[1152]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters' Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. James Taylor, of Annandale, in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Grand River, in the room of Mr. R. S. Macdonald, who lives too far from the port.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

[1151]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Vera," registered at the Port of Chatham, Province of Ontario, official number 90523, to "Comfort."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

[1104]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an application has been made by the Trustees of the Langevin School District of the North-west Territories for a grant of two acres of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian, for the purposes of a school site and play-ground :

And whereas the said parcel in question is within the tract of land out of which the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company is authorized to select the land subsidy for its railway, as earned from time to time, but the company is willing that the parcel in question should be granted for the purposes of the shool ;

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of clause 31 of The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, is pleased to grant to the Trustees of Langevin School District, No. 379, North-west Territories, two acres of land immediately adjoining the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian, for the purposes of a school site and play-ground, the grant being subject to the usual payment of $10 for patent fee, the said parcel of two acres being more particularly described as follows :—

Commencing at the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian ; thence in an easterly direction along the northern boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of five (5) chains ; thence in a southerly direction parallel to the western boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of four (4) chains ; thence in a westerly direction parallel to the northern boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of five (5) chains ; thence in a northerly direction along the western boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of four (4) chains to the place of beginning.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

[1131]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph E. Cullen, of Carleton, in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, to be Harbour Master for the port of Carleton, in the room of Mr. Joseph Cauchon, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

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[910]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by an Order in Council dated the 13th of December, 1886, the portion of the west half of Section 1, lying north and west of the Belly River, and south of the Little Bow River, in Township 11, Range 19 west of the 4th Meridian, in the District of Alberta, shown in pink on the annexed plan, was reserved for stock-watering purposes.

The Minister further states that Messrs. Conrad Brothers, who are entitled to purchase ten per cent of their leasehold under the terms of an Order in Council dated the 22nd April, 1893, have applied to be permitted to buy a tract of land within their leasehold, including a portion of the stock-watering reserve referred to in the preceding paragraph. The tract which they desire to purchase is hatched in black on the plan, and contains an area of about seventy-five acres.

The Minister further states that Mr. William Pearce, the member of the Land Board who made the selections of the watering places has reported that Messrs. Conrad Brothers have improvements on a portion of the north-west quarter of Section 1, lying north and west of the Belly River, and south of Little Bow River, and he (Mr. Pearce) recommends that the northerly thirty chains of this land, hatched in black on the annexed sketch, be withdrawn from the stock-watering reserve and sold to the applicants.

The Minister, concurring in the report of Mr. Pearce, recommends its adoption.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

41–4

[1047]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did, on the 28th day of March, 1895, pass an Act which has been transmitted, chaptered IV and intituled "An Act respecting Corporations incorporated out of Manitoba" ;

And whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council together with a report from the Minister of Justice recommending that the said Act should be disallowed,—

His Excellency has thereupon, this day, been pleased, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

I, Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, on the 28th day of March, 1895, chaptered IV, and intituled "An Act respecting Corporations incorporated out of Manitoba," was received by me on the 6th day of April 1895.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of March, 1896.

41-4 (Sd.) ABERDEEN.

[1001]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 9th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 19th April, 1886, Henry McElree entered for the west half of Section 20, Township 18, Range 18 west of the 2nd Dominion Land Meridian, under the authority of Military Bounty Warrant No. 0029.

That under the provisions of the Military Bounty Act, the locatee of a Military Bounty homestead is required to reside thereon, but through a misapprehension in the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands Mr. McElree was informed that he might perform his settlement duties under what was known as the "two-mile radius system" of the Dominion Lands Act.

The Minister further states that the Commissioner of Dominion Lands now reports that Mr. McElree has fulfilled the requirements of the said "two-mile radius system," being sub-clause 6 of clause 38 of the Dominion Lands Act, but that the entry having been made under a Military Bounty Warrant it is impossible to grant Mr. McElree a free homestead, and he, the Commissioner, recommends that under the circumstances the land claimed be sold to Mr. McElree at $1 per acre.

The Minister approving of the Commissioner's report, recommend that he be authorized under the provisions of sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of the Dominion Lands Act, to sell to Henry McElree, the said west half of Section 20, Township 18, Range 18 west of the 2nd Dominion Lands Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1243]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 26th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that Mr. J. H. Lyons, who obtained a homestead entry for the south-west quarter of Section 6, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian, on the 18th August, 1892, finds that he is unable owing to ill-health to live upon his homestead and is desirous of being permitted to acquire the land by purchase.

The Minister further states that the report of the inspection of the land discloses that the value of the improvements amounts to $610, and that out of a total area of 80 or 85 acres fit for cultivation, 70 acres have been broken and 50 acres were in crop in 1895, and the Homestead Inspector also reports that the outside value of the land is $1.25 per acre.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given him, under sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, to sell the south-west quarter of Section 6, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian, to Mr. J. H. Lyons at the rate of $1.25 per acre.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1146]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the North-west Irrigation Act, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the provisions of the Memorandum of Instructions for the guidance of Dominion Land Surveyors engaged in surveying and preparing returns of right of way for irrigation ditches and other works defining the scale upon which plans of right of way were to be prepared as 1,000 feet to one inch, established by the Order in Council of the 11th October, 1894, be so amended as to provide that the plans showing right of way surveys shall not be on a smaller scale than 1,000 feet to an inch; and that when the form in the book of reference upon which the right of way was to be plotted, prescribed by the said Order in Council of the 11th October, 1894, is found to be too small to show the right of way on the larger scale, that such right of way may be shown on sectional tracings attached to the book of reference.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1004]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum, dated 11th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting the annexed report of the Deputy-Minister of the Interior recommending that the south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Dominion Lands Meridian, be sold to Noel Stephen Ross at the rate of $1 per acre, and recommending its adoption.

The Committee submit the above for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 11th March, 1896.

SIR,—Upon the application of Noel Stephen Ross to purchase the south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Meridian, at a reduced rate, I have the honour to report that Mr. Ross served in Boulton's Scouts during the outbreak of 1885, and received for his services a certificate entitling him to a Military Homestead of 320 acres; but being under 18 years of age it was impossible for him to locate a Military Land Warrant under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act. He was therefore obliged to accept the alternative offer of a scrip note of the face value of $80. Subsequently, after he was old enough, he made an ordinary homestead entry to the aboved described land, upon which he resided for some time and made improvements thereon, but finding the land unsuitable for his purposes was forced to abandon it before completing his homestead duties. To save himself from total loss in the matter, he now asks permission to purchase this quarter-section at the rate of $1 per acre. The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, taking into consideration the circumstances under which Mr. Ross was debarred from obtaining a Military Bounty Homestead, has reported that he thinks Mr. Ross's application deserving of consideration, in which opinion I concur. I therefore beg to recommend that the authority of Council be asked, under the provisions of sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of the Dominion Lands Act, to sell to Noel Stephen Ross the said south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Dominion Lands Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. M. BURGESS,
41-4 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

[1002]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 16th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting a case which has arisen out of claims to the north-west quarter of Section 19, Township 20, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian, and which should be dealt with under the provisions of sub-clause (*h*) of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, the particulars thereof being as follows:—

This quarter section is within a tract of land which was at one time leased to Charles William Martin, for grazing purposes, and upon which were erected the principal buildings belonging to his ranche. Mr. Martin having applied for this quarter-section as a homestead, was granted an entry for it on the 15th April, 1893. Shortly afterwards he applied for his patent but he was advised that before a certificate of recommendation for such patent could be granted to him he would have to furnish the usual proof of compliance with the residence and cultivation conditions of his entry.

Upon the 25th July, 1894, there was received by the Department of the Interior, an assignment of the quarter-section bearing date the 7th December, 1893. This instrument was executed by Mr. Martin in favour of Mrs. Lizzie M. Barter, widow of the late John James Barter, who in his lifetime was largely financially interested in the affairs of the Quorn Ranche Company, being at one time the company's manager. A dispute having arisen between the shareholders of this company as to its affairs and as to the ownership of the buildings and improvements upon the quarter-section in question, certain of the shareholders claiming that they belonged to the company and that Mr. Martin had erected the buildings and made the improvements for the company, Mrs. Barter brought an action in the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories, North Alberta Judicial District, against the shareholders and receivers of the company, and, under and in pursuance of the terms of a memorandum of settlement and compromise which was executed between the parties to the said action, and which was made a rule and judgment of the above mentioned Court by a decree granted by Mr. Justice Scott on the 20th November, 1894, in such action, Edward J. Swann and J. Sidney Gibb, the company's receivers, executed a quit-claim deed in favour of Mrs. Barter of all the estate and interest of the company to the quarter-section in question. Copies of the decree, memorandum of settlement, and quit-claim deed are of record in the Department of the Interior.

The Minister, under the foregoing circumstances, is of the opinion that Mrs. Barter has an equitable claim to the patent for this quarter-section, which should be recognized upon payment by her of a reasonable price for the same, which price, after consulting the Deputy Minister of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, he has fixed at $1 an acre.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the sale of the quarter-section to Mrs. Barter, at the rate mentioned above, be authorized under the provisions of sub-clause (*h*) of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, she having paid $160 in scrip, in full of such purchase.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
42-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[973]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 16th of June, 1892, prohibiting in Canada the fishing for speckled trout through the ice shall be and the same is hereby rescinded and the following fishery regulation substituted in lieu thereof:—

Trout Fishery Regulation.

Fishing for speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) through the ice, is prohibited in Canada.

Provided,—That in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, such fishing for trout of all kinds, may be allowed after the expiry of the close season, under special permit issued by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for a period not exceeding ten days, on condition that trout so caught under such special permit are obtained for domestic use only, and not used for commercial purposes.

The fee on each such special permit, is hereby fixed at fifty cents.

JOHN J. McGEE,
40-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[912]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 13th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 3rd March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that John Mawson, who obtained homestead entry for the North-east quarter of Section 18, Township 32, Range 4 West of the 3rd Dominion Lands Meridian, on the 8th May, 1891, has applied for patent therefor, but although satisfactory evidence has been produced to prove that he has resided upon his homestead for the necessary period, and has good buildings and a large herd of cattle and horses upon the place, he has done no cultivation thereon owing to the fact, as reported by the Homestead Inspector, that none of the land is fit for cultivation.

The Minister therefore recommends that, following the precedent set in the case of Henry J. Jones, to whom under exactly similar circumstances a patent was issued under authority of an Order in Council of the 14th October, 1892, he be authorized to issue a patent to John Mawson for the said North-east quarter of Section 18, Township 32, Range 4, West of the 3rd Dominion Lands Meridian.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
40-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[974]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of The Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that paragraph (*a*) of section 10 of the General Fishery Regulation for the Province of Nova Scotia, established by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, chapter 69 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for trout, between the first of October and the first April ; the Order in Council adopted on the 16th day of June, 1892, fixing the close season for speckled trout in the Province of New Brunswick, between the 15th of September and the 31st of March ; paragraph (*a*) of section 11 of the General Fishery Regulation for the Province of New Brunswick, established by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, chapter 70 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for lake trout or land-locked salmon, between the 15th September and the 1st May, and paragraph (*a*) of section 7 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Prince Edward Island, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, chapter 73 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for trout between 1st October and 1st December, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded, and the following fishery regulation substituted in lieu thereof :—

Trout Fishery Regulations.

In the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, no one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any speckled trout, salmon trout, grey trout, white trout, lake trout, winanish, toag, land-locked salmon, or any other kind of trout from the 1st day of October, to the 31st day of March in each year, both days inclusive.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

40–4

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,
25th April, 1896.

G.O. 25.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Beaufort Henry Vidal, Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry, has been appointed to the command of Military District No. 3, during the temporary absence in England of Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Cotton, Deputy Adjutant General.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Staff.

Lieutenant Francis H. Vercoe has been appointed Assistant Instructor in Mathematics from the 26th August next, *vice* Captain James A. Moren, R.A., whose term of service expires on that day.

Graduates.

Lieutenant Francis Joseph Dixon is granted the rank of Captain in the Militia from the 29th of March, 1889, under the provisions of General Order (6) No. 4 of that date.

Lieutenant Edward Theodore Barclay Gillmore (Retired List), is granted the rank of Captain in the Militia under the provisions of General Order (6) No. 4 dated the 29th March, 1889.

CAVALRY.

6TH "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS."—"A" Troop—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Edgar Sydney Montgomery Lovelace, Gentleman, *vice* Garth, retired.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

To be Lieutenant, from the 25th March, 1896 : Lieutenant Joseph Eugène Lenoblet du Plessis, R.M.C., *vice* Benson, promoted.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

NO. 2 COMPANY "LÉVIS."—To be Major : Captain and Brevet Major Georges S. Vien, to complete establishment.

To be Captain : Lieutenant Joseph P. Bergeron, to complete establishment.

To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant Alfred V. Roy, to complete establishment.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally : Sergeants E. Bernier and S. Fortin, to complete establishment.

ENGINEERS.

CHARLOTTETOWN COMPANY.—Captain William Arthur Weeks is granted the Brevet rank of Major, from the 2nd April, 1896, after 10 years service as Captain.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF CANADIAN INFANTRY.—Lieutenant Archibald Hayes Macdonell is granted the Brevet rank of Captain from the 22nd April, 1896, under the provisions of paragraph 28 (2), Regulations for the Permanent Corps.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Frederick Arthur Magee, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

2ND BATTALION "QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA."—Captain Joseph Boyce Thompson is granted the Brevet rank of Major from the 19th March, 1896, after 10 years service as Captain.

3RD BATTALION "VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA."—Surgeon Lorne Campbell is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Surgeon on retirement.

8TH BATTALION "ROYAL RIFLES."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : George Farrar Gibsone, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

14TH BATTALION "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES."—Captain Dennis R. Dupuis is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

16TH "PRINCE EDWARD" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 5 Company.—That part of General Order (20), dated the 16th March, 1894, confirming Captain Allan W. Weese in his rank from the 30th November, 1893, is hereby cancelled.

Captain Weese's rank dates from the 23rd June, 1893.

22ND BATTALION "OXFORD RIFLES."—No. 2 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally, to complete establishment : John Munro Ross, Gentleman, and Crandall Munroe, Gentleman.

No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Louis Ames LaPierre, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 17th April, 1896 : Charles Ketchum Graham, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

26TH "MIDDLESEX" BATTALION OF LIGHT INFANTRY.—No. 5 Company.—To be Captain : Lieutenant John B. Milliken, from No. 7 Company, *vice* Welch, transferred.

No. 7 Company.—Captain Phillip H. Matthews is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Captain: Captain Thomas Baird Welch, from No. 5 Company, *vice* Matthews, retired.

30TH "WELLINGTON" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 10 Company.—Provisional Captain William J. Robinson is permitted to retire.

31ST "GREY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 6 Company.—To be Lieutenant, from the 16th August, 1893: 2nd Lieutenant Edwin Kendall Richardson, *vice* Field, deceased.

32ND "BRUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—The rank of Surgeon in the Militia granted to Assistant Surgeon De Witt Harry Martyn, by General Order (5), dated 19th September, 1879, will date from the 18th December, 1878, Surgeon Martyn having completed ten years service as Assistant Surgeon on that date.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant George H. Sherman, appointed to this Battalion by General Order (18) dated 21st March, 1896, is posted to No. 6 Company.

33RD "HURON" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant John Greig is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Henry Kellam Beattie, Gentleman, *vice* Greig, retired.

34TH "ONTARIO" BATTALION OF INFANTRY—No. 2 Company.—2nd Lieutenant James H. Addison having left the limits his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

35TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "SIMCOE FORESTERS."—No. 1 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant William A. Turner is permitted to retire.

To be Lieutenant: Charles Franklin Ward, Gentleman, *vice* Ardagh, transferred.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Francis Burton, from No. 5 Company, *vice* Turner, retired.

No. 4 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant John Preece, from No. 7 Company, *vice* Sneath, promoted.

No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: David Henry MacLaren, Gentleman, *vice* Burton, transferred.

No. 6 Company.—Captain Christopher Peacock is granted the Brevet rank of Major, from the 19th March, 1896, after 10 years service as Captain.

No. 7 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieu-Charles D. Corbould, *vice* Clark, resigned.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Alexander Grant, Gentleman, *vice* Corbould, promoted.

No. 8 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant William H. Bennett is permitted to retire.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Bertram Holford Ardagh, to complete establishment.

37TH "HALDIMAND" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Jacob Salem Johnson, Gentleman, *vice* Clench, promoted.

43RD "OTTAWA AND CARLETON" BATTALION OF RIFLES."—Paymaster and Honorary Major James Edward Parker is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the Honorary rank of Major on retirement.

Surgeon Robert Henry Wynward Powell is granted the rank of Surgeon Major in the Militia as a special case.

47TH "FRONTENAC" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—Paymaster and Honorary Major Martin Strachan is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the Honorary rank of Major on retirement.

49TH "HASTINGS" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—No. 3 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant James M. Farley is permitted to retire.

54TH "RICHMOND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—Provisional Lieutenant John T. Thomas is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 14th April, 1896: Norman Nicholson, Gentleman, *vice* Thomas, retired.

56TH GRENVILLE BATTALION "LISGAR RIFLES."—Captain William Henry Burritt is granted the Brevet rank of Major from the 14th August, 1895, after 10 years service as Captain.

64TH BATTALION OF RIFLES "VOLTIGEURS DE BEAUHARNOIS."—No. 3 Company.—The services of Joseph Alfred Cadieux, and Lieutenant Joseph John Cadieux are hereby dispensed with and their names struck off the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

68TH "KING'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—To be Major: Captain and Brevet Major Charles E. Borden, from No. 6 Company, *vice* Harris, deceased.

Surgeon Frederick W. Borden is granted the rank is Surgeon Major in the Militia, from the 22nd October, 1893, under the provisions of para. 91, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

No. 6. Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant George W. Newcombe, *vice* Borden, promoted.

69TH "1ST ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—Lieutenant Asahel Whitman having left the limits, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Charles E. Healy, *vice* Whitman, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Alfred M. Healy, *vice* C. E. Healy, promoted.

71ST "YORK" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 4 Company.—Captain Richard M. Pinder is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Captain: Lieutenant James Hodge Hawthorn, *vice* Pinder, retired.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Andrew George Blair, jr., *vice* Hawthorn, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Albert Edward Massie, gentleman, *vice* Blair, jr., promoted.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 6. Company.—Captain John M. Morse is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Herman H. Forster, *vice* Morse, retired.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Aubery A. Forster, *vice* H. H. Forster, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Merrill Neily, *vice* A. A. Forster, promoted.

77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—Captain John D. Courtenay is permitted to resign his commission.

To be captain: Lieutenant Joshua Mullock Lockhart, *vice* Courtenay, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Daniel Alexander McClenahan, gentlemen, to complete establishment.

85TH BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 1 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Bruno Wilson, having failed to qualify his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Théodore Charles Grothé, gentleman, *vice* Wilson, retired.

88TH "KAMOURASKA AND CHARLEVOIX" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—Captain P. V. Chaloult having left the limits, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

89TH "TÉMISCOUATA AND RIMOUSKI" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Omer Gilbert having failed to qualify his name, is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: F. Emile Gilbert, gentleman, *vice* Gilbert, retired.

90TH "WINNIPEG" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain Herbert Swinford is granted the Honorary rank of Major under the provision of para. 94, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

Captain Harry H. Rowley and Captain William A. Machaffie are permitted to resign their commissions and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

Captain Thomas H. Verner is permitted to resign his commission.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Edwin S. Baker is permitted to retire.

The undermentioned officers of this corps having left the limits, their names are removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia :—

Lieutenant Charles S. Wilson, Provisional 2nd Lieutenants Charles L. Benedict, Arthur T. Lawson, John O. Hickman and Assistant Surgeon Henry S. Baldwin.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : James Graham Haney, gentleman, to complete establishment.

93RD "CUMBERLAND" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 1 Company.—That part of General Order (18) dated the 18th September, 1891, relating to the retirement of Lieutenant William A. Fillmore is hereby cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

"Lieutenant William A. Fillmore is permitted to "resign his commission and to retain the rank of "Lieutenant on retirement."

SAULT STE. MARIE RIFLE COMPANY.—Provision 2nd Lieutenant Abraham I. Friedman having left the limits his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Donald McGregor, Gentleman, *vice* Friedman, retired.

DRILL COMPANIES IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

ST. THOMAS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—To act as Lieutenant : William Leslie, *vice* Jones, left the Institute.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant : Louis Elgin Jones, *vice* Flynn, left the Institute.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—To act as Captain : William Ogilvie Watson.

To act as Lieutenant : Hylton Hathaway Lynch.

CHICOUTIMI SEMINARY.—To act as Captain : Philippe Dallaire.

To act as Lieutenant : François Temblay.

To act as 2nd Lieutenant : Arthur Levesque.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained. Written.	Practical.	Average Percentage.
CAVALRY.						
2nd Lt. R. H. Arnold, 8th Hrs.	2	S	A	66	72	69
do J. W. S. Black, 8th do	2	S	A	59	54	57
do W. H. Fairweather, 8th do	2	S	A	64	68	66
do S. P. Layborn, 1st do	2	S	A	57	60	59
Tr. Serg. Maj. L. Brooker, 2nd Drag.	1	Lg	B	66	74	70
do G. H. Gustar, 4th Hrs.	2	Lg	B	54	69	62
Serg. J. Kelly, 2nd Drag.	2	Lg	B	50	64	57
do T. Clement, do	1	Lg	B	78	77	77
do J. King, 8th Hrs.	2	S	B	57	57	57
Corp. E. Young, Q.O.C. Hrs.	2	S	B	62	69	66
Lce. Corp. E. W. Hodgins, G.G.B.G.	2	S	B	53	58	56
Private E. Evans, 2nd Drag.	2	S	B	62	62	62
do P. Ingamells, 1st Hrs.	2	S	B	60	62	61
do J. Dimsdale, 3rd Drag.	2	S	B	39½	61	50
INFANTRY.						
Capt. E. F. Gunther, Q.O. Rifles	1	Sp	A	83	80	81½
do P. L. Mason, do	1	Sp	A	78½	78	78¼
do A. S. McCornock, 16th Bn.	1	Sp	A	70	70	70
Lieut. J. E. Orr, 77th do	1	S	A	75	76½	75½
do H. Hutchins, 56th do	1	S	A	70	70	70
do W. G. Ketcheson, 49th do	2	S	A	50½	55	52½
INFANTRY—*continued.*						
2nd Lt. W. G. Williams, 56th Bn.	2	S	A	50	54½	52¼
do J. N. Carter, 16th do	2	S	A	57½	58	57⅕
do H. Brooke, 48th do	2	S	A	58½	56½	57½
do T. Burnside, 48th do	2	S	A	61½	58½	60
do James Evely, 44th do	2	S	A	50½	53½	52
do W. McManus, 36th do	2	S	A	50	51	50½
do A. A. Ferguson, 16th do	2	Sp	A	51	54½	52½
Q.M. Serg. T. P. Thompson, 56th Bn.	1	S	B	75½	74½	75
Col. Serg. Jas. Smith, 37th do	2	S	B	64	55	59½
Serg. Arthur L. Todd, 31st do	1	S	B	76½	74½	75½
do R. Haye, 77th do	1	S	B	73	76½	74½
do V. E. LeBarr, 57th do	2	S	B	57½	61	59¼
do Joseph Farmer, 37th do	2	S	B	50	65½	57½
do Thos. Baddock, 20th do	2	S	B	63	57	60
do S. McTaggart, 49th do	2	S	B	50	55	52½
do R. Murphy, 39th do	2	S	B	52	55	53½
do Arthur Whatley, 57th do	2	S	B	53	55½	54½
do Sextus Cooper, 35th do	2	S	B	66	50	58
do Percy Cooper, 35th do	2	S	B	66	50	58
do Nelson G. Wilson, 39th do	2	S	B	65	57	61
do James Croucher, 38th do	2	S	B	64	60½	62¼
Corp. D. Gleeson, 43rd do	1	S	B	79	76½	78
do C. Thomas, G.G.F.G.	2	S	B	54	57	55½
do A. E. Martin, 37th Bn.	2	S	B	55	54	54½
do E. Sutherland, 36th do	2	S	B	59½	57½	58½
do D. V. Gardner, 13th do	2	S	B	57½	55½	56½
do E. L. Crumb, 37th do	2	S	B	64	55	59½
do W. McManus, 56th do	2	S	B	56½	53½	55
do James Wilson, 34th do	2	S	B	50½	56	53¼
do A. C. Clark, 35th do	2	S	B	57½	55½	56½
Lce. Corp. J. Noble, 10th do	2	S	B	59½	56	57½
do G. Gabriel, 36th do	2	S	B	56½	57	57
Private C. G. R. Gibson, G.G.F.G.	2	S	B	66	57	61½
do C. N. Venning, do	2	S	B	65½	56½	61
do A. J. Munn, Q.O. Rifles	2	S	B	56½	57½	57
do G. W. Lee, 14th Bn.	2	S	B	56	62	59
do J. W. Hawkins, 39th do	2	S	B	54	55	54½
do W. Keith, 13th do	2	S	B	50	53½	52

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers having qualified themselves for their appointments are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names :—

2nd Lieutenant R. H. Arnold, 8th Hussars ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. W. S. Black, 8th Hussars ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant W. H. Fairweather, 8th Hussars ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant S. P. Layborn, 8th Hussars ; from the 31st March, 1896.

Lieutenant W. G. Ketcheson, 49th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant W. G. Williams, 56th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. N. Carter, 16th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant H. Brooke, 48th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant T. Burnside, 48th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant James Evely, 44th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant W. McManus, 36th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant A. A. Ferguson, 16th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

By Command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEADQUARTERS,
Ottawa, 25th April, 1896.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

G. O. 26.

ESTABLISHMENT LISTS.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Militia Act," chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Establishment Lists of the Active Militia, prescribed by the Order in Council of the 28th December, 1895, be amended as follows :—

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

"B" Field Battery, add :—Veterinary Surgeon, 1.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
(A.G.O. 53125. M. and D.A. 12575.)

—

G. O. 27.

DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL AT HEADQUARTERS.

Duties.

This officer will be responsible for :—

1. The examination of recommandations for the appointment, promotion and retirement of Officers of the Active and Reserve Militia.
2. The individual Record of Service of all Officers.
3. The editing of the Official Militia List.
4. The preparation, printing and distribution of General Orders.
5. The examination and registration of Certificates of Qualification issued from the several Schools of Military Instruction.
6. The preparation, registration and issuing of Commissions to Officers of the Active and Reserve Militia.
7. The examination of discharge documents of N. C. O.'s and men of Permanent Corps of Active Militia on becoming non-effective.
8. Questions relating to the examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College of Canada; and the confidential printing of papers for all examinations of Cadets at the Royal Millitary College.
9. The periodical revision of the Regulations and Orders for the Militia.

—

G. O. 28.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on the subjects referred to in General Order 27 of this date will be addressed to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Head-Quarters.

—

G. O. 29.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION.

The following extract from the By-laws of the Royal United Service Institution is published for general information :—

"D—1. Officers of the Colonial Naval and Military "Forces who are temporarily in this country on "duty, shall be permitted to become "Temporary "Members" on payment of 5/— in advance for any "period not exceeding six months. Should they wish "to receive the Journal, they can have it on the same "terms as Members of the United Service Institution "of India." (A.G.O. 60423. M. and D. 14757.)

—

G. O. 30.

FIELD ARTILLERY INSTRUCTION.

1. Special courses of instruction have been authorized to be held at the Tête de Pont Barracks, Kingston, from the 5th to the 8th and from the 12th to the 15th May (inclusive) for the instruction in fire discipline, field manœuvres and range-finding of qualified Officers of Field Artillery who have not previously attended a similar course.

2. Officers attending this course will receive the pay of their rank for the number of days they are necessarily absent from their Battery Head-Quarters, an allowance for subsistence of $2.50 *per diem* for hotel expenses at Kingston, and will be refunded the amount paid for a return railway fare from their Battery Head-Quarters on presentation of their claim to the Commandant Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, in completion of the course. (M. and D. 14786.)

—

G. O. 31.

LOCALIZATION.

The Head-Quarters of No. 2 Company 43rd Battalion "Ottawa and Carleton Rifles" is transferred from the City of Hull, P.Q., to the City of Ottawa, Ont.

MEMORANDUM.

The promotion of officers in this Corps will, in future, be according to seniority in the Battalion.

—

G. O. 32.

DRESS REGULATIONS.

The following ornaments and badges have been approved :—

3RD "PRINCE OF WALES' CANADIAN DRAGOONS."

Front Plate for Helmet.

Two maple leaves, stems crossed, above which is a beaver, *couchant*, surmounted by the Prince of Wales' plume and motto. The whole surrounded by a band from which issue stellar rays, ends of band drooping. The inscription "Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons" on band.

The Pouch and Sabretache ornament will consist of the Prince of Wales' Plume.

The ornaments to be of gilt metal for officers and brass for N. C. Officers and Men.

32ND "BRUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

Front plate for helmet.

Gilt dull Maple Leaf, raised garter with "Bruce Infantry" in burnished gilt Roman letters. Burnished gilt numerals "32" in centre. On scroll below the motto *Amor Patriæ.*

Badge for Field Service Cap. The same as for front plate for helmet, but reduced size.

—

G. O. 33.

ERRATUM.

General Order 21 of 1896 is amended by eliminating "Trousers, serge, 1" therein authorized to be issued to Cavalry Units of Permanent Corps.

—

G. O. 34.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

In order to provide for the increase, in a time of emergency, of Units of Active Militia up to war strength, a "Reserve of Officers" is authorized to be established.

This Reserve will be made up as follows :—

(1) Graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada commissioned as Officers of the Militia, unattached.

(2) Officers retiring from Corps of Active Militia who are eligible to retain their rank on retirement under paragraph 92, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887 ; who are within the limits of age prescribed in paragraph 55 of those Regulations, and are in possession of 1st class, grade "A" qualifying certificates, or the recognized equivalent thereof as prescribed by Regulation.

(3) Officers whose names are carried on the Reserve will retain their rank and precedence in the Active Militia, but will be retired on reaching the limits of age defined by Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, para. 55.

(4) Under no circumstances will Officers serving in the Reserve receive promotion, while so serving, to a higher rank in the Militia.

(5) Officers serving in the Reserve will be required to report themselves, in writing, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters on or before the 30th November in each year, and the names of Officers failing to so report themselves will be struck off the list.

(6) The cases of Officers who have retired from the Militia retaining their rank within the past five years, and who would have been eligible under this Regulation to be transferred to the Reserve of Officers, had such Regulation been in force at the date of their retirement, will be specially considered by the General Officer Commanding the Militia, on the report of the Deputy Adjutant General Commanding the District in which such Officers are resident. Recommendations in such cases will be submitted by Deputy Adjutants General on Militia form C. 1.

(7) General Order (7) No. 2 dated the 13th May, 1887, relating to a "Special List," is hereby cancelled.

The names of Officers at present serving on this Special List will be transferred to the Reserve of Officers, but such Officers will be exempt from the restrictions prescribed by paragraph 2 of this Regulation.

(8) General Order (6) No. 4, dated 29th March, 1889, is hereby cancelled.

—

G. O. 35.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

The following is added as subsection (2) to paragraph 156, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887 :—

"(2) All appointments as Commanding Officer "after the first of July, 1896, are for a tenure of five "years. Any extension of tenure will be for three "years and will only be granted upon the recom- "mendation of Deputy Adjutants General Com- "manding Districts, who will submit said recom- "mendation at least one month before the expiration "of the tenure."

By Command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

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8469. "Irresistible." (Two-Step.) By Arthur M. Cohen. J. L. Orme & Son, Ottawa, Ont., 16th April, 1896.

8470. "Part of the Trail Creek Mining Camp, West Kootenay, B.C." Compiled by J. A. Kirk, P.L.S., Rossland, B.C., 17th April, 1896.

8471. "Fashions." (An Illustrated Monthly Journal for Canadian Women.) Vol. I, No. 6, Galt, April, 1896. D. J. Barnett, Toronto, Ont., 17th April, 1896.

8472. "Behold Your God!" (Being Seventeen Addresses by Rev. G. C. Grubb, M.A. ; Ten Bible Readings by Mrs. W. K. Campbell ; Addresses to Children by Mr. E. C. Millard ; Notes of the Prayer Meetings Conducted by Mr. W. K. Campbell ; During Their Mission in the City of Toronto, Canada, February 15th to March 2nd, 1896.) Bruce & Company, Toronto, Ont., 18th April, 1896.

8473. "Rond Eau." (Two-Step.) By Annie M. Wood. Chatham, Ont., 18th April, 1896.

8474. "The Canadian Law Times." (Volume XV.) Edited by E. Douglas Armour, Q.C. The Carswell Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 20th April, 1896.

8475. "The Holly." (Two-Step March.) By Arthur H. Genge. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Limited), London, England, 20th April, 1896.

8476. "The Flag for Me." (Patriotic Song and Chorus.) Words by J. A. Phillips. Music by Wilhelm S. Koehler. J. A. Phillips, Ottawa, Ont., 20th April, 1896.

8477. "Robertson's Landmarks of Toronto." Volume 2. A Collection of Historical Sketches of the Old Town of York from 1792 to 1833, and of Toronto from 1834 to 1895. Also Engravings, Maps, &c. J. Ross Robertson, Toronto, Ont., 20th April, 1896.

8478. "Public School Writing Course. Vertical System." By A. F. Newlands and R. K. Row. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. The Canada Publishing Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 22nd April, 1896.

8479. "British to the Core." (Patriotic Song.) Words and Music by S. T. Church. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 22nd April, 1896.

8480. "The Lady of Château Blanc." (An Historical Romance.) By Malcolm W. Sparrow, Toronto, Ont., 22nd April, 1896.

8481. "Our Monthly." A Magazine of Canadian Literature, Science and Art. Vol. 1, No. 1, May, 1896. George Moffat, Toronto, Ont., 22nd April, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
43-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of April, 1896, incorporating Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, broker ; Charles Henry Thorburn, stationer ; Thomas Payment, druggist ; John George Kilt, printer ; Patrick Redmond Quain, coal merchant, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz. :—(*a.*) The printing and publishing of a newspaper or newspapers or journals, and carrying on of a general newspaper, lithographing, electro-plating, printing, book-binding and job printing business at the City of Ottawa or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (*b.*) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise of any newspaper or journal and any printing, lithographing, electro-plating, publishing and book-binding or job printing business or plant, or the title or copyright thereof from any proprietor thereof, by the name of "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
43-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of April, 1896, incorporating John MacFarlane, of the Town of Westmount, manufacturer ; Smeaton White, publisher ; William John White, advocate ; Francis Longueville Snow, gentleman ; Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz :—

To manufacture and deal in smoke preventers and other devices for abating the smoke nuisance, to acquire such patent and other rights as may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purposes of said business, and to manufacture or grant licenses to manufacture under such patent or other rights or otherwise dispose of the same, by the name of "The Smoke Preventer Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

41-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 1st day of April, 1896, incorporating George Patrick Brophy, civil engineer; Sandford Hall Fleming, civil engineer; John William McRae, forwarder; John Byrne Brophy, civil engineer; Hector McRae, merchant, all of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—To explore for, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, any lands, mines, mining claims and mining rights, and to work, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them; to construct and maintain buildings and other erections and improvements on any of the said lands or elsewhere for the purposes of the business of the company; to mine, mill, smelt and otherwise treat any minerals, and to convert them into commercial products by any process or power; to buy, sell, or otherwise dispose of minerals and the products thereof; to acquire by lease, license or purchase, and again to dispose of any patents of invention or rights thereunder covering any process that might be used in connection with the operations of the company,—by the name of "The Ontario Graphite Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

41-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1896, incorporating Andrew Frederick Gault, merchant; Robert Walters MacDougall, merchant; Leslie Hamilton Gault, merchant; James Rodger, merchant; Dame Charlotte L. Dorwin, wife of the late Robert Leslie Gault, in his lifetime of the City of Montreal, merchant; Andrew Frederick Gault aforesaid and James Rodger aforesaid, all herein acting in their quality of executrix and executors under the will of the late Robert Leslie Gault, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz:—

To acquire and continue the mercantile and manufacturing business heretofore carried on in the City of Montreal and throughout the Dominion of Canada by the heretofore commercial firm of Gault Brothers and Company now dissolved, for the manufacture, importation and sale of goods, wares and merchandise, and generally to carry on the business of manufacturers, merchants and traders throughout the Dominion of Canada, by the name of "The Gault Brothers Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into seven thousand five hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 10th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

41-3

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Civil Service Act, a General Promotion Examination will be held at the several places authorized, commencing on Tuesday, the 12th of May, at 9 a.m., and the said examination shall have reference to the undermentioned vacancies, present and prospective, which may require to be filled during the year.

The halls or rooms in which the examinations are held may always be ascertained by the candidates on application at the post offices of the examination cities.

INSIDE SERVICE.

Chief Clerks	4
First Class Clerks	7

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Post Office Department.

Chief Railway Mail Clerks	1
First Class Railway Mail Clerks	3
Second do do	10
Second Class Clerks	3

Department of Customs.

Surveyors	4
Chief Clerks	2
Clerks	15
Landing Waiters	15
Gaugers	4
Lockers	10
Appraisers	4
Assistant Appraisers	4
Tide Waiters	6

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 10th April, 1894. 41-4

OTTAWA, 9th April, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has withdrawn the following lands in the District of Alberta from settlement and has set the same apart as School Lands in lieu of certain School Lands to be included in the land subsidy of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, under the provisions of the Act 56 Victoria, chapter 4, viz:—

Sections 17, 18 and 20, in Township 3, Range 28, west of the 4th Meridian, and Section 12, in Township 3, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian.

The Minister of the Interior has also withdrawn the following lands in the District of Alberta, from settlement and has set the same apart as School Lands in lieu of certain School Lands to be sold to the Cochrane Ranche Company, under the provisions of clause 3 of the Act 58-59 Victoria, chapter 24, viz:—

Section 24, in Township 3, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian, and the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-west quarter of Section 30, in Township 3, Range 28, west of the 4th Meridian.

By order,
JOHN R. HALL,
Secretary.

41-4

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 6 of 1896.

I. CHANGE IN INTERVAL OF BLASTS, ACTIVE PASS FOG HORN.

From and after the 1st June next, the fog horn machinery at Active Pass light station, on Georgina Point, Mayne Island, Strait of Georgia, in the Province of British Columbia, will be changed so that the horn will thereafter give blasts of 8 seconds' duration, with intervals of 52 seconds between them, that is, one blast per minute.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2689, Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 1178, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 85.

II. BEACON REPLACING BUOY ON SPANISH BANK.

A wooden pile beacon, surmounted by a red ball made of lattice work, and showing 12 feet above high water, has been established at the extreme northern edge of Spanish Bank, at the entrance to Burrard Inlet, British Columbia.

Lat. N. 49° 17' 6"
Long. W. 123° 14' 25"

The following angles also locate the beacon :—

Tangent of Prospect Bluff and Point Atkinson lighthouse, 88° 10'.

Point Atkinson lighthouse and tangent of Point Grey, 126° 10'.

Point Atkinson lighthouse and Fairway buoy, 73° 20'.

The beacon dries at extreme low water.

Half a cable northward of the beacon is a depth of 8 fathoms. The wooden buoy previously moored off the edge of Spanish Bank has been withdrawn.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 922, 1917, 1922 and 2689, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 137.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 31st March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 42–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 7 of 1896.

BRIER ISLAND FOG WHISTLE DISCONTINUED.

The fog whistle building at the north-west point of Brier Island, on the Bay of Fundy Coast of Nova Scotia, was burned down on the 28th instant.

Until further notice, no steam fog alarm can be maintained at this station.

Lat. N. 44° 14' 47"
Long. W. 66° 23' 38"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 1651, 2538, 2656 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 115.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 31st March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 42–3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st March, 1895 and 1896.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,312,882 79	7,476,715 86
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,441,313 12	19,684,278 62
Savings Banks	42,929,183 16	45,226,476 69
Trust Funds	8,236,861 02	8,290,439 47
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,642,760 82	1,710,673 93
Total Gross Debt	318,017,526 28	318,844,538 84
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Other Investments	7,365,601 12	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	18,288,053 82	16,738,082 76
Total Assets	69,866,671 55	68,221,604 59
Total Net Debt	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
do 29th February	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
Decrease of Debt	1,118,993 38	1,542,452 53

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of March, 1895.	Total to 31st March 1895.	Month of March, 1896.	Total to 31st March 1896.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,557,607 93	12,892,214 47	1,754,895 59	14,948,337 20
Excise	597,556 61	5,788,542 71	605,658 65	5,920,636 03
Post Office	278,775 67	2,200,011 70	303,000 00	2,266,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	260,176 08	2,614,743 04	247,662 80	2,618,699 16
Miscellaneous	54,037 33	1,057,587 23	52,128 77	1,079,978 21
Total	2,748,153 62	24,553,099 15	2,963,345 81	26,834,507 89
EXPENDITURE	1,509,938 76	23,844,991 40	1,341,668 77	22,719,541 38

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	108,552 70	1,987,820 01	75,202 89	1,878,683 42
Dominion Lands	5,894 79	62,762 70	4,110 53	47,835 88
Railway Subsidies	4,853 15	1,222,613 10	....	674,782 00
Total	119,300 64	3,273,195 81	79,313 42	2,601,301 30

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, for Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1896.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75			
$1 & $2	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50			
$4	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00			
$5, $10 & $20	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37			
$50 & $100	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00			
$500 & $1000	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00			
Total	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62			

Fractional Notes	$223,616 75
Provincial Notes	29,512 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	6,589,438 00
Dominion Fours	344,682 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	5,970,100 00
Toronto "	3,346,400 00
Halifax "	659,500 00
St. John "	1,089,500 00
Winnipeg "	177,000 00
Charlottetown "	146,000 00
Victoria "	216,000 00
Total	$18,791,749 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st March, 1896	$7,049,897 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg.	1,946,666 67
	$8,996,564 00
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $18,791,749.62	4,697,937 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$4,298,626 60
Unguaranteed Debentures	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $18,791,749.62	14,093,812 22
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	$3,156,187 78

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$4,298,626 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures	3,156,187 78
Total excess	$7,454,814 38

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th April, 1896.

42-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of March, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	296,375 09	
Malt	74,329 19	
Malt Liquor		
Tobacco	190,330 40	
Cigars	48,891 65	
Inspection of Petroleum	2,287 64	
Manufactures in Bond	3,530 22	
Seizures	488 24	
Other Receipts	1,428 60	
Total Excise Revenue		617,661 03
Culling Timber		2 99
Hydraulic and other Rents		26 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		1,942 51
Gas Inspection		1,290 00
Electric Light Inspection		294 00
Law Stamps		633 65
Other Revenues		112 50
Grand Total Revenue		621,962 68

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1896.

42-tf

Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st March, 1896.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter...........	$ 7,675 00	3,187 22
Animals........................	12,219 00	2,647 58
Books, Pamphlets, &c..........	57,006 00	14,224 54
Brass and manufactures of......	33,783 00	9,638 25
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds............	63,584 00	14,279 49
Flour....	7,444 00	1,824 58
Meal, Corn and Oat.........	6,144 00	1,469 87
Rice	10,681 00	6,497 87
Other Breadstuffs...........	18,697 00	4,003 96
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of................	102,286 00	30,685 58
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	4,501 00	1,330 00
Coal, Bituminous.....	534,473 00	125,398 26
Copper, manufactures of.......	8,230 00	1,765 33
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c......	60,700 00	14,902 15
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	360,961 00	107,843 96
Cottons, Clothing,.............	57,200 00	18,778 96
“ Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.....	15,398 00	2,207 03
“ Thread on Spools.......	16,333 00	4,084 75
“ All other Manufactures of Cotton..	71,836 00	22,892 23
Drugs and Medicines...........	97,709 00	24,250 11
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	41,666 00	12,516 83
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	90,317 00	26,274 35
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c...	89,203 00	26,677 40
All other Fancy Goods.	25,590 00	7,631 73
Fish and products of...........	49,122 00	8,783 42
Fruits and Nuts dried.........	64,554 00	21,254 28
“ Green, Oranges and Lemons	60,479 00	8,180 04
“ All other.................	5,411 00	1,216 37
Furs, Manufactures of..........	68,365 00	10,419 55
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
“ Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades.........	34,164 00	10,247 66
“ Window Glass......	12,814 00	2,574 30
“ Plate-Glass	12,878 00	2,986 67
“ All other Manufactures of.	14,542 00	3,187 07
Gunpowder and Explosive substances.....	6,984 00	2,128 25
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of ..	30,686 00	9,044 45
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver. Silk or Felt........ .. .	104,970 00	31,491 00
“ All other............	72,614 00	21,781 20
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
“ Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate..................	52,424 00	5,283 45
“ Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	20,518 00	5,741 78
“ Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements.........	177,950 00	49,263 87
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$124,863 00	34,970 38
“ Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	32,636 00	11,401 86
“ Stoves and Castings......	17,854 00	4,646 96
“ Tubing.	57,257 00	11,617 86
“ All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel..........	188,497 00	49,996 06
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	54,567 00	13,529 27
Lead and manufactures of.....	16,646 00	3,069 65
Leather, all kinds.............	59,848 00	10,094 24
“ Boots and Shoes.......	19,016 00	4,753 44
“ All other manufactures of Leather.....	13,701 00	3,489 05
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	8,279 00	1,869 00
Metals and manufactures of...	31,665 00	8,659 71
Musical Instruments..........	24,151 00	6,856 00
Oil, Mineral and Products of..	45,275 00	27,881 65
“ Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	19,774 00	3,954 80
“ All other................	23,923 00	4,883 15
Paints and Colours...........	36,091 00	4,620 11
Paper, Envelopes, &c.........	92,605 00	30,718 62
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	6,478 00	2,336 53
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt...................	34,290 00	11,295 58
“ Butter, Cheese.....	12,929 00	2,789 61
Seeds and Roots.............	126,823 00	12,902 28
Silk, manufactures of..........	266,260 00	80,613 69
Soap, all kinds................	10,976 00	3,428 42
Spices, ground and unground..	11,759 00	1,846 30
Spirits, all kinds.............	60,334 00	135,150 93
Wines, Sparkling.............	7,922 00	2,197 52
“ other than Sparkling ..	18,487 00	11,958 95
Sugar................	249,690 00	53,747 95
Molasses & Syrups............	35,846 00	3,828 17
Tobacco and Cigars...........	19,936 00	19,728 49
Vegetables.	9,220 00	2,183 57
Wood, manufactures of	49,753 00	11,574 12
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry....	158,636 00	47,691 06
“ Clothing......	108,720 00	36,602 93
“ Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c....	289,591 00	91,324 91
“ Dress Goods..	421,391 00	126,227 20
Knitted Goods.....	68,426 00	25,630 33
“ Shawls....	5,267 00	1,316 75
“ Yarns.............	6,922 00	2,075 95
“ All other Manufactures of Woollens.	83,552 00	28,138 71
All other Dutiable Goods.....	1,016,932 00	269,605 60
Total Dutiable Goods....	6,528,899 00	1,899,802 75
“ Free...............	2,723,014 00	
Coin and Bullion........	318,283 00	
Grand Total............	9,570,196 00	1,899,802 75

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st March, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock............	$ 7,459
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy....	153,210
Asphaltum or Asphalt..........	252
Broom Corn	5,762
Coal, Anthracite....	306,968
Coffee	77,859
Cotton Waste.....	28,441
“ Raw........	151,546
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	122,203
Fish and products of.	11,151
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	80,451
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.....	15,457
Fur, skins not dressed.....	128,827
Grease for soap making, &c	21,393
Hides and skins......	123,723
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude...	87,916
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn.	47,399
Metals, Brass and Copper	48,077
“ Steel Rails for Railways...........	....
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other..............	$ 63,878
“ Tin and Zinc.....................	232,171
“ Other.....	21,594
Oils, Vegetable............................	3,535
Salt	11,831
Settlers' Effects......	101,529
Silk, raw...............	16,958
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed.	65,612
Tea...........	118,897
Tobacco Leaf.............................	131,699
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.......	76,033
Wool.....	98,322
All other Free Goods.......................	362,861
Total...	2,723,014
Coin and Bullion............	318,283
Total Free Goods............	3,041,297

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 18th April, 1896.

43-tf

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of March, 1896.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	878,227	2,745	880,972
do Fisheries	366,137	2,149	368,286
do Forest	717,007	938	717,945
Animals and their produce	1,287,792	181,335	1,469,127
Agricultural Products	652,871	112,172	765,043
Manufactures	734,428	43,661	778,089
Miscellaneous Articles	11,855	12,209	24,064
Totals	4,648,317	355,209	5,003,526
Bullion	15,790	....	15,790
Coin	....	8,431	8,431
Grand Total	4,664,107	363,640	5,027,747

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th April, 1896.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of March, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.			CR.
	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 29th February, 1896	28,136,199 15	WITHDRAWALS during month	700,251 51
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	692,565 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	7,049 74	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st March, 1896	28,135,562 38
	28,835,813 89		28,835,813 89

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA, 16th April, 1896.

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Statement of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st March, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

Bank.	Balance, on 29th February. 1896.	Deposits for March, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, March, 1896.	Balance, 31st March, 1896.
	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	568,775 21	15,454 69	584,229 90	13,798 16	570,431 74
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	746,901 23	18,365 00	765,266 23	14,798 88	750,467 35
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	841,947 67	25,073 00	867,020 67	21,764 60	845,256 07
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	35,012 08	792 00	35,804 08	909 18	34,894 90
Amherst	276,148 62	2,553 00	278,701 62	3,583 19	275,118 43
Annapolis	235,790 05	2,157 00	237,947 05	649 73	237,297 32
Arichat	196,135 21	931 00	197,066 21	1,316 59	195,749 62
Barrington	173,873 17	1,105 00	174,978 17	777 01	174,201 16
Bridgewater	132,311 83	2,467 00	134,778 83	631 24	134,147 59
Guysboro'	109,510 74	1,505 00	111,015 74	681 15	110,334 59
Halifax	2,602,786 38	36,383 00	2,639,169 38	27,760 71	2,611,408 67
Kentville	305,667 96	7,492 00	313,159 96	3,746 68	309,413 28
Liverpool	254,398 02	3,881 00	258,279 02	3,566 14	254,712 88
Lunenburg	288,135 02	5,250 00	293,385 02	5,300 29	288,084 73
Maitland	62,107 48	3,033 00	65,140 48	1,694 69	63,445 79
New Glasgow	378,580 11	2,642 00	381,222 11	2,537 05	378,685 06
Parrsboro'	118,352 03	1,626 00	119,978 03	975 00	119,003 03
Pictou	294,700 16	2,452 00	297,152 16	1,884 42	295,267 74
Port Hood	118,495 64	856 00	119,351 64	383 83	118,967 81
Shelburne	118,841 60	1,382 00	120,223 60	812 86	119,410 74
Sherbrooke	68,309 74	450 00	68,759 74	380 35	68,379 39
Wallace	70,418 84	1,357 00	71,775 84	460 82	71,315 02
Weymouth	102,890 15	393 00	103,283 15	1,035 26	102,247 89
Yarmouth	628,062 53	7,839 00	635,901 53	6,860 25	629,041 28
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	273,288 42	1,493 00	274,781 42	1,763 14	273,018 28
Dalhousie	383,713 33	4,162 00	387,875 33	5,782 56	382,092 77
Fredericton	659,486 03	8,561 00	668,047 03	10,086 09	657,960 94
Newcastle	232,151 82	1,487 00	233,638 82	554 32	233,084 50
St. Andrews	288,579 60	1,776 00	290,355 60	2,294 13	288,061 47
St. John	4,103,841 08	38,277 00	4,142,118 08	49,187 10	4,092,930 98
Woodstock	496,630 47	8,555 00	505,185 47	6,124 58	499,060 89
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,811,502 39	17,532 00	1,829,034 39	18,550 75	1,810,483 64
Summerside	318,595 55	2,401 00	320,996 55	3,772 48	317,224 07
Total	17,295,940 16	229,682 69	17,525,622 85	214,423 23	17,311,199 62

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. Anderson,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 15th April, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1896.

—	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank..........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,442,115 32	180,000 00	23,013 71	9,738,470 89
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,936,336 53	83,000 00	226,788 94	5,247,125 47
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,378,451 85	263,000 00	249,802 65	14,985,596 36

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,438,396 00	....	1,537,122,81	3,420,031 14	1,113,209 97	180,000 00	....	* 697,260 27	10,886,020,19
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec..............	....	2,384,306 10	82,500 00	289,470 09	1,695,203 35	925,814 71	83,000 00	65,204 00	106,876 14	5,632,374 39
Total....................	1,500,000 00	4,822,702 10	82,500 00	1,826,592 90	5,115,234 49	2,039,024 68	263,000 00	65,204 00	804,136 41	16,518,394 58

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* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 10th April, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds. $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867: Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Bruuswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B).	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $142,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st APRIL, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Blackstone		Inverness, N.S.	D. R. McDonald.
Central Park		New Westminster, B.C.	W. M. Smith.
Claverhouse	Ainslie	Inverness, N.S.	Miss Katie McInnis.
Commeau	Saumarez	Gloucester, N.B.	J. D. Commeau.
Desaulniers	Badgerow	Nipissing, O.	Chas. Joanis.
Fosbery	Sec. 12, Tp. 22, R. 16, W. of 1st M.	Marquette, M.	R. C. Hamilton.
Horse Hills	Sec. 16, Tp. 54, R. 23, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Joseph Wilson.
Kissina	Sec. 14, Tp. 12, R. 1, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	James Dodd.
L'Amoureux	River Lot 18, Tp. 54, R. 22, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Ernest Bérubé.
Livingstone	Sec. 36, Tp. 8, R. 2, W. of 5th M.	Alta.	Mrs. Mary G. Wilson.
Maple Ridge	Arisaig	Antigonishe, N.S.	Roderick McIsaac.
Maryfield	Sec. 4, Tp. 11, R. 30, W. of 1st M.	Assa. East.	Wm. I. Parlett.
Millet	Sec. 32, Tp. 47, R. 24 W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Benj. Slaughter.
Nictaux South	Annapolis	Annapolis, N.S.	Francis H. Smith.
Plourd	St. Jacques	Victoria, N.B.	Mrs. Pelagie Mornault.
Port Law	Artemesia	Grey, S.R., O.	George Thompson.
Ralph	Unsurveyed	Pontiac, Q.	Wm. T. Mason.
Red Lodge	Sec. 19, Tp. 34, R. 2, W. of 5th M.	Alta.	Thos. O. Critchley.
Robillard (reopened)	Gloucester	Russell, O.	Joseph G. Emond.
(*a*) St. Barthélémi Station	St. Barthélémi	Berthier, Q.	Camille Hénault.
Sinnott's Road	Lot 39	King's, P.E.I.	Lawrence J. Byrne.
Trout Stream	Tracadie	Gloucester, N.B.	Pierre Robicheau.
White's Corner	Cornwallis	King's, N.S.	David White.

a 1st March.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Coalfields	Assa. East	to Roche Percée.
Emerald Hill	County of Selkirk, M.	to Medora Station.
Grierson	Alta.	to Rosebud.
Sutherland's Corners	County of Middlesex, W.R., O.	to Cario.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Blue Springs	District of Yale, B.C., 1st February.
Carrigan	County of Antigonishe, N.S.
Lavant	do Lanark, N.R., O., 14th March.
Liverpool Market	do Ontario, W.R., O.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

ONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette,* in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette,* and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule,* shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a.* All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b.* No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles and for the passage of cars propelled by any power, and for the acquisition of all terminal facilities and for power to lease to or otherwise give running powers thereover to any railway company ; and to carry gas pipes, wires or cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity and other power ; and with power to lay tracks on said bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York or the Congress of the United States of America for the same purpose ; and also for power to construct, maintain and operate water wheels under said bridge for the generation of electricity and for all powers necessary for that purpose and for the transmission abroad of such electric force. The height of the arches of said bridge shall not be less than sixty feet and the interval between the abutments or piers shall be two hundred feet, and said bridge shall be constructed with a draw of two hundred feet across the channel of said river for the passage of rafts and all vessels. The rates of toll for the use of said bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle (including the driver) drawn by two horses, twenty cents for a single horse, carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

HARCOURT, COWPER & MACOOMB,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Welland, 13th April, 1896. 43–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present Session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of its works.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.

Dated 4th March, 1896. 36–9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said company by extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

MACDONNELL & FARRELL,
Solicitors for applicants.

Kingston, 4th March, 1896. 36–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Oil Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.

Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Dominion Glass Company" (Limited).
2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and deal in glass and glasswares of all kinds.
3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.
4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).
5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.
6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Henry Hogan, hotel-keeper, Joseph Barsalou, auctioneer, Honourable Alphonse Desjardins, Minister of Militia, J. Gustave Laviolette, physician, et Maurice Barsalou, hardware merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1896. 43-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (Limited).
2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are to acquire and carry on the business now carried on by The W. R. Gardner Tool Co., at Brockville, Ontario; and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in edged tools, saws, hammers, and implements of all kind for working in wood, iron, brass, and other metals and materials; and to acquire and hold lands and premises for the purposes of mills, factories, shops and buildings in which to carry on the manufacture of the said articles and the said business; and to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or otherwise, water power privileges for the development of the necessary power for the said manufacturing business.
3. The operations of the said company are to be carried on in the Town of Brockville, in the Province of Ontario, and in the Town of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec, and its chief place of business is to be at the said Town of Brockville.
4. The amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be $100,000, composed of one thousand shares of the value of $100 each.
5. The names in full, and addresses of each of the said applicants are as follow :—William Reid Gardner, manufacturer, and William McLeod Gardner, manufacturer, both of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, and Province of Ontario; John Murphy, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, dry goods merchant; John Adams Bangs, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, banker, and Robert H. Cramm, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, contractor.
6. The said William Reid Gardner, William McLeod Gardner, John Murphy, John Adams Bangs and Robert H. Cramm are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

HUTCHESON & FISHER,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Brockville, this 7th day of February, A.D. 1896. 33-6 43-1

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The American Tire Company" (Limited).
2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and sell tires and all parts thereof, rubber goods for bicycles and vehicles, cotton linings, bicycles and bicycle parts and all articles pertaining thereto; and to acquire, use and sell any patents of invention or inventions or any license to use any inventions in connection with bicycles, vehicles and tires and their parts, with power to take mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security for the price of goods or articles manufactured or sold by the company and to dispose of the same and to do all things necessary for the sufficient carrying out of the said objects; and to obtain, purchase and hold the good-will and the machinery, plant, stock in trade and supplies and other the assets of the business heretofore carried on at the City of Toronto, under the firm name of "The American Tire Company."
3. The chief place of business of the said company will be in the City of Toronto, in the County of York.
4. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the said City of Toronto, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada.

5. The proposed amount of capital stock is $25,000.
6. The number of shares shall be five hundred of the par value of $50 each.
7. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Harrie Poyntz Davies, merchant, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York; Charles Percy Miller, merchant, of the said City of Toronto; Charles Sparks, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Esquire; Emilie Louisa Davies, spinster, of the said City of Toronto; Hawdon Brumell, traveller, of the said City of Toronto; the first three of whom are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

MACRAE & RYKERT,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Anglo-Canadian Mining Exchange" (Limited).
2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a.*) To carry on business as general agents and dealers in mines, mining locations and mining lands in the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To buy or take on lease, and then to sell, exchange, grant leases or deal in any way whatsoever with any mines, mining lands and mining properties, or to obtain options thereon for the same purposes. But no purchase of any mining property shall be made without a two-thirds vote of the whole board of directors,

(*c.*) To examine, inspect and investigate all such properties for the better placing of the same upon the market;

(*d.*) To develop mining properties which, on examination, give sufficient evidence of value to such an extent as the directors shall consider necessary to make the same marketable;

(*e.*) To purchase or obtain options on timber or other lands which by reason of their proximity to mining properties handled by the company may be deemed desirable;

(*f.*) To prospect for mining locations and acquire from the various Provincial Governments mining and other rights in same;

(*g.*) To act as promoters or agents in the formation of joint stock companies or syndicates for the sale and disposal of mining properties;

(*h.*) To act as agents for the sale or purchase of mining stocks or shares;

(*i.*) To act as a bureau of information on all subjects connected with mining in Canada;

(*j.*) To do all such things as may be necessary for the attainment of the above objects and the business incidental thereto;

(*k.*) To have the right to take paid-up unassessable stock in any joint stock company to whom this company shall have sold mines or mining properties in payment or part payment of the purchase money;

(*l.*) To have the right to issue paid-up and unassessable stock of the company in payment for mines and mining locations or mining rights and interests.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the City of Toronto.
4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $50,000.
5. The number of shares is to be 5,000, of a par value of $10 each.
6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Juchereau Kingsmill, president of the Mining Institute of Ontario, Ewen Mackenzie, Esquire, Henry O'Brien, barrister, James Gunn, Esquire, George Plunkett Magann, merchant, Alexander Fraser, merchant, George Gurd, accountant, and Jacob Dolmage, miner, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; and John Geale Dickson, of Shirley, Southampton, England, Esquire; of whom the said John Juchereau Kingsmill, Ewen Mackenzie, Henry O'Brien, George Plunkett Magann and George Gurd, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBINSON, O'BRIEN & GIBSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 14th day of April, 1896. 42-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Standard Gas Company" (Limited).
2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a.*) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas, and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns, villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person;

(*c.*) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power, and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns, and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carbureted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes; and to operate and deal in the same;

(*d.*) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters, and more particularly to acquire, use and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44,943, known as The Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process;

(*e.*) To purchase, acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Canada.
4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).
5. The number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), at ten dollars ($10) each.
6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, and Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross, and William P. O'Brien, are to be the first or provisional directors of said company, all of whom are residents in Canada and subjects of Her Majesty.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 14th January, 1896. 29-6 42-2

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The MacGregor-Gourlay Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To carry on in all its branches the manufacture and sale of woodworking machinery, ironworking and other machinery, castings, looms and pins; (*b.*) And for the said purpose to acquire or dispose of the necessary real and personal property.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario.

4. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the said Town of Galt.

5. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

6. That the number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

7. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert MacGregor, of the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, manufacturer; Alexander Graham Gourlay, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer; Robert Boyd MacGregor, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer; Robert Morton Hamilton, also of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer; and James Ferguson MacGregor, of the same place, accountant.

8. That the said Robert MacGregor, Alexander Graham Gourlay, Robert Boyd MacGregor, Robert Morton Hamilton and James Ferguson MacGregor, are to be the first directors for the said company.

TURNBULL & BARRIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Galt, Ont., 18th April, 1896. 42-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Callender Telephone Exchange Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is, for the purchasing, operating, leasing and selling of the Callender Automatic Telephone Exchange Patents; to manufacture, operate, sell, let, hire, purchase or lease every description of electrical apparatus, telephone exchanges, instruments and appurtenances, material, plant and patents; to build, establish, construct, purchase, lease or acquire, maintain and operate a line or lines from, to, or through any place or places in the Dominion of Canada, for communicating by telephone or telegraph by means of electricity; to fix, regulate and collect charges for services of their lines; to acquire, use, sell or lease any patented inventions or improvements of instruments, machines, apparatus or material designed to utilize or transmit electrical or magnetic forces; to assist or become a shareholder in any subsidiary or allied company or corporation, constituted for carrying out locally in any province or municipality in the Dominion, any similar objects and purposes; to lease or amalgamate their lines and interests to, or with, and to lease other similar lines from any other company or corporation; to acquire, hold and sell any estate, real and personal, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of the company.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—Romaine Callender, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, electrician; Edward Hart, of the same place, dentist; Edward Lyman Goold, of the same place, manufacturer; William James Knowles, of the same place, manufacturer; and John Enoch Thompson, of the City of Toronto, gentleman.

7. That the said Romaine Callender, Edward Hart, Edward Lyman Goold, William James Knowles and John Enoch Thompson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BREWSTER, MUIRHEAD & HEYD,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Brantford, this 25th day of March, 1896.
40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Midway Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows:—(*a.*) To acquire lands by purchase, lease or otherwise in the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, and elsewhere in Canada, from the Dominion or any Provincial Government, or any corporation or individual; to sell, rent, mortgage, exchange or otherwise dispose of said lands; to survey, colonize, settle, improve and build upon said lands; to lay out, operate, lease and maintain, in and upon said lands, roads, streets, gas and water works, electric light and power works, street railway propelled by any motive force, and to establish parks and squares; to assist settlers on and purchasers of said lands with power to secure any advances with interest in such manner as may be agreed; to establish, erect, maintain, conduct and operate any kind of warehouse, factory, smelter mill or other building or business in and upon said lands, and the same to sell, lease, exchange and mortgage; to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise develop, maintain and operate any mines and mining rights in Canada; to acquire any patent rights, to erect machinery, plant, tramways and other matters and things necessary for the same; to grind, treat, operate on, manufacture, smelt and render merchantable or fit for use any ores, minerals or other substances; to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation or individual respecting any of the foregoing matters, and generally to do all such other things as are or may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the foregoing purposes or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The names in full, address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Robert C. Adams, gentleman, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, stock broker, Alexander Paterson, stock broker, Peter Lyall, contractor, Charles Cushing, notary public, William Strachan, manufacturer, James P. Cleghorn, merchant, S. C. Stevenson, gentleman, James W. Withell, gentleman, John Withell, gentleman, George Dawson, agent, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; and John C. Haynes, merchant, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. The follow-

ing are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company:—Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell and Robert C. Adams.

RYAN & JACOBS,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 8th April, 1896. 41–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Quickcure Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought, is to manufacture, acquire, purchase and sell the new compound or remedy called "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," and other remedies, as well as tooth washes and tooth powders, in Canada, with power to lease and acquire real estate for the purposes of said business.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Quebec.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—The Honourable John Sharples, merchant, Edson Fitch, merchant, John Theodore Ross, merchant, Harold Kennedy, merchant, Harrison D. Ross, dentist, Henry Ievers, dentist, and Arthur Furneaux Hunt, merchant, all of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec; all of whom are to be the provisional or first directors of the said company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.
Quebec, 25th March, 1896. 40–7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant; Francis Lawrence Patton, of the same place, bank manager, Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province of Manitoba, manager; Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province of Manitoba, merchant; and John Coventry, of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, physician; and the said William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton and Hugh Armstrong are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "Davidson & Hay" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the purchasing of or otherwise acquiring the good-will, business and assets of the wholesale grocery firm of Davidson & Hay, Toronto, Ontario, or such part of such assets as the company may desire to purchase, and the carrying on in all its branches of a general grocery business, the business of warehousemen and dealing in wines and liquors.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Irvine Davidson, of the City of Toronto, merchant; John Dunlop Hay, of the same place, merchant; Mary Davidson, of the same place, wife of the said John Irvine Davidson; Elizabeth Strathearn Hay, of the same place, wife of the said John Dunlop Hay; William Hendrie, of the City of Hamilton, contractor; and William Logan, of the City of Toronto aforesaid, accountant; of whom the said John Irvine Davidson, John Dunlop Hay, William Hendrie and William Logan are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.
Toronto, 31st March, 1896. 40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Troy Laundry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of laundrymen; to manufacture and sell shirts, collars and other articles of wearing apparel, and to furnish

customers, throughout Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred (200), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—James Henry McKeown, merchant, Stewart James Carter, merchant, John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, merchant, and William Laurie Chipchase, merchant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; of whom the said James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter and John Bothwell Tresidder, are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 1st day of April, A.D. 1896.
40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To manufacture, purchase, sell and lease refrigerators for preserving, by means of a system of refrigeration, perishable and other products ;

(*b.*) To purchase, acquire, hold, use, work and sell Canadian, American and foreign patents whether now issued or to be issued hereafter respecting the manufacture of refrigerators and respecting any machinery and appliances for use in the manufacture or operation of such refrigerators, and to sell the right to manufacture such refrigerators and machinery to others either outright or under a royalty ;

(*c.*) To manufacture, buy, hold, lease and deal in all machines, machinery, implements and appliances necessary for carrying on the said business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Carl William Vollman, engineer, James A. Wright, engineer, James Cooper, merchant, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen' clerk, and Frank Hartwell Hopkins, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. Of whom Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, and James Cooper shall be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for petitioners.

Montreal, 24th March, 1896.
39-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company will be "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are, to acquire certain patents of invention issued by the Dominion of Canada, covering machinery used in the manufacturing of cigars, and particularly to acquire patents of invention for what is known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine" ; to carry on the manufacture of cigars by means of the said machine under said patents of invention, or such other machines as may be hereafter patented or acquired, and generally to deal in machinery for the manufacture of cigars, and to manufacture and carry on the business of manufacturing cigars, and to enter into agreements of lease or hire with other parties, persons and corporations, for the leasing of the said patented machine, known as "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine".

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of capital stock is two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand two hundred and fifty, of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—The Honourable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, of the City of Quebec, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec ; The Honourable Pierre Garneau, of the City and District of Quebec, member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec ; Peter Alexander Peterson, of the City and District of Montreal, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company ; Henry Hogan, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant ; James Naismith Greenshields, of the City and District of Montreal, Queen's Counsel, and Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, of the City of Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, gentleman, the majority of whom are British subjects, and all of whom will be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 19th March, 1896.
38-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Roche Percée Coal Company" (Limited)."

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, iron masters, manufacturers of brick, pipes and tiles, and of miners and engineers in all their respective branches in the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) To search for, mine, work, raise, sell and deal in coal, coke, iron and other metals, and to manufacture brick, pipes, tiles and terra cotta goods of all kinds, and all other articles manufactured from clay ;

(*c.*) To construct and maintain tramways, roads, warehouses and other buildings and works necessary or requisite for the purposes or interests of the company ;

(*d.*) To buy and sell coal, brick, tiles, pipes and general merchandise ;

(*e.*) To purchase or lease any lands or tenements usual or necessary for the purposes of the company, and at discretion to sell, improve, mine and develop, lease or mortgage, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the company, and to take mortgages or charges on real or personal property in connection with the business of the company ;

(*f.*) To provide facilities for receiving, loading, unloading and storing of coal, clay, brick, pipes, tiles and the products of either coal or clay;

(*g.*) To purchase or dispose of stock or debentures from or to any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

(*h.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration and on such terms as the company may think fit;

(*i.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Howard Edwin Mitchell, Esquire, Charles Henry Cordingley, accountant, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solicitor, Clifford Bannister Deacon, accountant, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba; and Robert Rogers, of the Village of Clearwater, in the said Province of Manitoba, merchant; of whom the said Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour and Clifford Bannister Deacon, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 17th day of March, A.D. 1896. 38–7

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY-LAW NUMBER 30.

THE Canadian Anthracite Coal Company (Limited) hereby enact as follows:—

That the number of directors of the company shall be fixed at nine, to be chosen from persons who are shareholders of the company.

Done and passed and sealed with the corporate seal of the company countersigned by the vice-president and secretary this 15th day of April, A.D. 1896.

ARCHIBALD STEWART,
Vice-president.
LEVI CRANNELL,
Secretary.

—

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of By-law No. 30 of The Canadian Anthracite Coal Company (Limited) unanimously approved, confirmed and adopted by the votes of shareholders of said company amounting in value to eight hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred dollars of the stock of said company (the same being more than two-thirds in value of the whole authorized capital stock of the company), present or represented at a special general meeting of said shareholders duly called for considering said by-law and held at the head office of said company at the City of Ottawa, on the 15th day of April, A.D. 1896.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said company at said City of Ottawa, on this 17th day of April, A.D. 1896.

L. CRANNELL,
43–1 Secretary of said company.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the resolutions of the Board of Directors of the company a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, will be held at the Queen's Hotel, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May A.D. 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and authorizing the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property, real and personal, of the said railway company and otherwise acting in relation thereto; and also for the purpose of considering, adopting and authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the said company upon its franchises, rolling stock, assets and property, real and personal, to a Trustee or Trustees to secure the issue of the bonds, debentures or other securities which may be authorized at said meeting; and also for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the directors of the company with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, The Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of such traffic as set out in agreements which have been executed subject amongst other things to the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as prescribed by The Railway Act of Canada and the Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to the company passed in the year 1895, and subject also to the consent of the shareholders of the company; and also for the purpose of considering the said arrangements and agreements, of authorizing a petition to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the approval thereof and for authority for the same to remain in force for fifty years; and also for the purpose of considering and authorizing a lease or grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of running powers over and the exclusive use and possession of the extension of the track of the company near Garth Street to a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway near the Desjardins Canal; and also the authority to grant to said Canadian Pacific Railway Company the joint use with this company of this company's yards and terminals within the City of Hamilton as set out in said agreements.

Dated at Hamilton this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1896.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
43–5

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, will be held at the Queen's Hotel in the City of Toronto, on Thursday, the 4th day of June A.D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing the Board of Directors of the said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be properly brought before an annual meeting.

Dated at Hamilton this 23rd day of April A.D. 1896.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
43–5

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to section 7 of 58-59 Victoria, chapter 45, the Alberta Railway and Coal Company has this day deposited with the Secretary of State of Canada, at Ottawa, a copy of each of the Deeds of Trust dated 10th December, 1895, to secure the prior lien debenture stock and the A and B debenture stock of that company issued under said Act.

GEO. EDWARDS,
Secretary,
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1896. 43–1

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND NO. 21.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking-house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

H. S. STRATHY,
General manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 18th April, 1896. 43-5

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 80.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year (being at the rate of ten per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
D. COULSON,
General manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43-5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after the 1st June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the head office of the Bank, on Monday, 15th June, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
J. TURNBULL,
Cashier.

Hamilton, 22nd April, 1896. 43-5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

DIVIDEND No. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive,

By order of the Board,
GEO. BURN,
General manager.

Ottawa, 21st April, 1896. 43-5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,
G. HAGUE,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st April, 1896. 43-5

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors,
THOMAS McDOUGALL,
General manager.

Quebec, 21st April, 1896. 43-5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent and a bonus of one per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd April, 1896. 43-5

NOTICE.—On the 14th day of April, 1896, I deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, a plan showing the piling proposed to be constructed over the water pipes of the City of Toronto, in the Harbour of the City of Toronto, together with a description of the proposed site of such piling, and upon the 15th day of April, 1896, I deposited a duplicate of such plan and description in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the Eastern Division of the said City of Toronto, and after the expiration of one month from this date I will apply on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for the approval of such plan, and authority to construct the work shown upon the same.

THOMAS CASWELL,
City solicitor, Toronto.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1896. 42-5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent ($3\frac{1}{2}$) for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
General manager.

42-5

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent, for the current half-year (making a total distribution for the year of ten per cent) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house in this City, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. The chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1896. 42–5

THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company at Niagara Falls, in the Province of Ontario, on the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an agreement between the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the one part, and the directors of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, and of the Niagara Falls International Bridge Company, of the other part, having for its object the construction of a new bridge in lieu of the present bridge, in pursuance of the Act of Canada, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 98, and the substitution of the upper floor of the new bridge for the upper floor of the present bridge under lease to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and for the purpose of either ratifying or disallowing such agreement.

And also, in the event of the said agreement being ratified, for the following purposes, namely,—

(1.) To empower the directors of the company to issue bonds, debentures, or other securities to an amount not exceeding $200,000, in pursuance of the powers conferred by said Act, and in the manner, and subject to the restrictions therein provided.

(2.) To empower the said directors to issue and sell or pledge all or any of the said bonds, debentures or other securities at the best price and upon the best terms and conditions, which at the time they are able to obtain, for the purpose of raising money for removing the present bridge, and erecting a new bridge in lieu thereof, according to the provisions of the said agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

(3.) To empower the said directors to secure such bonds, debentures or other securities by a mortgage deed charging them upon the whole of the property assets, rents and revenues, of the company present, or future, or both, as are described in the said deed (subject as in said Act mentioned) and by such deed to grant to the holders of such bonds, debentures or other securities, or the trustees named in such deed, all and every powers, rights and remedies usually contained in such mortgage deed.

By order,

THOS. R. MERRITT,
President.

Niagara Falls, Ont., 7th April, A.D. 1896. 41–4

Canada.
Province of Quebec,
District of Montréal.

WE, the undersigned William Edson Short and Charles Wesley Casselman, both of the City of Montreal, retailers in boots and shoes, and there carrying on business as such in limited copartnership under the name and style of "W. E. Short," the said Short as general partner, and the said Casselman as special partner, do hereby declare that we have this day dissolved the said co-partnership to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

In testimony whereof we have signed at Montreal, this first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-six.

W. E. SHORT,
C. W. CASSELMAN.

Signed in my presence,
C. E. LECLERC, N.P. 41-3

THE DOMINION BANK.

DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has this day been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the banking-house, in this City, on and after Friday, the first day of May next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th of April next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house, in this City, on Wednesday, the 27th of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

R. D. GAMBLE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 24th March, 1896. 40–4

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North West Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, in the Dominion Land Office, at Calgary, Alberta, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from High River, on the N. W. ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 19, Rge. 29 W. of the 4th Mer., for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps, plans and specifications filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Part S. E. ¼, Sec. 12, Tp. 19, Rge. 29, and parts of Sec. 7, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Tp. 19, Rge. 28 W. of the 4th Mer.

R. A. WALLACE.

Dated at Calgary, 3rd March, 1896. 40–5

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company at Walkerville, Ontario, on Tuesday the 5th day of May, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Walkerville, Ont., this 1st day of April, 1896.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary.

40–5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

NOTICE.—On and after Friday, the first of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two per cent upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the banking-house, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 20th May next, at three o'clock p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the bank five full days before that of the meeting, *i.e.*, before three o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 13th May next (Thursday, the 14th May, being a legal holiday).

By order of the Board of Directors,

G. CRÉBASSA,
General Manager.

Quebec, 24th March, 1896. 39–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général d'appeler au Sénat, par Lettres Patentes sous le Grand Sceau,—

L'Honorable Sir John Carling, K.C.M.G., membre du Conseil Privé de Sa Majesté, pour le Canada, de la Cité de London, Ontario, pour la Province d'Ontario.

Thomas Temple, Ecuyer, de Fredericton, Nouveau-Brunswick, pour la Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en chancellerie,
Canada.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Ottawa, 24 avril 1896.

Erratum.—Dans la *Gazette du Canada* du 18 courant, au lieu de "James Sherrill, etc.; préposé au débarquement dans les douanes de Sa Majesté," lisez : "James Sherritt, etc."

SALLE DU SÉNAT.

Ottawa, jeudi, 23 avril 1896.

Aujourd'hui à Huit heures P.M., Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général s'est rendu, avec le cérémonial ordinaire, à la Chambre du Sénat, dans l'édifice du Parlement, et a pris son siège sur le Trône. Les membres du Sénat étant assemblés, il a plu à Son Excellence d'y faire requérir la présence de la Chambre des Communes, et cette Chambre s'y étant rendue, les Bills suivants ont été sanctionnés au nom de Sa Majesté par Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général, savoir :—

Acte à l'effet de refondre et modifier certains Actes concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Nipissingue à la baie de James.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de jonction de Guelph.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Pacifique et d'Ontario-Sud.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du lac Erié à la rivière Détroit.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et Adirondack.

Acte à l'effet de ratifier un certain bail et contrat passé entre la Compagnie du Grand Tronc de chemin de fer du Canada et la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et Adirondack.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Nelson à Fort-Sheppard.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Brandon et du Sud-Ouest.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Lindsay, Bobcaygeon et Pontypool.

Acte modifiant l'Acte constitutif de la cour suprême de l'ordre indépendant des Forestiers.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent à l'Ottawa.

Acte concernant le Bureau de commerce de la cité de Toronto.

Acte concernant la Compagnie de prêts et d'épargne de Huron et Erié.

Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du pont des Hauteurs de Queenston.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Montréal à Ottawa.

Acte concernant la Compagnie de pont et de tunnel du Canada et du Michigan.

Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie des hauts-fourneaux d'Hamilton.

Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie canadienne d'assurance sur la vie l'Impériale.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Sud-Ouest et la Compagnie du chemin de fer du Saint-Laurent et Adirondack.

Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie canadienne de tourbe combustible.

Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte concernant la falsification des substances alimentaires, des drogues et des engrais agricoles.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer le Grand-Nord de Winnipeg.

Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer suburbain de la Rive Sud.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de ceinture de l'île de Montréal.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Toronto, Hamilton et Buffalo.

Acte concernant le Jockey Club canadien.

Acte concernant le chemin de fer des Mille-Iles.

Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Schomberg à Aurora.

Acte modifiant l'Acte constitutif de la Compagnie du chemin de fer International radial.

Acte à l'effet de constituer en corporation l'Association sanitaire nationale.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de jonction de Pontiac au Pacifique.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer du parc et de l'île de Montréal.

Acte concernant la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Kingston, Smith's-Falls et Ottawa.

Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer Huron et Ontario.

Acte à l'effet de rétablir et modifier l'Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie d'irrigation d'Alberta.

Acte concernant les listes d'électeurs de 1896.

Acte à l'effet de fusionner la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de navigation de la baie de Quinté et la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Kingston, Napanee et Occidental, sous le nom de "Chemin de fer de la baie de Quinté."

Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer du district d'Edmonton.

Acte concernant la convention sur les réclamations de la mer de Behring.

Acte modifiant l'Acte concernant les épizooties.

Acte modifiant de nouveau le Tarif des douanes, 1894.

Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des chemins de fer.

Acte constituant en corporation la Compagnie du chemin de fer de Montréal à la ligne provinciale.

Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte concernant le Sénat et la Chambre des Communes.

Acte concernant la responsabilité de Sa Majesté et des compagnies publiques à l'égard de la main-d'œuvre employée dans l'exécution de travaux publics.

Acte à l'effet de constituer en corporation la Compagnie canadienne de commerce et d'exploitation du Yukon et de la Colombie-Britannique (à responsabilité limitée.)

Acte constituant en corporation l'Association des Meuniers du Manitoba et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Acte concernant les commissaires du havre de Montréal.
Acte relatif à certaines débentures de la commission des chemins à barrières de Montréal possédées par le gouvernement du Canada.
Acte à l'effet de modifier de nouveau l'Acte concernant les subventions aux steamers transocéaniques.
Acte modifiant de nouveau l'Acte des cours Suprême et de l'Echiquier.
Acte concernant les débentures des compagnies de prêt.

Alors l'Honorable Orateur de la Chambre des Communes a adressé la parole à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général comme suit :

"Qu'il Plaise à Votre Excellence :

"Les Communes du Canada ont voté certains subsides nécessaires pour permettre au gouvernement de faire face aux dépenses du service public.

"Au nom des Communes, je présente à Votre Excellence le bill suivant :

'Acte pour accorder à Sa Majesté certaines sommes nécessaires pour subvenir à certaines dépenses du service public, pour les exercices expirant respectivement le 30e jour de juin 1896, et le 30e jour de juin 1897, et pour d'autres objets liés au service public.'

que je prie humblement Votre Excellence de sanctionner."

A ce bill la sanction royale a été donnée dans les termes suivants :

"Au nom de Sa Majesté, Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général remercie ses loyaux sujets, accepte leur bienveillance et sanctionne ce bill."

Après quoi il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de clore la Sixième session du Septième Parlement de la Puissance par le discours suivant :

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat :

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes :

Je suis heureux de pouvoir vous relever de l'obligation d'être présents désormais dans cette Chambre.

Je désire exprimer le regret que la Commission récemment envoyée par mon Gouvernement afin de conférer avec les autorités locales du Manitoba, n'ait produit aucun résultat immédiat, et que la question relative aux écoles en cette province, demeure encore pendante.

Je vous remercie du montant que vous avez voté en vue de mettre la milice du pays sur un meilleur pied.

Les pouvoirs dont vous avez revêtu les commissaires nommés en vertu de la Convention chargée de régler les réclamations de la mer de Behring, faciliteront, j'en suis sûr, les recherches de ce tribunal et hâteront le règlement de ces réclamations depuis si longtemps en souffrance.

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes:

Je désire vous remercier d'avoir adopté une mesure supplémentaire en vue de pourvoir au fonctionnement des différents services pour l'année courante.

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat :

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes:

Considérant que, dans l'opinion de mes aviseurs, il est désirable que le peuple soit appelé à se prononcer prochainement sur les questions qui engagent actuellement l'opinion publique, je dois vous annoncer mon intention de prendre les mesures nécessaires afin de dissoudre immédiatement le présent Parlement.

L'Orateur du Sénat alors dit :

Honorables Messieurs du Sénat :

Messieurs de la Chambre des Communes :

C'est le plaisir de Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général, que ce parlement soit prorogé jusqu'à mardi, le deuxième jour de juin prochain, pour être tenu en ce lieu, et ce parlement est, en conséquence, prorogé jusqu'à mardi, le deuxième jour de juin prochain.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous—Salut :

ATTENDU que par et de l'avis et du consentement de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons jugé à propos de DISSOUDRE le présent parlement du Canada, qui se trouve prorogé au DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

Sachez maintenant, qu'à cette fin Nous publions Notre présente Proclamation Royale, et par icelle DISSOLVONS en conséquence le dit Parlement du Canada, et les Sénateurs et les Membres de la Chambre des Communes sont en conséquence exemptés de s'assembler et d'être présents le dit DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—Salut :

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons

CE JOUR donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquèls Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni ; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

42–3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—Salut :

SACHEZ que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de ce réunir en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

43–3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—Salut :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Sous-ministre de la
Justice, Canada.

CONSIDÉRANT que le vingt-neuvième jour d'octobre, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quinze, Colin Campbell Colebrook, sergent dans la police à cheval du Nord-Ouest, a été assassiné à environ huit milles à l'est de Kinistino, ou environ quarante milles sud-est de Prince-Albert, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, par un Sauvage connu sous la désignation de "Jean-Baptiste" ou "Voix Puissante," lequel s'est évadé du corps-de-garde de la police au Lac aux Canards.

Et considérant qu'il est d'une haute importance pour la paix et la sûreté de nos sujets qu'un tel crime ne reste pas impuni, mais que le criminel soit arrêté et puni.

Sachez donc qu'une récompense de cinq cents piastres sera payée à toute personne ou toutes personnes qui donnera ou donneront telle informatian suffisante pour amener l'arrestation et la conviction du dit criminel.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, dans Notre dite Puissance, ce VINGTIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

Description du susdit Sauvage "Jean-Baptiste" ou "Voix Puissante."

Agé d'à peu près vingt-deux ans ; stature, cinq pieds dix pouces ; poids, 196 livres ; charpente légère et droite, pieds et mains, délicats et petits ; teint tendant au blond ; cheveux noirs ondés tombant sur les épaules, grands yeux noirs, front large, traits anguleux et nez de perroquet, avec bout plat, cicatrice sur la joue gauche partant de la bouche jusqu'à l'oreille, apparence féminine.

43—3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—Salut :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Sous-ministre de la
Justice, Canada.

ATTENDU que par et en vertu des Statuts revisés du Canada, chapitre 86, et intitulé "Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que le dit acte ne s'appliquera qu'aux ports qui seront, de temps à autre, désignés à cet effet par proclamation; mais il ne s'appliquera pas aux ports de Québec, de Montréal et de Trois-Rivières, dans la province de Québec, ni au port de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, ni à ceux d'Halifax et Pictou, dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, ni à celui de Saint-Jean, dans le Nouveau-Brunswick;

Et attendu qu'il a été passé un arrêté du Gouverneur général en conseil en date du 1er jour d'avril, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, désignant le port de Middle South Harbour, dans le comté de Lunenburg, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, comme un port auquel devra s'appliquer le dit acte, et déclarant que les limites du dit acte pour des fins de maîtres de havre comprendront toutes les eaux de Lower South Cove et de Mosher's Cove, au nord jusqu'aux Narrows, entre l'extrémité sud de Lohnes Island et la terre ferme, et à l'est jusqu'à une ligne tirée de l'extrémité est de Lohnes Island jusqu'à Mosher's Head.

SACHEZ maintenant que par et en vertu de l'autorité que Nous confèrent les dits actes et arrêté en conseil respectivement, Nous proclamons et déclarons que le dit acte devra désormais s'appliquer au port de Middle South Harbour, dans le comté de Lunenburg, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen, Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce PREMIER jour d'AVRIL dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

43-3

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE.

1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
25 avril 1896.

O. G. 25.

MILICE ACTIVE.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

ÉTAT-MAJOR DE DISTRICT.

Le Major et Lieutenant-colonel titulaire Beaufort Henry Vidal, du Régiment Royal d'Infanterie Canadienne, a été nommé au commandement du district militaire No. 3, durant l'absence temporaire en Angleterre du Lieutenant-colonel William Henry Cotton, sous-adjudant-général.

COLLÈGE MILITAIRE ROYAL DU CANADA.

Etat-major.

Le Lieutenant Francis H. Vercoe a été nommé aide-instructeur en mathématiques, à compter du 26 d'août prochain, *vice* le Capitaine James A. Moren, A.R., dont la durée de service expire ce jour-là.

Gradué.

Le grade de capitaine dans la milice est accordé au Lieutenant Françis Joseph Dixon, à compter du 29 de mars 1889, en vertu des dispositions de l'Ordre Général (6) No. 4, de la dite date.

Le grade de capitaine dans la milice est accordé au Lieutenant Edward Theodore Barclay Gillmore (liste des retraités), en vertu des dispositions de l'Ordre Général (6) No. 4, daté le 29 mars 1889.

CAVALERIE.

6E "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS.—Troupe "A".—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: Edgar Sydney Montgomery Lovelace, gentilhomme, *vice* Garth, qui s'est retiré.

ARTILLERIE ROYALE CANADIENNE.

Est nommé lieutenant, à compter du 25 mars 1896: le Lieutenant Joseph Eugène Lenoblet du Plessis, C.M.R., *vice* Benson, promu.

ARTILLERIE CANADIENNE.

COMPAGNIE No. 2, "LÉVIS."—Est nommé major: le Capitaine et Major titulaire Georges S. Vien, pour compléter l'effectif.

Est nommé capitaine: le Lieutenant Joseph P. Bergeron, pour compléter l'effectif.

Est nommé lieutenant: le 2nd Lieutenant Alfred V. Roy, pour compléter l'effectif.

Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement: les Sergents E. Bernier and S. Fortin, pour compléter l'effectif.

GÉNIE.

COMPAGNIE DE CHARLOTTETOWN.—Le grade titulaire de major est accordé au Capitaine William Arthur Weeks, à compter du 2 avril 1896, après 10 années de service comme capitaine.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

RÉGIMENT ROYAL D'INFANTERIE CANADIENNE.—Le grade titulaire de capitaine, à compter du 22 avril 1896, est accordé au Lieutenant Archibald Hayes Macdonell, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 28 (2), Règlements pour les Corps Permanents.

GARDES À PIED DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant provisoirement: Frederick Arthur Magee, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

2E BATAILLON "QUEEN'S OWN RIFLES OF CANADA."—Le grade titulaire de major est accordé au Capitaine Joseph Boyce Thompson, à compter du 19 mars 1896, après 10 années de service comme capitaine.

3E BATAILLON "CARABINIERS VICTORIA DU CANADA."—Il est permis au Chirurgien Lorne Campbell de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de chirurgien.

8E BATAILLON "ROYAL RIFLES."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: George Farrar Gibsone, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

14E BATAILLON "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES."—Il est permis au Capitaine Dennis R. Dupuis de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

16E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "PRINCE EDWARD."—Compagnie No. 5.—Cette partie de l'Ordre Général (20) daté le 16 mars 1894, confirmant le Capitaine Allan W. Weese dans son grade à compter du 30 novembre 1893, est par le présent cancellée.

Le grade du Capitaine Weese date du 23 juin 1893.

22E BATAILLON "CARABINIERS D'OXFORD."—Compagnie No. 2.—Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement, pour compléter l'effectif: John Munro Ross, gentilhomme, et Crandall Munroe, gentilhomme.

Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: Louis Ames LaPierre, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, à compter du 17 avril 1896: Charles Ketchum Graham, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

26E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE LÉGÈRE "MIDDLESEX."—Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé capitaine: Le Lieutenant John B. Milliken, de la compagnie No. 7, *vice* Welch, transféré.

Compagnie No. 7.—Il est permis au Capitaine Phillip H. Matthews de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé capitaine: Le Capitaine Thomas Baird Welch, de la compagnie No. 5, *vice* Matthews, qui s'est retiré.

30E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "WELLINGTON."—Compagnie No. 10.—Il est permis au Capitaine provisoire William J. Robinson de se retirer.

31E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "GREY."—Compagnie No. 6.—Est nommé lieutenant, à compter du 16 août 1893: Le 2nd Lieutenant Edwin Kendall Richardson, *vice* Field, décédé.

32E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "BRUCE."—Le grade de chirurgien dans la milice, accordé à l'Aide-chirurgien DeWitt Harry Martyn, par l'Ordre Général (5) du 19 septembre 1879, datera du 18 décembre 1878; le Chirurgien Martyn ayant complété à cette date dix années de service en qualité d'aide-chirurgien.

Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire George H. Sherman, nommé à ce bataillon par l'Ordre Général (18) daté du 21 mars 1896, est transféré à la compagnie No. 6.

33E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "HURON."—Compagnie No. 3.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire John Greig, de se retiter.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant provisoirement: Henry Kellam Beattie, gentilhomme, *vice* Greig, qui s'est retiré.

34E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "ONTARIO."—Compagnie No. 2.—Le 2nd Lieutenant James H. Addison ayant quitté les limites, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

35E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "SIMCOE FORESTERS." Compagnie No. 1.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant William A. Turner de se retirer.

Est nommé lieutenant: Charles Franklin Ward, gentilhomme, *vice* Ardagh, transféré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Francis Burton, de la compagnie No. 5, *vice* Turner, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 4.—Est nommé lieutenant: Le 2nd Lieutenant John Preece, de la compagnie No. 7, *vice* Sneath, promu.

Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: David Henry MacLaren, gentilhomme, *vice* Burton, transféré.

Compagnie No. 6.—Le grade titulaire de major est accordé au Capitaine Christopher Peacock, à compter du 19 mars 1896, après 10 années de service comme capitaine.

Compagnie No. 7.—Est nommé lieutenant: Le 2nd Lieutenant Charles D. Corbould, *vice* Clark, résignataire.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: Alexander Grant, gentilhomme, *vice* Corbould, promu.

Compagnie No. 8.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire William H. Bennett, de se retirer.

Est nommé capitaine: Le Lieutenant Bertram Holford Ardagh, pour compléter l'effectif.

37E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "HALDIMAND."—Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: Jacob Salem Johnson, gentilhomme, *vice* Clench, promu.

43E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "OTTAWA ET CARLETON."—Il est permis au Payeur et Major honoraire James Edward Parker, de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de major honoraire.

Le grade de chirurgien-major dans la milice est accordé au Chirurgien Robert Henry Wynward Powell, comme cas spécial.

47E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "FRONTENAC."—Il est permis au Payeur et Major honoraire Martin Strachan de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de major honoraire.

49E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "HASTINGS."—Compagnie No. 2.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant James M. Farley, de se retirer.

54E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "RICHMOND."—Compagnie No. 3.—Il est permis au Lieutenant provisoire John T. Thomas de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, à compter du 14 avril 1896: Norman Nicholson, gentilhomme, *vice* Thomas, qui s'est retiré.

56E BATAILLON DE GRENVILLE, "CARABINIERS DE LISGAR."—Le grade titulaire de major est accordé au Capitaine William Henry Burritt, à compter du 14 août 1895, après 10 années de service comme capitaine.

64E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "VOLTIGEURS DE BEAUHARNOIS."—Compagnie No. 3.—Joseph Alfred Cadieux et le Lieutenant Joseph John Cadieux ont été remerciés de leurs services, et leurs noms rayés du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

68E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "KING'S COUNTY."—Est nommé major: Le Capitaine et Major titulaire Charles E. Borden, de la compagnie No. 6, *vice* Harris, décédé.

Compagnie No. 6.—Est nommé capitaine: Le Lieutenant George W. Newcombe, *vice* Borden, promu.

Le grade de chirurgien-major dans la milice est accordé au Chirurgien Frederick W. Borden, à compter du 22 d'octobre 1893, en vertu des dispositions du par. 91 des Règlements et Ordres de la Milice, 1887.

69E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "1ST ANNAPOLIS."—Compagnie No. 4.—Le Lieutenant Asahel Whitman ayant quitté les limites, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé lieutenant: Le 2nd Lieutenant Charles E. Healy, *vice* Whitman, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: Le Sergent Alfred M. Healy, *vice* C. E. Healy, promu.

71E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "YORK."—Compagnie No. 4.—Il est permis au Capitaine Richard M. Pinder de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé capitaine: Le Lieutenant James Hodge Hawthorn, *vice* Pinder, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé lieutenant: Le 2nd Lieutenant Andrew George Blair, jr., *vice* Hawthorn, promu.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: Le Sergent Albert Edward Massie, gentilhomme, *vice* Blair, jr., promu.

72E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "2ND ANNAPOLIS." Compagnie No. 6.—Il est permis au Capitaine John M. Morse de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé capitaine: Le Lieutenant Herman H. Forster, *vice* Morse, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé lieutenant: Le 2nd Lieutenant Aubery A. Forster, *vice* H. H. Forster, promu.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: Le Sergent Merrill Neily, *vice* A. A. Forster, promu.

77E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "WENTWORTH."—Compagnie No. 2.—Il est permis au Capitaine John D. Courtenay de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé capitaine: Le Lientenant Joshua Mullock Lockhart, *vice* Courtenay, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement: Daniel Alexander McClenahan, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

85e bataillon d'infanterie.—Compagnie No. 1.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Bruno Wilson ayant négligé de passer l'examen voulu, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Théodore Charles Grothé, gentilhomme, *vice* Wilson, qui s'est retiré.

88e bataillon d'infanterie "Kamouraska et Charlevoix."—Compagnie No. 2.—Le Capitaine P. V. Chaloult ayant quitté les limites, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

89e bataillon d'infanterie "Témiscouata et Rimouski."—Compagnie No. 2.—Le 2nd lieutenant provisoire Omer Gilbert ayant négligé de passer l'examen voulu, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : F. Emile Gilbert, gentilhomme, *vice* Gilbert, qui s'est retiré.

90e bataillon de carabiniers "Winnipeg."—Le grade honoraire de major est accordé au Payeur et Capitaine honoraire Herbert Swinford en vertu du paragraphe 94, Règlements et Ordres de la Milice, 1887.

Il est permis au Capitaine Harry H. Rowley et au Capitaine William A. Machaffie, de résigner leurs commissions et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Il est permis au capitaine H. Verner de résigner sa commission.

Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant Edwin S. Baker de se retirer.

Les officiers sous-mentionnés de ce bataillon ayant quitté les limites, leurs noms sont rayés du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active :—

Le Lieutenant Charles S. Wilson, les 2nd Lieutenants provisoires Charles L. Benedict, Arthur T. Lawson, John O. Hickman et l'Aide-chirurgien Henry S. Baldwin.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : James Graham Haney, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

93e bataillon d'infanterie "Cumberland."—Compagnie No. 1.—Cette partie de l'Ordre Général (18) daté le 18 septembre 1891, concernant la retraite du Lieutenant William A. Fillmore, est par le présent cancellée, et remplacée par ce qui suit :

"Il est permis au Lieutenant William A. Fillmore "de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de "lieutenant.

Compagnie de Carabiniers du Sault-Sainte-Marie.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Abraham I. Friedman ayant quitté les limites, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant provisoire : Donald McGregor, gentilhomme, *vice* Friedman, qui s'est retiré.

ASSOCIATIONS D'EXERCICES MILITAIRES DANS LES MAISONS D'ÉDUCATION.

Institut Collégial de St. Thomas.—Agira comme lieutenant : William Leslie, *vice* Jones, qui a quitté l'institution.

Agira comme 2nd lieutenant : Louis Elgin Jones, *vice* Flynn, qui a quitté l'institution.

Collège du Haut-Canada.—Agira comme capitaine : William Ogilvie Watson.

Agira comme lieutenant : Hylton Hathaway Lynch.

Séminaire de Chicoutimi.—Agira comme capitaine : Philippe Dallaire.

Agira comme lieutenant : François Temblay.

Agira comme 2nd lieutenant : Arthur Levesque.

CERTIFICATS ACCORDÉS.

Grade, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Degré.	Moyenne de points obtenus.		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Percentage moyen.
Cavalerie.						
2nd Lt. R. H. Arnold, 8e Hrs.	2	A	A	66	72	69
do J. W. S. Black, 8e do	2	A	A	59	54	57
do W. H. Fairweather, 8e do	2	A	A	64	68	66
do S. P. Layborn, 1er do	2	A	A	57	60	59
Serg. Maj. Tr. L. Brooker, 2e Drag.	1	C	B	66	74	70
do G. H. Gustar, 4e Hrs.	2	C	B	54	69	62
Serg. J. Kelly, 2e Drag.	2	C	B	50	64	57
do T. Clement, do	1	C	B	78	77	77
do J. King, 8e Hrs.	2	A	B	57	57	57
Cap. E. Young, Q.O.C. Hrs.	2	A	B	62	69	66
Fonct. Cap. E. W. Hodgins, G. du C. du G.G.	2	A	B	53	58	56
Soldat E. Evans, 2e Drag.	2	A	B	62	62	62
do P. Ingamells, 1er Hrs.	2	A	B	60	62	61
do J. Dimsdale, 3e Drag.	2	A	B	39½	61	50
Infanterie.						
Capt. E. F. Gunther, Q.O.Rifles	1	Sp	A	83	80	81½
do P. L. Mason, do	1	Sp	A	78½	78	78¼
do A. S. McCornock, 16e Bn.	1	Sp	A	70	70	70
Lieut. J. E. Orr, 77e do	1	A	A	75	76½	75½
do H. Hutchins, 56e do	1	A	A	70	70	70
do W. G. Ketcheson, 49e do	2	A	A	50½	55	52½
2nd Lt. W. G. Williams, 56e do	2	A	A	50	54½	52¼
do J. N. Carter, 16e do	2	A	A	57½	58	57½
do H. Brooke, 48e do	2	A	A	58½	56½	57½
do T. Burnside, 48e do	2	A	A	61½	58½	60
do James Evely, 44e do	2	A	A	50½	53½	52
do W. McManus, 36e do	2	A	A	50	51	50½
do A. A. Ferguson, 16e do	2	Sp	A	51	54½	52½
Serg. Q.M. T. P. Thompson, 56e Bn.	1	A	B	75½	74½	75
1er Serg. Jas. Smith, 37e do	2	A	B	64	55	59½
Serg. Arthur L. Todd, 31e do	1	A	B	76½	74½	75½
do R. Haye, 77e do	1	A	B	73	76½	74½
do V. E. LeBarr, 57e do	2	A	B	57½	61	59¼
do Joseph Farmer, 37e do	2	A	B	50	65½	57½
do Thos. Baddock, 20e do	2	A	B	63	57	60
do S. McTaggart, 49e do	2	A	B	50	55	52½
do R. Murphy, 39e do	2	A	B	52	55	53½
do Arthur Whatley, 57e do	2	A	B	53	55½	54½
do Sextus Cooper, 35e do	2	A	B	66	50	58
do Percy Cooper, 35e do	2	A	B	66	50	58
do Nelson G. Wilson, 39e do	2	A	B	65	57	61
do James Croucher, 38e do	2	A	B	64	60½	62¼
Cap. D. Gleeson, 43e do	1	A	B	79	76½	78
do C. Thomas, G. du C. du G.G.	2	A	B	54	57	55½
do A. E. Martin, 37e Bn.	2	A	B	55	54	54½
do E. Sutherland, 36e do	2	A	B	59½	57½	58½
do D. V. Gardner, 13e do	2	A	B	57½	55½	56½
do E. L. Crumb, 37e do	2	A	B	64	55	59½
do W. McManus, 56e do	2	A	B	56½	53½	55
do James Wilson, 34e do	2	A	B	50½	56	53¼
do A. C. Clark, 35e do	2	A	B	57½	55½	56½
Fonct. Cap. J. Noble, 10e do	2	A	B	59½	56	57½
do G. Gabriel, 36e do	2	A	B	56½	57	57
Soldat C. G. R. Gibson, G. du C. du G.G.	2	A	B	66	57	61½
do C. N. Venning, do	2	A	B	65½	56½	61
do A. J. Munn, Q.O. Rifles	2	A	B	56½	57½	57
do G. W. Lee, 14e Bn.	2	A	B	56	62	59
do J. W. Hawkins, 39e do	2	A	B	54	55	54½
do W. Keith, 13e do	2	A	B	50	53½	52

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous, nommés provisoirement, ayant passé l'examen exigé pour leur nomination sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :—

Le 2nd Lieutenant R. H. Arnold, 8e Hussards ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant J. W. S. Black, 8e Hussards ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant W. H. Fairweather, 8e Hussards ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant S. P. Layborn, 8e Hussards ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le Lieutenant W. G. Ketcheson, 49e bataillon ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant W. G. Williams, 56e bataillon ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant J. N. Carter, 16e bataillon ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant H. Brooke, 48e bataillon ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant T. Burnside, 48e bataillon ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant James Evely, 44e bataillon ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant W. McManus, 36e bataillon ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant A. A. Ferguson, 16e bataillon ; à compter du 31 de mars 1896.

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, lieut.-colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE
1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
25 avril 1896.

ARRÊTÉ EN CONSEIL.

O. G. 26.

CONTROLES D'EFFECTIF.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 6e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte de la milice," chapitre 41 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les Contrôles d'effectif de la Milice Active, prescrits par l'arrêté en conseil du 28 décembre 1895, soient modifiés comme suit :—

ARTILLERIE ROYALE CANADIENNE.

Batterie de campagne "B," ajoutez—Vétérinaire, 1.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.
(B.A.G. 53125. M. et D. 12575.)

O. G. 27.

SOUS-AIDE-ADJUDANT-GÉNÉRAL AUX QUARTIERS-GÉNÉRAUX.

Devoirs.

Cet officier aura sous sa responsabilité :—

1. L'examen des recommandations pour nomination, promotion et retraite des officiers de la Milice Active et de Réserve.
2. Le registre de service de tous les officiers individuellement.
3. La publication du Contrôle officiel de la Milice.
4. La préparation, impression et distribution des Ordres Généraux.
5. L'examen et l'enregistrement des certificats d'aptitude accordés par les diverses écoles d'instruction militaire.
6. La préparation, l'enregistrement et l'émission de commission aux officiers de la Milice Active et de Réserve.
7. L'examen des papiers de congédiement des sous-officiers et soldats des Corps permanents de la Milice Active, pour cause d'inhabilité.
8. Les questions relatives à l'examen des candidats pour admission au Collège Militaire Royal du Canada ; et l'impression confidentielle des papiers d'examen de cadets au Collège Militaire Royal.
9. La revision périodique des Règlements et Ordres de la Milice.

O. G. 28.

CORRESPONDANCE.

La correspondance sur les sujets mentionnés dans l'Ordre Général 27 de cette date, sera adressée au "Sous-Aide-Adjudant-Général aux Quartiers-généraux."

O. G. 29.

INSTITUTION ROYALE DU SERVICE UNI.

L'extrait suivant des règlements de l'Institution Royale du Service Uni est publié pour renseignement général :—

"D—1. Les officiers des forces coloniales navales et militaires qui sont temporairement en devoir dans ce pays, auront la faculté de devenir "membres temporaires" en payant 5/—d'avance pour toute période n'excédant pas six mois. S'ils désirent recevoir le *Journal*, ils peuvent l'obtenir aux mêmes conditions que les membres de l'Institution du Service Uni de l'Inde." (B.A.G. 60423. M. et D. 14757.)

O. G. 30.

INSTRUCTION DE L'ARTILLERIE DE CAMPAGNE.

1. Des cours spéciaux d'instruction ont été autorisés aux casernes de la Tête de Pont, Kingston, depuis le 5 jusqu'au 8, et depuis le 12 jusqu'au 15 de mai (inclusivement) pour instruction dans la discipline du tir, les grandes manœuvres et la portée,—pour ceux des officiers porteurs de certificats de l'artillerie de campagne qui n'ont pas déjà suivi un cours semblable.

2. Les officiers qui suivront ces cours recevront la solde de leur grade pour le nombre de jours qu'ils auront été nécessairement absents des quartiers généraux de leur batterie, une allocation pour subsistance de $2.50 par jour pour frais d'hôtellerie à Kingston, et le montant payé pour billet de retour par chemin de fer à partir des quartiers généraux de leur batterie, leur sera remboursé en par eux présentant leur compte au commandant de l'Ecole Royale d'Artillerie, Kingston, à la fin du cours. (M. et D. 14786.)

O. G. 31.

LOCALISATION.

Les quartiers généraux de la compagnie No. 2 du 43e bataillon "Ottawa et Carleton Rifles," sont transférés de la cité de Hull, P. Q., à la cité d'Ottawa, Ont.

MEMORANDUM.

La promotion des officiers de ce corps se fera, à l'avenir, par ordre d'ancienneté dans le bataillon.

O. G. 32.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'HABILLEMENT.

Les ornements et insignes suivants ont été approuvés :—

3E "DRAGONS CANADIENS DU PRINCE DE GALLES."

Plaque pour casque.

Deux feuilles d'érable, pétioles en sautoir, au dessus un castor couchant, surmonté des plumes et devise du Prince de Galles. Le tout entouré d'une bande, d'où partent des rayons stellaires, les bouts de la bande penchés. La bande portera l'inscription "Prince of Wales' Canadian Dragoons."

La giberne et la sabretache auront pour ornement les plumes du Prince de Galles.

Les ornements seront de métal doré pour les officiers et de cuivre pour les sous-officiers et soldats.

32E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "BRUCE."

Plaque pour casque.

Feuille d'érable en or mat. Jarretière en relief avec les mots "Bruce Infantry" en lettres romaines d'or bruni. Numéro "32" en chiffres d'or bruni au centre. Sur un liston, au bas de la devise, *Amor Patriæ.*

Insigne pour le bonnet de service. Comme pour la plaque du casque, mais plus petit.

—

O. G. 33.

ERRATUM.

L'ordre général 21 de 1896, est modifié en en éliminant "pantalons de serge, 1," autorisés pour les unités de cavalerie dans les corps permanents.

—

O. G. 34.

RÉSERVE D'OFFICIERS.

MILICE ACTIVE.

Dans le but de pourvoir à l'augmentation, en temps d'urgence, des unités de la Milice Active, sur le pied de guerre, l'établissement d'une "réserve d'officiers" est autorisé.

Cette réserve sera composée comme ci-dessous :—

(1.) De gradués du Collège Militaire Royal du Canada, porteurs de commissions comme officiers de la Milice, non attachés.

(2.) D'officiers retirés de corps de la Milice Active qui sont éligibles de retenir leur grade en retraite, en vertu du paragraphe 92 des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887, et qui se trouvent dans les limites d'âge prescrites dans le paragraphe 55 de ces règlements, et possèdent des certificats d'aptitude de 1re classe, degré "A", ou l'équivalent reconnu de ces certificats tel que prescrit par les règlements.

(3.) Les officiers dont les noms sont portés sur la réserve retiendront leur grade et préséance dans la Milice Active, mais seront mis à la retraite en atteignant la limite d'âge définie par les Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887, paragraphe 55.

(4.) Dans nulles circonstances les officiers qui servent dans la Réserve ne recevront de promotion, durant tel service, à un plus haut grade dans la Milice.

(5.) Les officiers qui servent dans la Réserve seront tenus de se rapporter par écrit, au Sous-Aide-Adjudant-Général aux quartiers généraux le ou avant le 30 novembre de chaque année, et les noms des officiers qui manqueront de se rapporter ainsi seront rayés de la liste.

6. Les cas de ceux des officiers qui se sont retirés de la Milice en retenant leur grade sous les cinq dernières années, et qui auraient été éligibles en vertu de ce règlement pour être transférés à la réserve des officiers si ce règlement avait été en force à la date de leur retraite, seront spécialement examinés par l'officier général commandant la milice, sur le rapport du sous-adjudant général commandant le district dans lequel résident ces officiers. Les recommandations, dans ces cas, seront soumises par les sous-adjudants généraux sur la formule C. 1.

7. L'Ordre Général (7) No. 2, daté le 13 mai 1887, concernant une "liste spéciale," est par le présent cancellé.

Les noms d'officiers à présent sur cette liste spéciale seront transférés à la Réserve d'Officiers, mais ces officiers seront exempts des restrictions prescrites par le paragraphe 2 du présent règlement.

8. L'Ordre Général (6) No 4, daté le 29 mars 1889, est par le présent cancellé.

—

O. G. 35.

NOMINATION D'OFFICIERS COMMANDANTS.

RÈGLEMENTS ET ORDRES POUR LA MILICE, 1887.

Ce qui suit est ajouté à la sous-section (2) du paragraphe 56, Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887.

"(2.) Toutes nominations comme officier commandant après le 1er de juillet 1896, sont pour une tenure de cinq ans. Toute prolongation de tenure sera pour trois ans, et ne sera accordée que sur la recommandation des sous-adjudants généraux commandant des districts, qui soumettront la dite recommandation au moins un mois avant l'expiration de la tenure."

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, Lieut-Colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1208]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 31e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 1 du Tarif d'honoraires pour mesurer le bois, établi par l'arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 49 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent cancellé, et remplacé par le suivant :—

ARTICLE 1—POUR MESURER LE BOIS.

	Par tonneau, centins.
Pin blanc, tilleul ou noyer tendre.........	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Pin rouge..	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Bois dur..	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Bois flacheux, mesuré au cordeau	$9\frac{3}{8}$
Pruche...	$4\frac{3}{8}$

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

42-4

[1047]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 25e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba, de concert avec l'Assemblée législative de cette province a, le 28e jour de mars 1895, passé un acte qui a été transmis, chapitre IV, et intitulé : "Acte concernant les corporations constituées en dehors du Manitoba."

Et attendu que le dit acte a été soumis au Gouverneur général en conseil, accompagné d'un rapport du ministre de la Justice, recommandant que le dit acte soit désavoué,—

A ces causes, il a plu, ce jour, à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de déclarer son désaveu du dit acte, et le dit acte est désavoué en conséquence.

Ce dont le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba et toutes autres personnes que les présentes peuvent concerner, devront prendre connaissance et agir en conséquence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

Je, Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen, Gouverneur général du Canada, certifie par le présent que l'acte passé par la législature du Manitoba, le 28e jour de mars 1895, chapitre IV, et intitulé : "Acte concernant les corporations constituées en dehors du Manitoba," a été reçu par moi le 6e jour d'avril 1895.

Donné sous mes seing et sceau, ce 25e jour de mars 1896.

41-4 (Signé) ABERDEEN.

[1057]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 25e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 84 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les havres, quais et brise-lames de l'Etat," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Joseph E. Cullen, Gardien du quai de l'Etat à Carleton, dans la province de Québec, comté de Bonaventure, en remplacement de M. Joseph Cauchon, démissionnaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

41–3

[1131]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 30e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l' "Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Joseph E. Cullen, de Carleton, dans le comté de Bonaventure, province de Québec, Maître de Havre pour le port de Carleton, en remplacement de M. Joseph Cauchon, démissionnaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

41–4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, courtier, Thomas Henry Thorburn, libraire, Thomas Payment, droguiste, John George Kilt, imprimeur, Patrick Redmond Quain, marchand de charbon, tous de la cité d'Ottawa, dans le comté de Carleton, et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—

(*a*) L'impression et la publication d'un papier-nouvelles ou de papiers-nouvelles ou journaux, et le commerce général de journaux, de lithographie, électrotypie, de reliure et d'ouvrages de ville, en la cité d'Ottawa et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b*) Acquérir, par achat ou autrement, tout papier-nouvelles ou journal, et tout outillage d'imprimerie, de lithographie, d'électrotypie, de publication et reliure ou d'ouvrage de ville, ou le titre ou droit d'auteur de tout propriétaire d'iceux, sous le nom de "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

43–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 1er jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation John Macfarlane, de la ville de Westmount, manufacturier ; Smeaton White, éditeur, William John White, avocat, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, et Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des appareils fumivores et autres inventions pour combattre l'incommodité de la fumée, acquérir des brevets d'invention et autres droits, qui seront jugés nécessaires à la dite industrie, et manufacturer et accorder des licences pour manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets, ou autrement en disposer, sous le nom de "The Smoke Preventer Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41–

EXAMEN DE PROMOTION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

EN conformité des dispositions de l'Acte du Service Civil, un Examen Général de Promotion aura lieu aux divers endroits autorisés, commençant mardi, le 12e jour de mai prochain, à 9 a.m., et le dit examen se rapportera aux vacances ci-dessous mentionnées, actuelles et à venir, qu'il sera probablement nécessaire de remplir dans le cours de l'année.

Les candidats pourront toujours s'assurer du local où les examens seront tenus, en s'adressant au bureau de poste de l'endroit :

DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE INTÉRIEURE.

Premiers commis	4
Commis de première classe	7

DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE EXTÉRIEURE.

Département des postes.

Courriers en chef sur chemins de fer	1
Courriers sur chemins de fer, 1re classe	3
Courriers sur chemins de fer, 2e classe	10
Commis de deuxième classe	3

Département des douanes.

Contrôleurs	4
Premiers commis	2
Commis	15
Préposés au débarquement	15
Jaugeurs	4
Garde-clefs	10
Estimateurs	4
Aides-estimateurs	4
Préposés aux arrivages	6

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41–4

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation Andrew Frederick Gault, marchand ; Robert Walters Macdougall, marchand ; Leslie Hamilton Gault, marchand ; James Rodger, marchand ; Charlotte L. Dorwin, veuve de feu Robert Leslie Gault, en son vivant de la cité de Montréal, marchand ; Andrew Frederick Gault susdit, et James Rodger susdit, tous en leur qualité d'exécutrice et d'exécuteurs testamentaire à la succession de feu Robert Leslie Gault, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—

Acquérir et continuer les affaires mercantiles et manufacturières ci-devant faites en la cité de Montréal et par tout le Canada par la maison de commerce Gault Frères et Cie., aujourd'hui dissoute, pour la manufacture, l'importation et la vente d'articles, effets et marchandises, et généralement faire les opérations de manufacturiers, marchands et négociants par tout le Canada, sous le nom de "Cie Gault Frères" (à responsabilité limitée), avec un capital-actions total de sept cent cinquante mille piastres, divisé en sept mille cinq cents actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41–3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 1er jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation George Patrick Brophy, ingénieur civil, Sandford Hall Fleming, ingénieur civil, John William McRae, expéditeur, John Byrne Brophy, ingénieur civil, Hector McRae, marchand, tous de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :—Chercher, acquérir par achat, bail ou autrement, des terrains, mines, concessions minières et droits miniers, et les exploiter, vendre, affermer ou autrement en disposer ou aucun d'eux ; construire et entretenir des bâtiments et autres constructions et améliorations sur aucun des dits terrains ou ailleurs pour les fins de l'industrie de la compagnie ; extraire, travailler, fondre et autrement traiter tous minéraux, et les convertir en produits commerciaux par tout procédé ou pouvoir ; acheter, vendre ou autrement disposer des minéraux et leurs produits ; acquérir par bail, licence ou achat, et aussi disposer de tous brevets d'invention ou droits couvrant tout procédé qui pourrait servir en rapport avec les opérations de la compagnie, sous le nom de "The Ontario Graphite Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent mille piastres, divisé en deux mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41-3

Compte de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mars 1896.

Dt. *(Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes,* 49 *Vic., chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) Av.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 29 février 1896	28,136,199 15	Remboursements durant le mois.........	700,251 51
Dépôts à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	692,565 00		
Transferts de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	7,049 74	Balance au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mars 1896	28,135,562 38
	28,835,813 89		28,835,813 89

Certifié.
D. Matheson,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

Département des Postes, Ottawa, 16 avril 1896.

42 tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 mars 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,312,882 79	7,476,715 86
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,441,313 12	19,684,278 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,929,183 16	45,226,476 69
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,236,861 02	8,290,439 47
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,642,760 82	1,710,673 93
Total de la dette brute	318,017,526 28	318,844,538 84
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Autres placements	7,365,601 12	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	18,288,053 82	16,738,082 76
Total de l'actif	69,866,671 55	68,221,604 59
Total de la dette nette	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
" au 29 février	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
Diminution de la dette	1,118,993 38	1,542,452 53

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de mars 1895.	Total au 31 de mars 1895.	Mois de mars 1896.	Total au 31 de mars 1896.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,557,607 93	12,892,214 47	1,754,895 59	14,948,337 20
Excise	597,556 61	5,788,542 71	605,658 65	5,920,636 03
Département des Postes	278,775 67	2,200,011 70	303,000 00	2,266,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	260,176 08	2,614,743 04	247,662 80	2,618,699 16
Divers	54,037 33	1,057,587 23	52,128 77	1,079,978 21
Total	2,748,153 62	24,553,099 15	2,963,345 81	26,834,507 89
DÉPENSES	1,509,938 76	23,844,991 40	1,341,668 77	22,719,541 38

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	108,552 70	1,987,820 01	75,202 89	1,878,683 42
Terres fédérales	5,894 79	62,762 70	4,110 53	47,835 88
Subventions aux chemins de fer	4,853 15	1,222,613 10	.....	674,782 00
Total	119,300 64	3,273,195 81	79,313 42	2,601,301 30

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 2 avril 1896.

41-tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314,	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072).	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion".	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $90,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $56,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 nsertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b.* Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Dominion Glass Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de verre et de verrerie de toutes sortes.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Hogan, hôtelier, Joseph Barsalou, encanteur, l'honorable Alphonse Desjardins, ministre de la Milice, J. Gustave Laviolette, médecin, et Maurice Barsalou, ferronnier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON ET ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 22 avril 1896. 43–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Standard Gas Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des outillages à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b.*) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz, et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour les entretenir et utiliser dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs au Canada ; et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c.*) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour augmenter la puissance éclairante et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz d'eau carburé pour usage dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la fabrication, l'éclairage et autres fins ; et les utiliser et en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir, vendre et disposer de tous droits d'invention relatifs aux dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada No. 44,943, sous la désignation de "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process" ;

(*e.*) Acheter, acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour le chauffage, l'éclairage, la cuisine, la fabrication ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et se rattachant à ces choses.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), de la valeur de dix piastres ($10) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, et Patrick Francis Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; et les dits Robert Bickerdike, Guillaume N. Ducharme, Francis J. Freese, Alexander Walker Ogilvie, James G. Ross et William P. O'Brien, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, lesquels sont tous domiciliés au Canada, et sujets de Sa Majesté.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 14 janvier 1896. 29-6 42-2

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois a compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Midway Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :— (*a.*) Acquérir des terrains par achat, bail ou autrement dans les provinces de la Colombie-Britannique et Manitoba, et ailleurs au Canada, du gouvernement fédéral ou de tout gouvernement provincial, ou de toute corporation ou individu ; vendre, louer, hypothéquer, échanger ou autrement disposer des dits terrains ; arpenter, coloniser, établir, améliorer les dits terrains et y faire des constructions ; disposer, exploiter et entretenir dans et sur les dits terrains des chemins, rues, usines à gaz et aqueducs, des usines à lumière électrique et à force motrice, des tramways mus par toute force motrice, et établir des parcs et carrés ; aider aux colons et acquéreurs des dits terrains à emprunter des deniers portant intérêt, selon qu'il sera convenu ; établir, ériger, entretenir, conduire et exploiter toute sorte d'entrepôt, de fabrique, de fonderie ou autre bâtiment ou industrie dans et sur les dits terrains, et les vendre, louer, échanger et hypothéquer. acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, développer, entretenir et exploiter des mines et des droits miniers en Canada ; acquérir des droits brevetés, ériger des machinerie, outillage, tramways et autres matières et choses nécessaires à ces fins ; broyer, traiter, essayer, manufacturer, fondre, et rendre marchands ou propres à l'usage tous minerais, minéraux ou autres substances ; passer des contrats avec tout gouvernement, corporation ou individu concernant aucune des matières susdites, et généralement faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou propres à atteindre les fins susdites ou aucune d'elles.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de soixante mille piastres, divisé en six cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert C. Adams, bourgeois, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, courtier, Alexander Paterson, courtier, Peter Lyall, entrepreneur, Charles Cushing, notaire public, William Strachan, manufacturier, James P. Cleghorn, marchand, S. C. Stevenson, bourgeois, James W. Withell, bourgeois, John Withell, bourgeois, George Dawson, agent, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et John C. Haynes, marchand, de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat de Massachusetts ; et les dits Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell et Robert C. Adams seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

RYAN ET JACOBS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 8 avril 1896. 41-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Quickcure Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer, acquérir, acheter et vendre le nouveau composé ou remède appelé "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," et autres remèdes, ainsi que des eaux et poudres dentifrices, en Canada, avec pouvoir de louer et acquérir des immeubles pour les fins de la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires sera en la cité de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont les suivants :—L'Honorable John Sharples, marchand, Edson Fitch, marchand, John Theodore Ross, marchand, Harold Kennedy, marchand, Harrison D. Ross, dentiste, Henry Ievers, dentiste, et Arthur Furneaux Hunt, marchand, tous de la cité de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Québec, 25 mars 1896. 40-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Francis Lawrence Patton, du même lieu, gérant de banque ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; et John Coventry, de la cité de Windsor, dans la province d'Ontario, médecin ; et les dits William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton et Hugh Armstrong seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 40–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Troy Laundry Company" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire, par tout le Canada, le commerce de buanderie, manufacturer et vendre des chemises, cols et autres articles de vêtements, et fournir aux pratiques, par tout le Canada, des nécessaires et fournitures de toilette.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents (200) et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—James Henry McKeown, marchand, Stewart James Carter, marchand John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, marchand, et William Laurie Chipchase, marchand, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; dont les dits James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter et John Bothwell Tresidder, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS.
40–6 Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 1er jour d'avril, A.D. 1896.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes : — (*a*.) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et louer des refrigérants pour conserver, au moyen d'un système frigorifique, des produits périssables et autres ; (*b*.) Acheter, acquérir, tenir, utiliser, travailler et vendre des brevets d'invention canadiens, américains et étrangers aujourd'hui délivrés ou qui seront délivrés plus tard, concernant la manufacture de refrigérants, et concernant tout mécanisme et appareils pour servir dans la manufacture ou opération de ces refrigérants, et vendre le droit de manufacturer ces refrigérants et mécanisme à d'autres soit de plein droit ou pour un droit régalien ; (*c*.) Manufacturer, acheter, louer et vendre toutes machines, mécanisme, instruments et appareils nécessaires pour la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, de cent ($100) piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Carl William Vollman, mécanicien, James A. Wright, mécanicien, James Cooper, marchand, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen, commis, et Frank Hartwell Hopkins, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et province de Québec. Dont les dits Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, et James Cooper seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 24 mars 1896. 39–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées, s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom de la compagnie sera "The Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Company of Canada" (à responsabilité limitée.)

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir certains brevets d'invention délivrés par la Puissance du Canada, se rattachant aux machines utilisées dans la manufactures des cigares, et surtout acquérir les brevets d'invention pour la machine appelée "Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares" ; manufacturer des cigares au moyen de la dite machine en vertu des dits brevets d'invention, ou telles autres machines qui seront ci-après brevetées ou acquises, et généralement faire le commerce des machines pour la manufacture des cigares, et manufacturer et faire le commerce de fabrication des cigares, et conclure des arrangements de bail ou de louage avec d'autres parties, personnes et corporations, pour le louage de la dite machine brevevée appelée "Machine Jean Reuse pour faire des cigares."

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de deux cent vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille deux cent cinquante, de la valeur au pair de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—L'Honorable Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, de la cité de Québec, lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Québec ; l'Honorable Pierre Garneau, des cité et district de Québec, membre du Conseil Législatif de la province de Québec ; Peter Alexander Peterson, des cité et district de Montréal, ingénieur en chef de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique ; Henry Hogan, des cité et district de Montréal, marchand ; James Naismith Greenshields, des cité et district de Montréal, conseil de la Reine, et Ferdinand Charles van Bruyssel, dans le royaume de la Belgique, bourgeois, la majorité desquels sont sujets britanniques, et lesquels seront les premiers diresteurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GREENSHIELDS ET GREENSHIELDS,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 19 mars 1896. 38-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie houillère de Roche Percée" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations de propriétaires de houillères, fabricants de coke, maîtres de forge, manufacturiers de briques, tuyaux et tuiles, et d'exploitants de mines et d'ingénieurs dans toutes leurs diverses branches en Canada ;

(*b.*) Chercher, extraire, travailler, sortir, vendre et commercer sur la houille, le coke, le fer et autres métaux, et fabriquer de la brique, des tuyaux, des tuiles et articles en terre cuite de toutes sortes, et tous autres articles faits de terre glaise ;

(*c.*) Construire et entretenir des tramways, chemins, entrepôts et autres bâtiments et travaux nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins ou intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*d.*) Acheter et vendre de la houille, de la brique, des tuiles, des tuyaux et des marchandises en général ;

(*e.*) Acheter ou louer des terrains ou tènements ordinaires ou nécessaires aux fins de la compagnie, et à discrétion vendre, améliorer, exploiter et développer, louer, ou hypothéquer, ou autrement disposer de tous ou de partie de la propriété de la compagnie, et prendre des hypothèques ou gages sur les biens meubles ou immeubles en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f.*) Donner des facilités pour recevoir, charger, décharger et emmagasiner la houille, la glaise, la brique, les tuyaux, tuiles et produits soit de la houille ou de la glaise ;

(*g.*) Acheter ou disposer de ses actions ou débentures, ou de celles d'autres compagnies dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie ;

(*h.*) Vendre ou autrement disposer de l'entreprise ou de toute partie d'icelle, pour telle considération et aux conditions que la compagnie jugera à propos ;

(*i.*) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, écuyer, Charles Henry Cordingley comptable, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solliciteur, Clifford Bannister Deacon, comptable, tous de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, et Robert Rogers, du village de Clearwater, dans la dite province du Manitoba, marchand ; dont les dits Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour, et Clifford Bannister Deacon seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GILMOUR ET HASTINGS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 17e jour de mars A.D. 1896. 38-7

AVIS DIVERS.

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en cette cité, et à ses succursales, dès et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 31 de mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain, à 3 heures p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

THOMAS McDOUGALL,
Gérant général.

Québec, 21 avril 1896. 43-5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent (3½) pour les six mois courants, égal au taux de sept pour cent par an, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable au bureau-chef, ou à ses succursales, le ou après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi le 15e jour de juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Gérant général.

42-5

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de cinq pour cent pour le semestre courant (faisant une distribution totale de dix pour cent pour l'année) sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable à la banque en cette ville, et à ses succursales, dès et après lundi le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la banque aura lieu au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
Directeur gérant.

Montréal, 14 avril 1896. 42-5

LA BANQUE NATIONALE.

AVIS.—Vendredi, le premier mai prochain, et après, cette banque paiera à ses actionnaires un dividende de deux pour cent sur son capital pour le semestre finissant le 30 avril prochain.

Le livre de transport d'actions sera fermé depuis le 16 au 30 avril prochain inclusivement.

L'assemblée annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, Basse-ville, mercredi, le 20 mai prochain, à 3 heures p.m.

Les procurations pour voter devront, pour être valides, être déposées à la banque cinq jours francs avant celui de l'assemblée, c'est-à-dire, avant 3 heures p.m., mercredi, le 13 mai prochain (jeudi, le 14 mai, étant fête légale).

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

G. CRÉBASSA,
Gérant-général.

Québec, le 24 mars 1896. 39-5

Canada.
Province de Québec,
District de Montréal.

NOUS, soussignés, William Edson Short et Charles Wesley Casselman, tous deux de la cité de Montréal, marchands de chaussures, et y faisant affaires comme tels en société en commandite sous les nom et raison de "W. E. Short," le dit Short en qualité de gérant, et le dit Casselman en qualité d'associé commanditaire, déclarons par le présent que nous avons ce jour dissous la dite société à toutes fins et intentions quelconques.

En foi de quoi nous avons signé à Montréal ce premier jour d'avril mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize.

W. E. SHORT,
C. W. CASSELMAN.

Signé en ma présence,
C. E. LECLERC, N.P. 41-3

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OTTAWA.—Printed by S. E. DAWSON, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CANADA GAZETTE.

1896 APRIL. 1896

RECEIV

REPORT

OF THE

CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

MADE IN CONFORMITY WITH

SECTION 85 OF THE ACT 53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 31, "AN ACT RESPECTING BANKS AND BANKING."

COMPILED BY

N. S. GARLAND, F.S.S., F.S.A.,

Clerk of Financial Statistics.

OTTAWA
Printed by S E Dawson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majetsy
1896

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

	NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.		CAPITAL.						
			Capital Authorized. — Capital autorisé.	Capital Subscribed. — Capital souscrit.	Capital Paid Up. — Capital versé.	Amount of Rest or Reserve Fund. — Montant du Fonds de réserve.	Rate per cent. of last Dividend Declared. — Taux par cent du dernier dividende déclaré.	Notes in Circulation. — Billets en circulation.	Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for Credits, Pay-Lists, &c. — Balance due au gouvernement fédéral, déduction faite des avances sur crédits ouverts, bordereaux de paie, etc.
	ONTARIO.		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1	Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,800,000	10	1,231,843	20,054
2	Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,200,000	7	2,310,330	23,024
3	Dominion Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	12	976,472	22,937
4	Ontario Bank	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	40,000	5	785,787	22,281
5	Standard Bank	do	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	600,000	8	592,434	18,460
6	Imperial Bank of Canada	do	2,000,000	1,963,600	1,963,600	1,156,800	8	1,178,279	20,444
7	Traders do	do	1,000,000	700,000	700,000	85,000	6	631,950	....
8	Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	675,000	8	755,738	19,456
9	Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	8	988,120	16,479
10	Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	1,000,000	500,000	377,216	105,000	7	213,115	....
	Total, Ontario		19,750,000	17,913,600	17,790,816	8,161,800	....	9,664,068	163,135
	QUEBEC.								
11	Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	10	4,585,038	2,205,676
12	Bank of British North America	do	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,338,333	4	889,284	5,393
13	Banque du Peuple	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	....		41,584	....
14	Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	235,000	7	446,627	20,536
15	Banque Ville-Marie	do	500,000	500,000	479,620	10,000	6	283,205	5,584
16	Banque d'Hochelaga	do	1,000,000	800,000	800,000	320,000	7	736,888	19,189
17	Molson's Bank	do	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,375,000	8	1,335,782	106,824
18	Merchants' Bank of Canada	do	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,000,000	8	2,419,940	214,679
19	Banque Nationale	Quebec.	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	....	4	784,367	6,874
20	Quebec Bank	do	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	500,000	6	865,207	....
21	Union Bank of Canada	do	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	280,000	6	902,281	3,315
22	Banque de St. Jean	St. Johns.	1,000,000	500,200	261,217	....	4	105,991	....
23	Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe.	1,000,000	504,600	311,865	60,000	6	274,514	....
24	Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	720,000	7	861,301	22,814
	Total, Quebec		36,966,666	35,271,466	34,819,368	13,838,333	....	14,532,009	2,610,884
	Total, Ontario		19,750,000	17,913,600	17,790,816	8,161,800	....	9,664,068	163,135
	Total, Ontario and Quebec		56,716,666	53,185,066	52,610,184	22,000,133	....	24,196,077	2,774,019
	NOVA SCOTIA.								
25	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,375,000	8	1,283,783	297,155
26	Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	975,000	7	981,707	91,388
27	People's Bank do	do	800,000	700,000	700,000	175,000	6	525,003	5,273
28	Union Bank do	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	185,000	6	319,767	4,868
29	Halifax Banking Company	do	500,000	500,000	500,000	300,000	7	463,873	26,971
30	Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	300,000	300,000	300,000	70,000	6	71,848	12,873
31	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	280,000	280,000	250,075	30,000	6	39,786	....
32	Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	500,000	500,000	289,468	100,000	6	93,159	7,460
	Total, Nova Scotia		5,880,000	5,780,000	5,539,543	3,210,000	....	3,778,926	445,988
	NEW BRUNSWICK.								
33	Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	500,000	500,000	500,000	550,000	12	487,434	26,661
34	People's Bank do	Fredericton.	180,000	180,000	180,000	120,000	8	138,161	8,408
35	St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	200,000	200,000	200,000	45,000	6	91,046	12,963
	Total, New Brunswick		880,000	880,000	880,000	715,000	....	716,641	48,032
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.								
36	Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	486,666	5	860,985	201,225
	Total, British Columbia		9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	486,666	....	860,985	201,225
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.								
37	Summerside Bank	Summerside.	48,666	48,666	48,666	12,000	7	27,208	....
38	Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown.	200,020	200,020	200,020	40,000	8	75,136	....
	Total, Prince Edward Island		248,686	248,686	248,686	52,000	....	102,344	....

RECAPIT

1	Total, Ontario and Quebec	56,716,666	53,185,066	52,610,184	22,000,133	....	24,196,077	2,774,019
2	Total, Nova Scotia	5,880,000	5,780,000	5,539,543	3,210,000	....	3,778,926	445,988
3	Total, New Brunswick	880,000	880,000	880,000	715,000	....	716,641	48,032
4	Total, British Columbia	9,733,333	2,920,000	2,920,000	486,666	....	860,985	201,225
5	Total, Prince Edward Island	248,686	248,686	248,686	52,000	....	102,344	....
	Grand Total	73,458,685	63,013,752	62,198,413	26,463,799	....	29,654,973	3,469,264

Return of Bank British North America includes Canadian business only.
Bank of British Columbia includes Canadian business only.

30th April, 1896, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

LIABILITIES.

Balance due to Provincial Governments. — Balance due aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Deposits by the Public, payable on demand. — Dépôts du public remboursables à demande.	Deposits by the Public, payable after notice or on a fixed day. — Dépôts du public remboursables après avis ou à une date fixe.	Loans from other Banks in Canada, secured. — Emprunts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made by other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits par d'autres banques en Canada.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues à d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due to Agencies of the Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in Foreign Countries. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due to Agencies of Bank, or to other Banks or Agencies in United Kingdom. — Balances dues à des agences de la banque ou à d'autres banques ou Agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Liabilities not included under foregoing Heads. — Engagements non compris dans les items qui précèdent.	Total Liabilities. — Total du passif.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
...	4,222,823	4,665,222	...	83,040	1,098	3,846	...	1,935	10,229,863	1
228,826	4,430,337	12,556,135	...	336,507	13,903	12,147	963,452	1,001	20,875,666	2
165	2,472,485	7,755,423	...	...	...	...	175,152	...	11,402,636	3
22,288	1,245,952	2,865,831	...	...	23	...	228,680	...	5,170,844	4
164	1,480,491	3,619,034	...	...	...	...	136,463	...	5,847,048	5
370,238	2,503,147	6,299,859	...	53,736	174	...	60,449	...	10,486,330	6
108,887	963,037	2,972,935	...	...	1,391	...	673,361	...	5,351,531	7
179,958	1,562,171	3,950,501	...	1,096	...	...	377,557	...	6,846,479	8
41,491	929,737	3,595,877	...	157,650	...	...	313,125	...	6,045,482	9
...	179,635	1,014,574	...	...	...	...	45,170	1,379	1,453,874	10
952,017	19,989,785	49,298,391	...	632,029	16,589	15,993	2,973,409	4,315	83,709,753	
...	16,492,595	13,244,465	...	376,582	34,812	...	...	...	36,939,171	11
568	2,263,570	5,705,550	...	13,218	...	39,015	...	...	8,916,598	12
...	...	3,324,012	...	...	939	246	8,496	8,954	3,384,233	13
50,000	165,993	1,941,299	...	...	...	30,024	22,841	51,535	2,728,858	14
...	189,878	822,208	...	...	...	...	...	3,137	1,304,014	15
55,058	863,653	2,780,339	...	1	...	1,227	6,270	29,984	4,492,613	16
15,525	4,162,951	5,070,376	...	306,338	2,415	9,526	4,229	17,265	11,031,234	17
83,248	3,337,325	7,199,754	...	586,679	1,922	...	858,506	1,934	14,703,991	18
69,969	749,965	1,727,615	...	...	12,307	26	126,299	...	3,477,426	19
3,816	2,391,438	4,327,233	...	145,775	3,997	...	422,858	...	8,160,326	20
476,737	937,149	3,350,567	...	...	...	320	516,764	...	6,187,135	21
...	19,260	119,834	...	4,148	2,471	...	...	1,749	253,455	22
12,026	55,287	800,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,142,751	23
8,295	569,756	2,877,761	...	...	...	...	4,475	...	4,344,405	24
775,242	32,198,820	53,291,936	...	1,432,741	58,863	80,384	1,970,738	114,558	107,066,210	
952,017	19,989,785	49,298,391	...	632,029	16,589	15,993	2,973,409	4,315	83,709,753	
1,727,259	52,188,605	102,590,327	...	2,064,770	75,452	96,377	4,944,147	118,873	190'775,963	
...	1,799,666	6,383,017	...	20,434	2,060	53,289	321,818	4,330	10,165,558	25
...	1,846,441	4,045,943	...	26,826	...	121	285,940	180	7,278,550	26
...	553,165	990,238	...	202	...	...	...	1,531	2,075,413	27
...	235,402	1,214,465	...	18 798	...	...	190,604	48,308	2,032,215	28
...	420,739	1,874,488	...	20,000	...	...	111,948	426	2,918,447	29
...	50,308	478,612	...	...	373	...	...	...	614,016	30
...	26,057	105,152	...	...	...	...	...	828	171,824	31
...	65,652	404,335	...	10,391	...	...	529	577	582,105	32
...	4,997,430	15,496,250	...	96,651	2,433	53,410	910,839	56,180	25,838,128	
16,155	543,526	1,149,005	...	44,589	...	...	...	...	2,267,371	33
...	54,119	190,227	...	4,459	...	...	...	...	395,376	34
...	82,809	120,801	5,000	...	...	6,251	...	483	325,356	35
16,155	680,454	1,466,033	5,000	49,048	...	6,251	...	483	2,988,103	
527,901	2,921,564	1,000,127	...	17,184	...	9,493	3,808	246,165	5,788,457	36
527,901	2,921,564	1,000,127	...	17,184	...	9,493	3,808	246,165	5,788,457	
...	18,769	53,738	7,438	1,334	...	...	...	...	108,489	37
...	53,106	38,142	...	829	...	...	...	138	167,351	38
...	71,875	91,880	7,438	2,163	...	...	...	138	275,840	

ULATION.

1,727,259	52,188,605	102,590,327	...	2,064,770	75,452	96,377	4,944,147	118,873	190,775,963	1
...	4,997,430	15,496,250	...	96,651	2,433	53,410	910,839	56,180	25,838,128	2
16,155	680,454	1,466,033	5,000	49,048	...	6,251	...	483	2,988,103	3
527,901	2,921,564	1,000,127	...	17,184	...	9,493	3,808	246,165	5,788,457	4
...	71,875	91,880	7,438	2,163	...	...	...	138	275,840	5
2,271,315	60,859,928	120,644,617	12,438	2,229,816	77,885	165,531	5,858,794	421,839	225,666,491	

Molson's Bank bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.
Imperial Bank bonus of 1 per cent equal in all to a dividend of 9 per cent per annum.

STATEMENT OF BANKS ACTING UNDER CHARTER, for the month ending

ASSETS—

	NAME OF BANK. — NOM DE LA BANQUE.		Specie. — Espèces.	Dominion Notes. — Billets fédéraux.	Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation. — Dépôt fait au gouvernement fédéral en garantie de la circulation des billets.	Notes of and Cheques on other Banks. — Billets d'autres banques et chèques sur d'autres banques.	Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured. — Prêts faits à d'autres banques en Canada, garantis.	Deposits, payable on demand or after notice or on a fixed day, made with other Banks in Canada. — Dépôts remboursables sur demande ou après avis, ou à une date fixe, faits dans d'autres banques du Canada.	Balances due from other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges. — Balances dues par d'autres banques en Canada sur échanges quotidiens.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in foreign countries. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans les pays étrangers.	Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies in the United Kingdom. — Balances dues par les agences de la banque, ou par d'autres banques ou agences dans le Royaume-Uni.	Dominion Government Debentures or Stocks. — Obligations ou effets du gouvernement fédéral.	Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Provincial, or Foreign, or Colonial, Public Securities, (other than Dominion.) — Effets des municipalités canadiennes et effets publics britanniques, provinciaux, ou étrangers, ou coloniaux, (autres que ceux du gouvernement fédéral.
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
	ONTARIO.												
1	Bank of Toronto	Toronto.	630,487	767,467	74,215	220,100	....	14,933	....	337,428	53,835	....	140,340
2	Canadian Bank of Commerce	do	424,770	630,284	155,530	625,056	....	78,681	7,366	3,291,202	....	161,892	1,396,315
3	Dominion Bank	do	449,127	652,488	75,000	220,157	....	159,421	....	1,070,078	....	....	143,388
4	Ontario Bank	do	169,408	426,041	55,469	233,769	....	46,647	....	69,850	....	....	65,544
5	Standard Bank	do	147,685	257,590	35,050	124,168	....	145,160	....	31,995	....	148,666	1,455,953
6	Imperial Bank of Canada	do	437,650	1,077,027	80,000	249,898	....	221,799	6	400,002	....	112,466	684,551
7	Traders do	do	104,750	240,031	31,469	101,981	....	71,822	....	32,968	....	302,560	237,977
8	Bank of Hamilton	Hamilton.	154,999	289,740	60,000	146,791	....	61,941	....	99,310	....	195,000	371,835
9	Bank of Ottawa	Ottawa.	145,962	197,352	53,000	85,734	....	126,187	....	222,730	....	172,300	18,974
10	Western Bank of Canada	Oshawa.	25,221	23,854	17,094	9,961	....	189,376	23,430	17,457	....	25,250	371,031
	Total, Ontario		2,690,059	4,561,874	636,827	2,023,615	....	1,115,967	30,802	5,639,020	53,835	1,118,134	4,885,908
	QUEBEC.												
11	Bank of Montreal	Montreal.	2,137,114	3,070,493	265,000	991,736	5,368	....	6,422	7,735,111	4,283,263	91,574	89,611
12	Bank of British North America.	do	387,755	652,206	63,784	228,391	....	7,364	....	606,549	....	....	....
13	Banque du Peuple	do	333	775	41,080	9,763	....	139,564	....	1,862	....	....	....
14	Banque Jacques-Cartier	do	18,723	276,567	20,288	189,406	....	13,379	11,381	34,355	23,217	....	....
15	Banque Ville-Marie	do	22,677	44,540	20,000	68,269	....	7,288	....	5,940	3,934	....	21,395
16	Banque d'Hochelaga	do	94,639	394,095	34,040	316,552	....	5,372	19,791	142,446	180	267,561	....
17	Molson's Bank	do	223,879	678,647	90,000	330,154	....	84,227	3,902	306,758	....	104,375	454,111
18	Merchants Bank of Canada	do	416,155	548,303	159,312	482,580	....	80,100	526	428,287	....	927,526	332,351
19	Banque Nationale	Quebec.	62,851	158,751	45,000	170,467	....	102,266	32,185	87,220	....	35,000	....
20	Quebec Bank	do	120,459	578,499	40,000	303,212	....	....	3,167	122,365	....	150,633	292,076
21	Union Bank of Canada	do	26,872	149,890	51,000	180,859	....	29,576	641	79,953	....	....	5,050
22	Banque de St. Jean	St. John's.	4,804	8,688	3,119	1,369	....	48,106	....	47,058	....	....	....
23	Banque de St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	11,303	17,204	13,735	25,969	....	37,345	2,010	47,073	....	....	....
24	Eastern Townships Bank	Sherbrooke.	113,197	110,316	44,111	30,069	....	401,062	5,828	139,515	....	13,000	56,166
	Total, Quebec		3,640,761	6,688,974	890,469	3,328,796	5,368	955,649	85,853	9,784,492	4,310,594	1,589,669	1,250,760
	Total, Ontario		2,690,059	4,561,874	636,827	2,023,615	....	1,115,967	30,802	5,639,020	53,835	1,118,134	4,885,908
	Total Ontario and Quebec		6,330,820	11,250,848	1,527,296	5,352,411	5,368	2,071,616	116,655	15,423,512	4,364,429	2,707,893	6,136,668
	NOVA SCOTIA.												
25	Bank of Nova Scotia	Halifax.	373,492	569,138	61,380	496,524	7,438	56,187	17,510	280,253	....	....	770,500
26	Merchants Bank of Halifax	do	300,970	400,105	48,000	199,340	....	88,536	....	118,198	....	15,000	779,861
27	People's Bank do	do	37,457	158,123	26,023	58,841	....	26,846	....	68,126	6,844	....	20,988
28	Union Bank do	do	30,189	82,469	25,000	49,621	....	9,904	....	5,212	....	1,000	249,962
29	Halifax Banking Company	do	55,800	96,125	25,000	61,057	....	54,264	....	54,455	....	....	338,280
30	Bank of Yarmouth	Yarmouth.	34,208	28,475	4,697	9,675	....	113,497	....	61,080	11,949	19,200	76,400
31	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth	do	2,522	3,911	3,267	232	....	26,971	....	11,373	....	....	17,115
32	Commercial Bank of Windsor	Windsor.	14,847	17,567	4,503	10,206	....	34,491	....	14,598	....	....	....
	Total, Nova Scotia		749,485	1,355,913	197,870	885,496	7,438	410,696	17,510	613,295	18,793	35,200	2,253,106
	NEW BRUNSWICK.												
33	Bank of New Brunswick	St. John.	131,914	146,894	22,822	47,787	....	35,232	....	165,335	9,174	....	7,139
34	People's Bank do	Fredericton.	14,034	9,698	6,209	4,624	....	2,285	....	8,181	3,439	....	3,000
35	St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen.	11,601	10,708	6,015	10,707	....	19,405	....	21,019	159	....	....
	Total, New Brunswick		157,549	167,300	35,046	63,118	....	56,922	....	194,535	12,772	....	10,139
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.												
36	Bank of British Columbia	Victoria.	562,407	776,178	47,775	48,206	....	387,388	19,286	199,569	637,211	250,000	....
	Total, British Columbia		562,407	776,178	47,775	48,206	....	387,388	19,286	199,569	637,211	250,000	....
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												
37	Summerside Bank	Summerside.	1,001	2,295	2,125	596	....	9,649	....	1,628	....	....	....
38	Merchants Bank of P.E.I.	Charlottetown	6,378	5,860	4,512	6,780	....	14,046	....	2,530	3,370	....	200
	Total, Prince Edward Island.		7,379	8,155	6,637	7,376	....	23,695	....	4,158	3,370	.....	200

RECAPIT

1	Total, Ontario and Quebec	6,330,820	11,250,848	1,527,296	5,352,411	5,368	2,071,616	116,655	15,423,512	4,364,429	2,707,803	6,136,668
2	Total, Nova Scotia	749,485	1,355,913	197,870	885,496	7,438	410,696	17,510	613,295	18,793	35,200	2,253,106
3	Total, New Brunswick	157,549	167,300	35,046	63,118	....	56,922	....	194,535	12,772	....	10,139
4	Total, British Columbia	562,407	776,178	47,775	48,206	....	387,388	19,286	199,569	637,211	250,000	....
5	Total, Prince Edward Island	7,379	8,155	6,637	7,376	....	23,695	....	4,158	3,370	....	200
	Grand Total	7,807,640	13,558,394	1,814,624	6,356,607	12,806	2,950,317	153,451	16,435,069	5,036,575	2,993,003	8,400,113

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 19th May, 1896

30th April, 1896, according to Returns furnished by them to the Department of Finance.

ACTIF.

Canadian, British and other Railway Securities. — Effets de chemins de fer canadiens, britanniques et autres.	Call Loan on Bonds and Stocks. — Prêts remboursables sur demande, sur obligations et actions.	Current Loans. — Prêts courants.	Loans to the Government of Canada. — Prêts au gouvernement du Canada.	Loans to Provincial Governments. — Prêts aux gouvernements provinciaux.	Overdue Debts. — Créances en souffrance.	Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises.) — Immeubles appartenant à la banque (autres que les édifices de la banque.)	Mortgages on Real Estates sold by the Bank. — Hypothèques sur des immeubles vendus par la banque.	Bank Premises. — Edifices de la banque.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads. — Autres créances non comprises dans les items précédents.	Total Assets. — Total de l'actif.	Aggregate amount of Loans to Directors, and firms of which they are partners. — Montant collectif des prêts faits à des directeurs et à des raisons sociales dont ils forment partie.	Average amount of specie held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des espèces possédées durant le mois.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month. — Chiffre moyen des billets de la Puissance possédés durant le mois.	Greatest amount of Notes in circulation at any time during the month. — Chiffre le plus élevé des billets en circulation en aucun temps durant le mois.	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
....	500,094	11,524,532	....	....	37,115	178	....	200,000	....	14,500,728	368.373	628,000	790,600	1,431.000	1
1,332,469	2,036,438	16,892,064	....	....	279,313	57,035	131.614	762,726	100,597	28,363,359	169,894	467,000	686,000	2,642,000	2
2,070,076	1,519,131	7,888,186	....	....	69,873	12,265	....	263,203	6,879	14,611,278	415,000	444,000	525,000	951,000	3
138,500	221,179	5,060,420	....	....	36.868	57,344	25,400	172,727	33,165	6,812,338	163,927	175.500	327.600	877,400	4
....	340,874	4,748,922	....	....	32,846	....	....	110,852	26,455	7,606,222	178,917	147,125	287,140	652,184	5
750,404	908.610	8,306,668	....	21,581	70,538	55.350	89,352	320.575	38,069	13,884,553	103,924	435,909	1,030,516	1,347,740	6
....	1,002,842	3,917,677	....	....	12,188	19,070	815	124,721	18,040	6,218,916	207,220	104,000	231,279	635,300	7
659.750	769,496	5,650,653	....	....	69,655	....	18,418	273,087	76,917	8,897,597	4,632	151,000	294,000	834,000	8
....	332,570	6,895.306	....	....	63,566	16,950	1,590	128,058	293,700	8,753,984	50,581	145,027	188,541	1,166,655	9
....	....	1,213,980	....	....	24,509	13.886	....	....	7,357	1,962,412	6,000	24,968	24,233	243,020	10
4,951,199	7,631,234	72,098.408	....	21,581	696.471	232,078	267,189	2,355,949	601,179	111.611,387	1,668,468	2,722.529	4.384,909	10.860,299	
2,652,677	171,883	33.744,870	....	15,161	98,679	86,416	6,105	600,000	544,028	56,595,519	1,667,000	2,118,000	2,867,900	4.655,193	11
231,278	375,625	8,994,458	....	330,985	141,998	42,000	4,230	350,000	23.129	12,439,752	11,000	384,188	615,874	948,194	12
....	16,100	1,724,022	....	....	1,537,317	913,142	74,599	342,743	109.504	4,910,809	81,577	464	697	45,884	13
....	161,585	2,425,213	....	....	41,393	93,858	45,406	109,746	107.535	3,572,058	122,721	19,158	157.474	468,752	14
....	62,304	1,102,391	....	....	57,526	36,170	26,870	38,911	287,696	1,805,918	80.317	22,294	45,090	301,980	15
....	474,197	3.791,362	....	....	127.688	45,311	16,443	36,842	52,487	5,819,012	127,588	90,542	333.357	776,030	16
743.491	519,301	10,740,510	....	....	116,939	76,741	4,017	190,000	9,091	14.676,149	121,438	223.574	637,564	1,482,056	17
99,067	1,078,798	18,445,398	....	....	213,599	38,176	31,671	552,677	240,427	24,074,900	1,351,822	450,000	545,000	2,660,000	18
....	6,200	3,862,804	....	....	31,004	13,308	92	125,715	29,319	4,762,186	518,500	62,000	135,000	785,000	19
294,829	1,205,744	7,837,120	1,912	....	66,577	146,526	5.326	155,329	88,068	11.411,848	234,123	121,390	546,014	973,683	20
121,666	413,427	6,165,652	....	....	202,964	124,674	1,702	202,043	3,734	7,759,708	326,700	24,590	123.438	1,026,601	21
....	....	363,630	....	....	24,189	....	8,573	12,011	8,352	529,903	12,137	4,800	8,500	119,051	22
....	33,103	1,282,957	....	....	46,827	18,188	3,003	17,665	10,633	1,567,020	34,325	11,724	17,233	288,629	23
....	....	5,493,365	....	....	42,437	53,520	52,460	119,140	14.345	6,688,537	237,444	114,159	110,164	887,992	24
4,143,008 4,951,199	4,518,267 7,631,234	105,973,752 72,098,408	1,912	346,146 21,581	2,749,137 696,471	1,688,030 232,078	280,497 267,189	2,852,822 2,355,949	1,528,348 601,179	156,613,379 111,611,387	4,926,692 1,668,468	3,646,883 2,722,529	6,143.305 4.384,909	15,419,045 10,860,299	
9,094,207	12,149,501	178,072,160	1,912	367,727	3,445,608	1,920,108	547,686	5,208,771	2,129,527	268,224,766	6,595,160	6,369.412	10,528,214	26,279,344	
1,265,182	485,520	8,702,537	....	30,840	51,238	16.874	4,841	56,405	3,761	13,149,628	140,154	263,242	524,974	1,301,836	25
344,247	562,118	6,928,541	....	88,358	8,398	10,500	1,000	60,000	12,790	9,965,968	366,018	301,660	358,690	1,000.847	26
....	1,730	2,444,096	....	....	20,507	67,630	2,131	64,254	7,705	3,011,310	41,826	39.857	157,820	537,702	27
....	....	2,205,531	....	19,087	19.130	....	....	52,000	....	2,749,109	187,236	29,850	97,835	341,187	28
....	30,935	3,033,665	....	....	16,310	7,196	....	1,800	6,215	3,781,106	24,927	55,080	121,634	463,873	29
....	....	631,020	....	....	5,583	9,193	....	8,000	....	1,012,981	42,594	34,014	28,065	73,095	30
....	....	368,281	....	....	6,792	....	....	23,521	....	463,986	37,268	2,775	4.212	39,786	31
....	....	842,334	....	....	42,368	2,482	....	2,500	362	986,262	152,182	14,755	16,988	93,264	32
1,609,429	1,080,303	25,156,005	....	138,285	170,326	113,875	7,972	268,480	30,833	35,120,350	992,205	741,233	1,310,218	3,851,590	
302,848	141,268	2,358,487	....	....	500	....	....	30,000	3.370	3,402,774	165,517	111,770	134.327	496,144	33
....	....	643,360	....	....	2,657	9,000	....	8,500	....	714,991	80,630	14,141	9,802	143,319	34
....	....	467,584	....	....	11,201	5,700	....	12,000	....	576,102	19,470	10,650	10,250	91,046	35
302,848	141,268	3,469,431	....	....	14,358	14,700	....	50,500	3.370	4,693,867	265,617	136,561	154,379	730,509	
397,829	....	3,136,701	....	....	73,630	103,365	....	113,118	27,172	6,779,839		576,027	801,071	860,985	36
397,829	....	3,136,701	....	....	73,630	103,365	....	113,118	27,172	6,779,839	....	576,027	801,071	860,985	
....	....	150,926	....	....	306	....	375	250	....	169,156	20,586	983	2,147	27,208	37
....	....	306,864	....	56,362	1,956	....	1,748	11,364	945	422,915	69,071	6,291	5,741	78,396	38
....	....	457,790	....	56,362	2,262	....	2,123	11,614	945	592,071	89,657	7,274	7,888	105,604	

ULATION.

9,094,207	12,149,501	178,072,160	1,912	367,727	3,445,608	1,920,108	547,686	5,208,771	2,129.527	268,224,766	6,595,160	6,369,412	10,528,214	26,279,344	1
1,609,429	1,080,303	25,156,005	....	138,285	170,326	113,875	7,972	268,480	30,833	35,120,350	992,205	741,233	1,310,218	3,851,590	2
302,848	141,268	3,469,431	....	....	14,358	14,700	....	50,500	3.370	4,693,867	265,617	136,561	154,379	730,509	3
397,829	....	3,136,701	....	....	73,630	103,365	....	113,118	27,172	6,779,839	....	576,027	801,071	860,985	4
....	....	457,790	....	56,362	2,262	....	2,123	11,614	945	592,071	89,657	7,274	7,888	105,604	5
11,404,313	13.371,072	210,292,087	1,912	562,374	3,706,184	2,152,048	557,781	5,652,483	2,191,847	315,410,893	7,942,639	7,830,507	12,801,770	31,828,032	

J. M. COURTNEY.
Deputy Minister of Finance.

No. 44. Vol. XXIX.

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 1st May, 1896.

The Honourable John Jones Ross, a Member of the Senate, and a Senator for the District of De la Durantaye : to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Louis Olivier Taillon, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law : to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Hugh John Macdonald, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law : to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The Honourable Auguste Réal Angers, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be President of the Privy Council.

The Honourable Alphonse Desjardins, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Minister of Public Works.

The Honourable Louis Olivier Taillon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be Postmaster General.

The Honourable Hugh John Macdonald, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada : to be Minister of the Interior.

—

24th April, 1896.

The Honourable Sir Donald Alexander Smith, K.C.M.G., of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec : to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The Honourable Sir Donald Alexander Smith, K.C M.G., a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be The High Commissioner for Canada.

—

25th April, 1896.

Joseph Pope, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be the Under Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar General of Canada, from 1st May, 1896, *vice* L. A. Catellier, Esquire, superannuated.

—

8th November, 1895.

James McGregor Stewart, of the Town of Pictou, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire, Barrister at Law : to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

—

21st April, 1896.

Seymour Noel de Puissage Green, of the Town of Moosejaw, in the North-west Territories, Esquire : to be a Police Magistrate in the North-west Territories, with jurisdiction in and for the Town of Moosejaw.

—

23rd April, 1896.

Jean Alfred Charlebois, of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec, Esquire, Notary Public : to be a Commissioner for administering oaths in the Supreme Court and in the Exchequer Court of Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern—Greeting :

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the SECOND day of JUNE next ;

Now Know Ye, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly ; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said SECOND day of JUNE next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting :

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament ; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting :

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia ; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of
Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS on the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, Colin Campbell Colebrook, a Sergeant of the North-west Mounted Police, was murdered about eight miles east of Kinistino, or about forty miles south-east of Prince Albert, in the North-west Territories, by an Indian known as "Jean-Baptiste," or "Almighty Voice," who escaped from the police guard-room at Duck Lake.

And whereas it is highly important for the peace and safety of Our subjects that such a crime should not remain unpunished, but that the offenders should be apprehended and brought to justice.

Now know ye that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the said party.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTIETH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

—

Description of the aforesaid Indian "Jean Baptiste" or "Almighty Voice":

About twenty-two years old, five feet ten inches in height, weight eleven stone, slighty built and erect, neat small feet and hands; complexion inclined to be fair, wavey dark hair to shoulders, large dark eyes, broad forehead, sharp features and parrot nose with flat tip, scar on left cheek running from mouth towards ear, feminine appearance. 43–3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS it is in and by The Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 86 and intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters" amongst other things in effect enacted, that the said Act shall apply to such ports only as are from time to time designated for that purpose by proclamation (excepting the Ports of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec; the Port of Toronto in the Province of Ontario; the Ports of Halifax and Pictou in Nova Scotia and the Port of St. John in New Brunswick.)

And Whereas an Order of the Governor General in Council was passed on the 1st day of April A.D. 1896 designating the Port of Middle South Harbour, in the County of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia, as a port to which the said Act shall apply and declaring that the limits of the said port for Harbour Masters purposes shall comprise all the waters of Lower South Cove and of Mosher's Cove, north to the Narrows, between the south end of Lohnes Island and the Mainland, and east to a line drawn from the eastern extreme of Lohnes Island to Mosher's Head.

Now Know Ye that We do hereby and by virtue of the authority vested in Us, by the said Act and Order in Council respectively, proclaim and declare that the said Act shall hereafter apply to the Port of Middle South Harbour, in the County of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES TUPPER,
43–3 Secretary of State.

DESPATCHES.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 22nd day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 23rd day of July, 1889, made by Her Majesty in the exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows:—

1. As regards sailing ships, that merchant sailing ships of the German Empire, the measurement whereof after the 1st day of January, 1873, has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.
2. As regards steamships, that merchant ships belonging to the said German Empire which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall after the said 1st day of January, 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships. Provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such German steamship desires the deduction for engine room in his steamship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships instead of under the German rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to British rules; and that in the event of any such steamship possessing a certificate of tonnage or other

> national paper issued as aforesaid on or after the 20th day of June, 1888, denoting the net registered tonnage of such ship under the British rules, the ship shall be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted thereon.

And whereas by section 84 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that, whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of this country shall without being remeasured in Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty in Council that the tonnage regulations of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, and such regulations are now in force in the German Empire, having come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1895;

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the German Empire to which the hereinbefore recited Order of the 23rd July, 1889, may apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Order remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so apply;

And whereas the provisions of section one of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty (in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned) is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the merchant ships of the German Empire the measurement whereof shall, after the 1st day of July, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

44-4 C. L. PEEL.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1031]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to approve of the following Rules and Regulations for the Government of Pilots in the Pilotage District of Restigouche, which have been framed by the Pilotage Authority of that district, and the same are hereby approved accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the government of Pilots for the Pilotage District of Restigouche, in the Dominion of Canada made by the Pilotage Authority of the said district under the Pilotage Acts of Canada.

That all rules and regulations heretofore made for the Government of Pilots or in relation to pilotage in the said district, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof—

1. That the limits of the Pilotage District of Restigouche shall be held to extend on the Bay of Chaleurs north as far easterly as Black Cape, County of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec; thence on the Bay of Chaleurs southward as far easterly as The Light House in the Province of New Brunswick, embracing all the navigable waters, harbours, bays and rivers west of said outline; and that with in the limits of the said district the payment of pilotage dues is made compulsory.

2. Every person now acting under license as a pilot by and under the Pilotage Authority of the Pilotage District of Restigouche, shall forthwith on demand surrender said license to the said Pilotage Authority and shall if legally entitled thereto receive a license for such term of years as the Pilotage Acts of Canada may permit on the payment of a license fee computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

3. Every person not heretofore acting as a pilot, applying to be licensed as such for the Pilotage District of Restigouche aforesaid must make application in writing to the Secretary of the Pilotage Authority and be a resident of the County of Bonaventure west of the Grand Cascapedia or of the County of Restigouche, of not less than twenty-one years of age, and shall have continuously served as an Indentured Apprentice approved by the said Pilotage Authority under a licensed Pilot for a term of not less than three years; two years of which apprenticeship shall have been on board a licensed pilot boat and the third year he shall accompany the pilot on board all ships in which such pilot shall be employed; and have served at least two months as seaman on board a square-rigged vessel or made an Atlantic voyage on board such ship or vessel; shall also produce a certificate of good character while serving his apprenticeship, from the pilot to whom he was indentured, and shall be examined by examiners appointed for that purpose by the Pilotage Authority of the said district; and at that examination shall answer such questions and shew such qualification as will warrant them in giving said applicant a certificate of his competency to perform all the duties of a pilot in the said district and a license shall issue to such person for such term as the Pilotage Acts of Canada may direct on payment of the expenses of such examination and a license fee as per term computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

4. The rates of pilotage including the properly securing and mooring all ships or vessels piloted for the several ports within the Pilotage District of Restigouche shall be as follows:—For every foot of water any ship or vessel shall draw at the time inward or outward bound—Port of Dalhousie, Benjamin, Beaver Point, Nash's Creek, Jacquet River, or any loading station east of Dalhousie on the Bay of Chaleurs, one dollar; Port of Campbellton, one dollar and fifty cents; Oak Bay or any loading station east of same, west of Dalhousie, one dollar and twenty-five cents when ships proceed direct from sea.

Ships bound for Dalhousie, Benjamin, Beaver Point, Nash's Creek, Jacquet River, or any loading station east of Dalhousie, calling at any of the said harbours for orders, or to discharge ballast, cargo, or otherwise on ship's account, one dollar; and thence to any other of the said ports or loading station—on the Bay of Chaleurs, fifty cents per foot on draft of such ship at the time.

Ships bounds for Campbellton, Oak Bay, or any loading station, east of Oak Bay and west of Dalhousie waiting at Dalhousie or at any of the outer or Bay Ports to discharge ballast, cargo, or otherwise on ship's account, one dollar; and thence to the said Port of Campbellton, seventy-five cents; Oak Bay or any loading station east of Oak Bay and west of Dalhousie, fifty cents per foot on draft of such ship at the time, and *vice versa*.

For the removal of any ship including the properly securing and mooring such ship, the following rates, viz.:—The sum of one dollar and fifty cents for ships not exceeding one hundred and twenty tons; the sum of two dollars for ships over one hundred and twenty tons, and not exceeding two hundred tons; the sum of three dollars for ships over two hundred tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons; the sum of four dollars for ships over three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons; and the sum of five dollars for all ships over six hundred tons; and when the distance of removal extends four miles, fifty per cent additional to above rates.

5. No owner or master of any ship shall in any case be compelled to employ or to give his ship into the charge of a pilot on the ground of his being compelled to pay pilotage dues to any person or otherwise.

If any such pilot shall within the said Pilotage District offer his services to any inward bound ship, liable to pay pilotage and be refused, no other licensed pilot being on board, or having previously within said limits offered his services to such ship, such pilot so refused shall be entitled to demand and receive the same rate of pilotage as if he had been actually employed to pilot such ship into any of the ports in the Pilotage District of Restigouche.

6. Every ship which navigates within the limits of this district for which the payment of pilotage dues is made compulsory shall pay pilotage dues unless such ship is on her inward bound voyage, and no licensed pilot has offered his services as a pilot.

No owner or master of any outward bound ship shall be compelled to accept the services of the pilot who brought such ship into any port in the said district, or any other pilot, to pilot such ship outward, on any pretense, under sections 57 and 58 of the Pilotage Act. If such ship is on her outward bound voyage, and the owner or master does not employ a pilot, or give his ship into the charge of a pilot, the pilotage dues shall be paid to the Pilotage Authority and applied as the Pilotage Act provides.

7. All boats to be licensed as pilot boats shall be surveyed by, or on behalf of the Pilotage Authority, and if satisfactory shall be licensed for a term of twelve months on payment of a fee of five dollars each; and such boats shall be surveyed annually; and if found satisfactory shall have the license renewed for a like term on the payment of a fee of five dollars for every renewal.

8. All licensed pilot boats, shall be of not less than five tons measurement and shall have conspicuous numbers, such to be painted dark on each side of the fore or main sail in figures corresponding to the number of the licensed boat; and likewise the number of the boat license painted on each bow.

9. Every licensed pilot shall be the actual owner of not less than half of a decked pilot boat in actual service under penalty of suspension of his pilot license.

10. Every applicant before receiving a license to pilot ships within said District of Restigouche, shall be required to produce proof satisfactory to the Pilotage Authority of said district that he is the actual owner of at least half of a decked pilot boat.

11. Any licensed pilot boat that may at any time on survey by the Pilotage Authority be found in any way unfit for the service for which she is licensed, or not characterized in accordance with section eighty of the Pilotage Act, thereto, shall have the license suspended until she is made and fitted out to the satisfaction of the Pilotage Authority, and the license shall during such suspension be lodged with the secretary of the Pilotage Authority.

12. In case of any dispute between masters of ships, owners or agents and pilots, respecting pilotage, removals or other pilot duties or for remuneration thereof or for extra services of any nature, ordinary or extraordinary, the matter shall be referred to one or more of the Pilot Commissioners nearest to the place of dispute and his or their decision shall be final and binding on all parties to the dispute respecting all such questions and disputes in which the sum in dispute does not exceed forty dollars; and all pilotage or fees for services and all costs for summoning witnesses and the hearing of any question or matter in dispute shall be paid by such person or persons respectively as the Commissioner or Commissioners by his or their order may direct; and any licensed pilot who shall neglect to appear before Commissioner or Commissioners within twenty-four hours after notice when his attendance shall be required on any occasion or who shall give any unnecessary trouble or annoyance to any Commissioner or Commissioners or cause detention to master or ship shall for every offence as above specified be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and also to the suspension of their license or dismissal at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority as represented by a majority of the Commission.

13. On proof to the satisfaction of the Pilotage Authority that any pilot licensed by them has been guilty of any improper conduct, drunkenness, whether the same shall occur while in charge of a ship or at any other time, or wilful neglect of duty or that any pilot be incapacitated by age or mental or bodily infirmity such pilot shall be suspended or deprived of his license at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

14. Every licensed pilot while acting in that capacity shall be provided with his license and shall produce the same whether requested to produce it or not, to every person by whom he is employed, or to whom he offers his services as pilot at the time he enters into the employment of, or offers his services to, such person; and shall at all times produce his license at the request of every person by whom he is employed as pilot; and if he neglects or refuses to produce his license, he shall for every such neglect or refusal incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and shall be subject to suspension or dismissal by the Pilotage Authority; he shall also produce to the master of any ship, or other person employing him, when required so to do, a copy of the Pilotage Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 80, and any Acts amending the same, likewise a copy of the by-laws and tariff dues, or pilotage rates, established within the district for which he is licensed; and in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of said Pilotage Authority.

15. Every licensed pilot shall on attaining the age of sixty-five years produce and deliver up his license to the Pilotage Authority of the district to which it extends; and such authority may grant him a new license for one year on the payment of a license fee of five dollars—and so on from year to year on the payment of five dollars license fee for every renewal.

16. That this Pilotage Authority may limit the period during which any license to a pilot granted by it, shall be in force to any term not less than two years from the date thereof, and may in its discretion after the end of such period renew such license for a further limited term not less than two years; and may also in its discretion cancel any license to a pilot, heretofore granted, and substitute for it, a license limited and renewable as aforesaid.

17. Every pilot shall make a report to the secretary of the Pilotage Authority, of every ship piloted by him from or to the sea, on the forms to be furnished him by the said secretary, giving the name, rig, tonnage, nationality, draft of water and when boarded, if inward bound, where from and to whom consigned; and if outward bound, name of shipper, port and where bound; also to report other and extra services, if any have been rendered. To which report, he shall, if possible, obtain the master's signature. He shall also report any casualty or accident, that may have happened to any ship under his charge, or any other matter of importance, coming under his observations connected with ships. He shall likewise report, when any of the buoys are not in their places, or any of the lighthouses are not lighted at the proper time or not kept lighted as required, and any pilot neglecting to make report in accordance with this section and in connection with the various subject matters specified, the Pilotage Authority may at their discretion cancel the license of such delinquent pilot, or refuse any such a renewal of license to pilot ships in said district.

18. If exigencies should obtain that in the judgment of the Pilotage Authority of the District of Restigouche, the interests in ships and commerce, would be the better served by the appointment of pilots other than indentured apprentices if none such are available, it shall be competent for the Pilotage Authority of the said District of Restigouche, to receive such other applications for license, and on examination of any such applicant by examiners appointed for that purpose by said Pilotage Authority of the said district, and should any such applicant show such qualifications as will warrant said examiners

in giving applicant a certificate of his competency to perform all the duties of a pilot, in the said district, said Pilotage Authority may, waiving the provisions of sections nine and ten of these By-laws, forthwith issue a license for such term as the Pilotage Act permits, to such applicant to pilot ships within said district on payment of the expenses of such examination, and a license fee as per term computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

19. Every person wishing to become an indentured apprentice to a licensed pilot must make application in writing to the secretary of the Pilotage Authority and have the rudiments of an ordinary English education, and be of good moral character and approved by the Pilotage Authority, and on such approval be indentured to a licensed pilot to serve for a term of three years as a pilot apprentice on board of a licensed pilot boat of the Pilotage District of Restigouche under the directions and control of the master pilot to whom indentured.

20. Any licensed pilot not complying with these rules and regulations or evading the sense, intent or meaning conveyed or intended to be conveyed of any or either of them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars for the breach of any such rule or regulations, with, in case of the continuing breach a further penalty not exceeding four dollars, for every twenty-four hours during which such breach continues, and shall be liable to have his license cancelled at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

21. Every licensed pilot, before boarding any ship, shall enquire if any infectious or contagious disease be on board or if ship be from any port or place making her liable to be quarantined, in such cases, pilot shall not go on board; but his boat shall be towed astern, or he may lead such ship; and he shall cause the national flag to be hoisted at the main, and shall bring her to anchor at the place appointed for riding quarantine; and shall not suffer any person to board or leave the ship, until she is visited by the health officer; nor then without said officer's permission, under penalty not exceeding thirty dollars or suspension of his license, at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

22. That Andrew G. Wallace one of the Commissioners of Pilots for the Pilotage District of Restigouche, is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Pilotage Authority of said district, and as such secretary and treasurer he shall collect and receive all fees for licenses, fines, costs and other moneys under these regulations, record the minutes and keep a book for the entry of all licenses, fees, fines and other moneys received and paid. That said secretary-treasurer shall receive the salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, to be, with the other necessary expenses of the pilotage businesss of the said district deducted from the fees for licenses.

(Signed) KILGOUR SHIVAS,
Chairman.
J. D. SOWERBY.
ANDREW G. WALLACE,
Secretary-treasurer.

44-4

[1348]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Port Wardens," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to determine that Whitney Pier, Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, and Province of Nova Scotia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port at which a Port Warden may be appointed.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1397]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the boundaries of the Pilotage District of Moncton, in the County of Westmoreland, and Province of New Brunswick, as set forth in the Order in Council of the 3rd June, 1881, establishing the said district, shall be and the same are hereby changed, and that the said District of Moncton shall comprise all the navigable waters of the Peticodiac River extending downward from the City of Moncton to a line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the mouth of Weldon Creek, in the County of Albert, and Province of New Brunswick.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1347]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Pilotage Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Captain David Rudderham, of North Sydney, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sydney, in the room of David Mullins, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1419]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Captain James Gordon, of Kingston, Kent, New Brunswick, a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Richibucto, *vice* W. J. Smith, removed from the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1396]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Mr. Beecham Ritcey, to be Harbour Master for Ritcey's Cove, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, *vice* Mr. Joseph Ritcey, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1358]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Mr. Michel Billodeau, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Cocagne, in the County of Kent, Province of New Brunswick, *vice* Mr. John Brooks, who has left the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

[1340]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Captain Michael T. Daley, of Bathurst, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, New Brunswick, in the room of Mr. James Andrews, who has left the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

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[795]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Steamboat Inspection Act, chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the accompanying consolidation of the rules and regulations respecting steamboat inspection and examinations for engineer's certificates shall be, and the same are hereby established as the Rules and Regulations for the Inspection of Steamboats and the examination of applicants for engineer's certificates.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RULES FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS AND FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS OF STEAMBOATS.

PART I.

Mode of Inspection.

Sec. **1.** Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall, at least once in every year, subject the boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials that such boiler is well made of good and suitable materials. For the purposes of such test the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, the same to be worked by the crew of the vessel ; and no Inspector of boilers and machinery shall make or deliver to the owner or master of any steamboat any certificate, unless he has first subjected the boiler or boilers of such steamboat to such test by hydrostatic pressure and examination as herein prescribed.

Sec. **2.** Before a boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure, it shall be opened up for inspection, the man-hole and mud-plate doors removed, and the outside and the inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made ; when bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plate of the boiler, they shall be removed ; and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. **3.** In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler re-tested satisfactorily, before a certificate is granted.

Sec. **4.** Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material of which they are composed.

Sec. **5.** Before testing a boiler the Inspectors should examine it, take the necessary measurements and calculate what the working pressure should be, in accordance with these regulations ; these instructions apply to superheaters, steam chests, and water-jackets, as well as boilers.

Sec. **6.** If a boiler is too hot for an Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to do so, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make a satisfactory examination.

Sec. **7.** In order to satisfy himself as to strength and internal condition of the boiler, the Inspector may, should he deem it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, and may also demand that such information by drawings and specifications of the several parts be furnished him of the construction, as will enable him to determine, by calculation and examination, their strength.

Sec. **8.** During the construction of every boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the District in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall, at all times during such construction allow the Inspector free access to it.

Sec. **9.** To prevent questions arising after a boiler is commenced, particulars of its construction by drawings and specifications should be furnished the Inspector by the maker or contractor, for his approval ; the Inspector having received such drawings or specifications, and approved of them, will be careful to see that they are followed in construction, or deductions made in accordance with Section 25. This regulation will also apply to boilers undergoing alterations.

Sec. **10.** No boiler shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the name or mark of the maker thereof; and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler made wholly or in part of plate not so marked ; and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name of the maker of the plates, their quality and the quality of all materials used in the construction of the boiler, shall be furnished the Inspector ; such oath may be taken before any Justice of the Peace in Canada, or before a Notary Public and certified under his official seal, if taken out of Canada: Provided always, that in any case where such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained owing to the death of the maker, or from other causes deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical boiler-makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it and its workmanship and strength, shall, if satisfactory to the Inspector, be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **11.** No boiler or pipe in connection therewith shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material or workmanship, or is unsafe in its form, or from age, use or from any other cause.

Sec. **12.** Inspectors should see all new boilers, and boilers that have been taken out of a ship for thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure up to at least one and one-half of the working pressure that will be allowed, previous to the boiler being placed in the vessel, to test the workmanship, etc., but the working pressure is to be determined by the stay power, the thickness of the plate, strength of riveting, etc., and not by the hydraulic test.

Sec. **13.** The hydraulic test should in no case exceed the ratio of one and one-half the working pressure allowed, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination and until the strength of all the parts has been calculated from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

Sec. **14.** When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another Inspector, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by the hydrostatic pressure has an opportunity of examining the boiler inside and outside after the test, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler, taking care to inform the owner or master, or maker or agent, and the Inspector who partially inspected it, what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed, and the Inspector

who partially inspected the boiler should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **15**. Cast iron must not be used for stays in boilers; Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers; particular attention should be paid to chocking and fastening boilers to the vessels to guard against shifting or breaking loose.

Sec. **16**. A pressure once allowed on a boiler is not, under any circumstances whatever, to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman of the "Board of Steamboat Inspection." In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed, he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman; but, as above stated, the pressure should not, in any case, be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **17**. In the event of any novelty in construction of a boiler, or of any departure from the practice of staying and strengthening as prescribed in these rules and regulations, the Inspector shall report full particulars to the Chairman before fixing the working pressure.

Sec. **18**. An Inspector shall not declare a boiler safe unless he is fully informed as to its construction, material and workmanship. He should, therefore, be very careful how he ventures to give a certificate for a boiler that he is not called in to inspect until after it is completed and fixed in the ship.

Sec. **19**. In the case of new boilers, the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 7,000 pounds per square inch of net section on solid iron screw stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 6,000 pounds when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

Sec. **20**. (*a*) The pressure on plate forming flat surfaces is found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.
S = Surface supported in square inches*.
C = Constant according to the following circumstances:—

C = 100 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plate they cover.

C = 90 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts only.

C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay, and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.

C = 54 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts only.

(*b*.) If the diameter of riveted washers be at least two-thirds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constants may be increased to 150.

(*c*.) When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness of the plates they cover, and not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays, the constants may be increased to 160.

(*d*.) When doubling plates cover the whole of the flat surfaces, the constant may be increased to 200.

C = 80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates and fitted with nuts.

C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

C = 36 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, with the stays screwed into the plates, and having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

(*e*.) In cases where plates are stiffened by T or L irons, and a greater pressure is required for the plate than is allowed by the use of the above constants, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Chairman.

(*f*.) When the riveted ends of the screw stays are much worn, or when the nuts are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of the inspection, and it is expected that in cases where the riveted ends of screw stays in the combustion boxes and furnaces are found in this state it will be often necessary to reduce the constant from 60 to 36.

(*g*.) Flat steel plates, which are in no way exposed to the action of the fire or hot gases and stayed with stays, having nuts with washers at least in diameter one-third pitch of stays, and half the thickness of plate, the working pressure to be allowed may be found by the following formula:—

$$48000 \times \frac{T^2}{P^2} = \text{W. P.}$$

T = Thickness plate in inches.
P = Greatest pitch of stay bolts in inches.

Sec. **21**. Inspectors should not in any case allow a greater compressive stress on the tube plates than 7,500 pounds, which is that used in the following formula:—

$$\frac{(D-d)\ T \times 15{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

D = Least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.
d = Inside diameter of ordinary tube in inches.
T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.
W = Extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double-ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

Sec. **22**. When stays prevent an Inspector from getting inside a boiler, he must order their removal, and he must see them properly replaced before granting a certificate.

Sec. **23**. In the case of zig-zag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets is equal to that horizontally between the rivets, when the diagonal pitch equals six-tenths the horizontal pitch *plus* four-tenths the diameter of the rivet.

Sec. **24**. When the outside of the bottom of a boiler can not be otherwise thoroughly inspected, the boiler should be lifted once at least in every four years.

Construction of Boilers.

Sec. **25**. (*a*.) When cylindrical boilers or the cylindrical parts of boilers composed of iron plates are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps, each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection, then 4·5 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the material is to be taken as equal to 47,000 pounds per square inch with the grain, and 40,000 pounds across the grain. When the above conditions are not complied with, the addition, in the following scale, must be added to the factor, according to the circumstances of each case:—

A·15 - To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

B·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.

C·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.

D·5—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.

E*·75—To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.

F·1—To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

G·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.

H·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.

I·2—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.

J*·2—To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.

K·2—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lapped and double riveted.

L·1—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lapped and treble riveted.

M·3—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.

N·15—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are treble riveted.

O1·—To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.

P‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.

Q‡·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.

R‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.

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*When a greater ratio than 4 to 5 the greatest square to be taken.

S‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are lapped joints and are double riveted.

T·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are lapped joints and are single riveted.

U·25—To be added when the circumferential seams are lapped, and the strakes of plates are not entirely under or over.

V·3—To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, such as flue boilers; and the circumferential seams are fitted as described opposite P., R. and S., but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q. and T., V·3 will become V·4.

W*·4—To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.

X*·4—To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.

Y†1·65—To be added if the boiler is not open for inspection during the whole period of its construction.

(*b.*) The strength of the joints is found by the following method:—

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch}-\text{Diameter of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of plate at joint as compared with the solid plate. **}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivets} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of rivets as compared with the solid plate. ††}$$

(*c.*) Where marked * the allowance may be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or unsatisfactory.

** The maximum pitch of the rivets should not exceed 8½ inches, and if in any case the Inspector finds the pitch in excess of this, he should report to the Chairman.

†† If the rivets are exposed to double shear, multiply the percentage as found by 1·75.

† When inspecting boilers that have not been open to inspection during construction the case should be submitted to the Chairman as to the factors to be used.

‡ P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1, shall not apply to the end or circumferential seams, if such seams are sufficiently stayed by through bolts; nor to the seams between the square and round part of the shell, in cylindrical boilers with square furnaces, when such seams are double riveted.

(*d.*) Then take iron as equal in tensile strength to 47,000 pounds per square inch and use the smallest of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale:—

$$\frac{47{,}000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint} \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety.}}$$
$$= \text{Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.}$$

(*e.*) Plates that are drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*f.*) Butt straps must be cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good quality as the shell plate, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre.

(*g.*) The rivet holes may be punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place, must be taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*h.*) When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched, they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

(*i.*) The diameter of rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plate of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plate.

(*j.*) The distance of the rivet holes from the end or edge of the plates shall not be less than the diameter of the rivets.

(*k.*) Dished ends that are not truly hemispherical must be stayed; if they are not theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed they must be stayed as flat surfaces, but if they are theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed the stays may have a strain of 10,000 lbs. per effective square inch of sectional area.

(*l.*) Inspectors will remember that the strength of a sphere to resist internal pressure is double that of a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

Sec. 26. (*a.*) The neutral parts of boiler shells under steam domes must be sufficiently stiffened and stayed.

(*b.*) The sides of boilers having square furnaces and half round tops must be stayed from side to side of the shell, over the furnace, one or more rows of these stays to be placed well above the centre of the cylindrical part.

(*c.*) Screw stays are not to be used when supporting flat surfaces at any angle but a right angle to the surface supported, their diameter to be measured inside the thread.

(*d.*) The longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell of boilers should be as far as possible from the bottom.

(*e.*) The inside diameter of the outside strake or course in the cylindrical shell of a boiler is to be taken as the measure of its diameter.

Sec. 27. (*a.*) In cylindrical super-heaters the strength of the joints and the factor of safety is found in a similar manner as for cylindrical boilers and steam receivers, but instead of using 47,000 pounds as the tensile strength of iron, 24,000 pounds is adopted, unless where the heat of flame impinges at or nearly at right angles to the plate, then 18,000 pounds is substituted.

(*b.*) In all cases the internal steam pipes should be so fitted that the steam in flowing to them will pass over all the plates exposed to the impact of heat or flame.

(*c.*) Super-heaters or water-jackets should, as regards inspection, be deemed to be the most important part of the boilers, and must be inspected inside and outside; those that cannot be entered (on account of their size) must have a sufficient number of doors through which a thorough inspection of the whole of the interior can be made.

(*d.*) Special attention should be paid to the inspection of super-heaters, as with high pressure the plates may become dangerously weak and not give any sound to indicate their state when tested with the hammer; the plate should, therefore, be occasionally drilled. Drain pipes must be in all cases fitted to super-heaters in which a collection of water in the bottom is possible.

(*e.*) Super-heaters that can be shut off from the main boiler must be fitted with a Government lock-up safety valve of sufficient size, but the least size passed shall not be less than two inches in diameter.

Sec. 28. The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way:—

Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay, the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

Sec. 29. (*a.*) When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula, which is used by the Imperial Board of Trade, will be useful for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and the ends fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box:

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\, D \times L} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

W=Width of combustion box in inches.

P=Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.

D=Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.

L=Length of girder in feet.

d=Depth of girder in inches.

T=Thickness of girder in inches.

C=500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.

C=750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.

C=850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

(*b.*) The working pressure for the supporting bolts, and for the plate between them, shall be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

Sec. 30. The flat ends of all boilers, as far as the steam space extends, and the ends of super-heaters should be fitted with shield, or baffle plates, where exposed to the hot gases of the up-take, as all the plates subjected to the direct impact of heat or flame are liable to injury, unless covered with water.

When a super-heater is constructed with a tube subject to external pressure, the working pressure should be ascertained by the rules given for circular iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced as thirty is to forty-seven:

If steel is proposed to be used in super-heaters, the particulars should be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the Board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all cases it should be discouraged for this purpose; this applies to the unshielded up-takes of all boilers, including ordinary vertical donkey boilers.

Sec. 31. Donkey boilers that are in any way attached to, or connected with the main boilers, or with the machinery used for propelling the ship, must be inspected and fitted the same way as the main boilers, and must have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety-valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers, and no safety-valve shall be passed less than two inches in diameter, except as hereinafter provided by the rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves.

Sec. 32. (*a.*) No boiler or steam chamber is to be so constructed, fitted or arranged as that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve.

(*b.*) A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and (when two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or super-heater) between each boiler and super-heater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

Sec. 33. (*a.*) Each boiler must be fitted with glass water gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge,

that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all the fittings as complete as if there was only one boiler.

(*b.*) Boilers that fire at both ends, and those of unusual width, must have water gauges and test cocks at each end or side, as the case may be. When a steamer has more than one boiler, and those boilers are fitted with stop valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one, and have all the requisite fittings.

Sec. **34**. Inspectors shall be most careful not to give any official sanction to any new arrangement or construction of marine steam boilers without first obtaining the permission of the Chairman in writing, nor shall they give any written approval of any invention or arrangement unless by direction of the Chairman, and whenever they know that any invention or new arrangement is to be fitted to a vessel that is intended to have a passenger certificate, they shall as soon as possible obtain plans and specifications and submit the same to the Chairman.

Sec. **35**. When the longitudinal seams in cylindrical furnaces are not welded or made with a butt strap, the following constants will be substituted for 90,000:

(*a.*) Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*b.*) Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*c.*) Furnaces with lapped joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
(*d.*) Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

Steel Boilers.

Sec. **36**. (*a.*) The following rules should guide Inspectors when the general quality of the steel has been found suitable for marine boilers:—

(*b.*) The steel makers or boiler makers should test one or more strips or pieces cut from each plate and bar for tensile strength and elongation, and stamp both results on each plate or bar. When practicable the plates or bars should be so stamped that the marks can be easily seen when the boiler is constructed.

(*c.*) An Inspector is not obliged to witness the foregoing test, but he should see that all the plates and bars are properly stamped.

(*d.*) From the plates and bars, the tests of which have been stated to have been made by the steel maker, and not witnessed by the Inspector, the Inspector may, if he thinks it advisable, select any plates or bars after they are in the boiler shop and require specimens to be cut off and tested. If the results are not satisfactory, the whole of the plates, except those which were tested and found satisfactory by the Inspector, may be liable to be rejected.

(*e.*) Twenty-five per cent of the rivet bars should be tested for tensile strength and elongation, the tensile strengh should be from 26 to 30 tons gross, or 58,000 to 67,000 pounds to the square inch, and the elongation in ten inches should not be less than 25 per cent.

(*f.*) The Inspector may not in every case see some of the rivets tested, but he should occasionally select a few, and after they are prepared, see them tested. The tensile stress should be from 27 to 32 tons gross, or 62,000 to 72,000 pounds to the square inch, with a contraction of area of 60 per cent. The elongation should when practicable be taken in length equal to two and a half times the diameter of the prepared part.

(*g.*) Twenty-five per cent of the bars for stays of each size should be tested, solid steel screw stays which have not been welded or otherwise worked after heating, may be allowed a working stress of 9,000 pounds to the square inch of net section, provided the tensile stress is from 27 to 32 tons gross, or 62,000 to 72,000 pounds to the square inch, and the elongation in ten inches about 25 per cent, and not less than 20 per cent.

(*h.*) Steel stays which have been welded or worked in the fire have been found to be unreliable, therefore they should not be passed.

(*i.*) If the original size of the bars for rivets or stays be reduced before testing it should be done in the lathe or by a machine; test pieces of any kind should not be prepared by heating and drawing down.

(*j.*) If for the plates from which the Inspectors select the above proportion, a greater stress is wished than is allowed for iron, tests for tensile stress and elongation should be made, also a few tempering and bending tests, and those for which no reduction of thickness is asked may be tested for resistance to bending and tempering only, if preferred in the latter case, the stress and elongation stamped on each plate should be reported by the Inspector to the Chairman, along with the result of the bending and tempering test.

(*k.*) The breadth of test strips for tensile stress should be about 2 inches, and the elongation, taken in the length of 10 inches should be about 25 per cent, and not less than 20 per cent. The strips must be carefully prepared and measured, and they should be cut from the plate by a planing or shaping machine. The skin of the test pieces should not be removed by planing, shaping or otherwise, the edges only being planed or shaped, and in no case should the test pieces be prepared or reduced in size by hammering or otherwise working on the anvil, and they must not be annealed previous to being tested, neither must the plates or bars be annealed before the test pieces are cut from them.

(*l.*) The bending tests for plates not exposed to flame should be made with strips in their normal condition, and occasionally also some tempering test. Strips cut from furnaces, combustion boxes, &c., should be heated to a cherry red, then plunged into water of about 80 degrees and kept there until of the same temperature as the water and then bent. The bending and tempering strips should not be less than two inches broad and ten inches long, and they should be bent until they break, or until the sides are parallel at a distance from each other of not more than (3) three times the thickness of plate.

(*m.*) When full allowance over iron is wished, the tensile stress of the plates not exposed to flame should be not less than 27 tons gross, or 62,000 lbs., and should not exceed 32 tons gross, or 72,000 lbs., per square inch of section, and 29 tons gross, or 65,000 lbs., should be the stress used in the calculation for cylindrical shells, if the plates comply with all the conditions as stated therein; but when the minimum tensile strength of shell plate is not less than 28 tons gross, or 63,000 lbs., and allowance is wished for the excess, then the case should be specially submitted for the consideration of the Chairman as to whether the stress in the calculation may be increased to 30 tons gross, or to 67,000 lbs.: the tensile strength of furnace, flanging and combustion box plates may range from 26 tons gross, or 58,000 lbs., to 30 tons gross, or 67,000 lbs., to the square inch.

(*n.*) All plates that are punched, flanged or locally heated must be carefully annealed after being so treated.

(*o.*) The rivet holes in the furnaces and longitudinal seams of cylindrical shells should be drilled, but if it is wished to punch them and afterwards bore or anneal the plates in a proper furnace, the particulars of the punching and boring or annealing should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration before being done, but all punched holes should be made after bending.

(*p.*) In all cases where assent has been given by the Chairman for plates to be punched after bending, and then annealed, the maker of the boiler should stamp the plates with the words "punched after bending and then annealed," and in all cases where assent has been given for punching and afterwards boring plates the words "punched and then bored" should be stamped on the plates.

(*q.*) If the flanging plates and those exposed to flame comply with the foregoing conditions, the constants in these rules for iron boilers may be increased as follows:—

1. The constants for flat surfaces, when they are supported by stays screwed into the plates and riveted, 10 per cent.

2. The constants for flat surfaces, when they are supported by stays screwed into the plates and nutted, or when the stays are nutted in the steam space, 25 per cent. This is also applicable to the constants for flat surfaces stiffened by riveted washers or doubling strips and supported by nutted stays.

3. The constants for combustion box girders, 10 per cent.

(*r.*) When the furnaces are new, corrugated, and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plain parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick.

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times T}{D} = \text{Working pressure}$$

T = Thickness in inches.
D = Mean diameter in inches.

(If the furnace is riveted in two or more lengths, the case should be submitted to the Chairman.)

(*s.*) A greater compressive stress should not be allowed on tube plates than 10,000 lbs. to the square inch, which is that used in the following formula:—

$$\frac{(D-d)\ T \times 20{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

D = Least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.
d = Inside diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.
T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.
W = Extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

(*t.*) The rivet section, if of iron, in the horizontal seams of cylindrical shells, where lapped and at least double riveted, should not be less than $1\frac{3}{8}$ times the net plate section; but if steel rivets are used, their section should be at least $\frac{28}{23}$ of the net section of the plate if the tensile stress of the rivet is not less than 27 tons gross or 62,00 lbs., or not more than 32 tons gross or 72,000 pounds per square inch. Therefore, in calculating the working pressure, the percentage strength of the rivet may be found in the usual way by the rules, but in the case of iron rivets the percentages found should be divided by $1\frac{3}{8}$, and in the case of steel rivets by $\frac{28}{23}$, the result being the percentages required. If the percentage strength of the rivets by calculation is less than the calculated percentage strength of the plate, calculate the working pressure by both percentages. When using the percentage strength of the plate, use the nominal factor of safety suitable for the method of construction as by the rules for iron boilers, but when using the percentage strength of the rivets, use 4·5 as the factor of safety. The less of the two pressures so found is the working pressure to be allowed for the cylindrical portion of the shell, or otherwise in accordance with the formulæ in appendix.

(*u.*) Local heating of the plates should be avoided, as many plates have failed from being so treated.

(*v.*) Steel plates which have been welded should not be passed if subject to a tensile stress, and those welded and subject to a compressive stress should be sufficiently annealed. In other respects the boiler should comply with the rules for iron boilers.

Sec. **37**. In no case shall a certificate be granted for a boiler, when drift pins have been used in bringing the holes in the sheets together.

Sec. **38**. Man-hole openings must be stiffened with compensating plates or rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plate cut out, and in no case shall such plates or rings be of less thickness than the plate to which they are attached, nor the attachment of less strength than the plate or ring. All openings in the shells of boilers should have their short axes placed longitudinally, and if not so placed must have compensating plates or rings, and attachments, equal to twice the effective sectional area of the plate cut out.

Where cast iron frames are fastened around man-holes in steamboat boilers, a compensating ring in addition must be provided.

Mud-holes or hand-holes should not be placed in boiler shells of a greater short diameter than five inches, unless provided with reinforcing plates, and if on the cylindrical shell of a boiler, their short diameter should be in a line with the axis of the shell.

Sec. **39**. Every boiler made after the coming into force of these Regulations, shall be stamped with the initial letters of the Inspector's name who inspected and tested it, the year it was made and the pressure under which it was tested, also the actual working pressure allowed upon it.

Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **40**. (*a.*) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular steel furnaces and flues, when subjected to such pressure when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formulæ:

(*b.*) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the length of the flue, or furnace, in feet, plus *one* multiplied by the diameter in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds, adding ten per cent to the result of the formula; provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L+1) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.
D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.
L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

(*c.*) The product of 10,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter (outside) of the flue or furnace, in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds.

Corrugated Steel Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **41**. (*a.*) In steel flue furnaces when new, corrugated, and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick:

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per sq. in.}$$

(*b.*) When the furnaces are riveted in two or more lengths the case should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration, as it may be necessary to make a reduction.

Corrugated Iron Furnaces.

Sec. **42**. The working pressure for corrugated iron furnaces practically circular and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{10{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

Cylindrical Boiler Shells.

JOINTS WITH DRILLED HOLES.

Sec. **43**. Formulæ for ordinary chain riveted and ordinary zig-zag riveted joints, and for joints of these descriptions, when every alternate rivet in the outer or in the outer or inner rows have been omitted:—

Let E = distance from edge of plate to centre of rivet in inches.
V = distance between rows of rivets in inches.
V_1 = distance between inner and middle row of rivets in inches for joint J.
B = boiler pressure in lbs. per square inch.
C = 1 for lap or single butt joints.
= 1·75 for double butt joints.
d = diameter of rivets in inches.
D = inside diameter of boiler in inches.
F = factor of safety for shell plates, as by section 25 of these regulations.
n = number of rivets in one pitch.
p_D = diagonal pitch in inches.
P_D = diagonal pitch in inches between inner and middle rows of rivets in inches for joint J.
p = greatest pitch of rivets in inches.
r = percentage of plate left between holes in greatest pitch.
R = percentage of rivet section.
R_1 = percentage of combined plate and rivet section.
S = tensile strength of material in lbs. per square inch of section.
T = thickness of plate in inches.
T_1 = thickness of each butt strap in inches.
$^0|_0$ = least value of r, R, R as the case may be, divided by 100.

When joints are used in boiler construction other than those shown in the attached sketches, or when any of the rivets are less than two diameters apart, the particulars of such joints should be submitted for the consideration of the Board.

ORDINARY CHAIN AND ZIG-ZAG RIVETED JOINTS.

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p-d)}{p} = r.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = R.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d \quad \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times p \times T} = R.$$

GIVEN C, d, F, n, T, TO FIND p, SO THAT r AND R ARE EQUAL.

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C}{T} + d = p.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{23 \times d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times T} + d = p.$$

GIVEN C, F, n, T, r, TO FIND p AND d.

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{r \times T}{(100-r) \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times r \times T}{(100-r)^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C} = p.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times r \times \mathrm{T}}{23 \times (100-r) \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times \mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{F}} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times 4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times r \times \mathrm{T}}{23 \times (100-r)^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times \mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{F}} = p.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets when d is found first, then:—

$$\frac{100\,d}{100-r} = p.$$

Iron plates and iron butt straps or steel plates and steel butt straps:

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times \mathrm{T}}{8} = \mathrm{T}_1.$$

Single butt straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times \mathrm{T}}{8} = \mathrm{T}_1.$$

For Distance between Rows of Rivets, &c.

Iron and steel:—

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = \mathrm{E}.$$

Chain riveted joints not less than:—

$$2 \times d = \mathrm{V}.$$

(*See* Note (*a*) *below.*)

Zig-zag riveted joints:—

$$\frac{\sqrt{(11p + 4d)\,(p + 4d)}}{10} = \mathrm{V}.$$

Diagonal pitch:—

$$\frac{6p + 4d}{10} = p\mathrm{D}.$$

To Determine the Working Pressure

$$\frac{\mathrm{S} \times {}^{0}|_{0} \times 2\,\mathrm{T}}{\mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{D}} = \mathrm{B}.$$

Chain and Zig-zag Riveted Joints in which every alternate Rivet has been omitted in the Outer Row, or in the Outer and the Inner Rows such as are shown by the following Sketches.

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p-d)}{p} = r.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times \mathrm{C}}{p \times \mathrm{T}} = \mathrm{R}.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times \mathrm{C} \times \mathrm{F}}{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times p \times \mathrm{T}} = \mathrm{R}.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p-2d)}{p} + \frac{\mathrm{R}}{n} = \mathrm{R}_1.$$

For iron lap joints of this description the diameter of the rivet should not be less than:—

$$\frac{\mathrm{T}}{{\cdot}7854} = d$$

For steel lap joints of this description the diameter of the rivet should not be less than:—

$$\frac{\mathrm{T} \times 28 \times 4{\cdot}5}{{\cdot}7854 \times 23 \times \mathrm{F}} = d.$$

Joints fitted with Single or Double Butt Straps.

Where the number of rivets in the inner row is double the number in the outer row.

Iron plates and iron butt straps or steel plates and steel butt straps:—

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times \mathrm{T}\,(p-d)}{8 \times (p-2d)} = \mathrm{T}_1.$$

Single butt straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times \mathrm{T}\,(p-d)}{8 \times (p-2d)} = \mathrm{T}_1.$$

When the number of rivets in the inner row is the same as in the outer row.

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times \mathrm{T}}{8} = \mathrm{T}_1.$$

Single butt-straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times \mathrm{T}}{8} = \mathrm{T}_1.$$

For Distance between Rows of Rivets, &c.

Iron and steel:—

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = \mathrm{E}.$$

Chain riveted joints:—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\dfrac{(11p + 4d)\,(p + 4d)}{10}} = \mathrm{V} \\ \text{or} \\ 2 \times d = \mathrm{V} \end{array}\right\} \begin{array}{l}\text{The greater of these two} \\ \text{values of V to be used.} \\ (\textit{See } \text{Note } (a) \textit{ below.})\end{array}$$

For joint K.:— $2 \times d = \mathrm{V}_1.$ (*See* Note (*a*) *below.*)

Zig-zag riveted joints:— $\sqrt{(\frac{11}{20}p + d)\,(\frac{1}{20}p + d)} = \mathrm{V}.$

Diagonal pitch:— $\frac{3}{10}p + d = p\mathrm{D}.$

For joint J.:— $$\sqrt{\frac{(11p + 8d)\,(p + 8d)}{20}} = \mathrm{V}_1.$$

Diagonal pitch:— $$\frac{3p + 4d}{10} = \mathrm{P}\mathrm{D}.$$

To Determine the Working Pressure.

$$\frac{\mathrm{S} \times {}^{0}|_{0} \times 2\mathrm{T}}{\mathrm{F} \times \mathrm{D}} = \mathrm{B}.$$

Note (*a*).—The minimum value of V or V_1 for chain riveted joints is given as $2d$, but $\frac{4d + 1}{2}$, is more desirable.

PART II.

Regulations governing the inspection and testing of boilers now in existence and of boilers now or hereafter to be manufactured, in Canada, for the use of steamboats, whenever in the opinion of the Inspector the regulations contained in Part One of these regulations, on account of the make of such boilers, or for some other reason, are not capable of application in the testing thereof; provided that in every such case the Inspector shall issue his certificate, in which he shall state that his inspection has been made under Part Two of this order.

Mode of Inspection.

Sec. 44. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall, at least once in every year, subject the boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials that such boiler is well made of good and suitable materials; the limit of such pressure shall be in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure; for the purposes of such test the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, and the same shall be worked by the crew of the steamboat; and no Inspector shall make or deliver to the owner or master of any steamboat, any certificate unless he has first subjected the boiler of such steamboat to such test by hydrostatic pressure.

Sec. 45. Before a boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure, it shall be opened up for inspection, the man-hole doors and mud-plates removed, and the outside and inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made. When bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plates of the boiler, they shall be removed; and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. 46. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler retested satisfactorily before a certificate is granted.

Sec. 47. When the outside of the bottom of the boiler cannot be otherwise perfectly inspected, the boiler shall be lifted for inspection once at least in every four years.

Sec. 48. In subjecting boilers made of iron plates to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, the Inspector shall assume one hundred pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure

allowable as a working power for a new boiler 42 inches in diameter, made of the best refined iron, at least one quarter of an inch thick, in the best manner and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working pressure of all iron boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. **49**. In subjecting boilers made of steel to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, the Inspector shall assume one hundred and twenty-five pounds as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler 42 inches in diameter, made in the best manner of the best quality of steel plate, at least one quarter of an inch thick, with all the rivet holes drilled in place, the plates being then taken apart and the burrs removed, the longitudinal seams in the shell being fitted with double butt steel straps cut across the grain of the plate, and each of at least five-eighths or over the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams being at least double riveted and having at least seventy per cent of the strength of the solid plate, and all the flat surfaces stayed in the best manner and all the seams double riveted,—and they shall rate the working pressure of all steel boilers so made, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed for such boilers in the ratio of one hundred and eighty-seven and a half pounds to one hundred and twenty five pounds, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. **50**. If the Inspector is of opinion that any boiler, whether made of iron or steel plates, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure as that hereinbefore specified for each such description of boiler respectively, he may, for reasons to be stated specifically in his certificate, fix the working pressure of such boiler at less than two-thirds of the test pressure.

Sec. **51**. The foregoing rules shall be observed in all cases, unless the proportion between such boilers and the cylinders, or some other cause renders it manifest that their application would be unjust, in which case the Inspector may depart from the said rules if it can be done with safety; but in no case shall the working pressure allowed exceed the proportion hereinbefore mentioned, as compared with the hydrostatic test.

Sec. **52**. (*a*.) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular iron furnaces and flues subjected to such pressure, when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formula:—

(*b*.) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches,—divided by the length of the flue or furnace in feet plus 1, multiplied by the diameter in inches,—shall be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds,—provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:—

(*c*.) The product of 8,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter of the furnace or flue in inches, shall be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds,—

(*d*.) The length of the furnace to be used in the first formula being the distance between the rings, if the furnace is made with rings; and that one of the two formulæ which gives the lowest pressure being the one by which the Inspector shall be guided.

Sec **53**. On flat surfaces the allowable working pressure shall not exceed six thousand pounds to each effective square inch of sectional area of the stays supporting it; the pressure to be allowed on plates forming flat surfaces shall be that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)^2}{S - 6} = \text{Working pressure in pounds per square inch, where—}$$

T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch;
S = Surface supported in square inches; when a greater ratio than 4 to 5, the greatest square to be taken
C = 100; but when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam only is in contact with the plates on the opposite side, C is to be reduced to 50.

(*a*.) When the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and riveted washers.

If the diameter of riveted washers be at least two-thirds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constants may be increased to 150.

(*b*.) When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness of the plates they cover, and not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays, the constants may be increased to 160.

(*c*.) When doubling plates cover the whole of the flat surfaces, the constant may be increased to 200.

Sec. **54**. In order to satisfy himself as to the strength and condition of a boiler, the Inspector may if he deems it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, and may also demand that such information shall be furnished him in respect to the interior construction of the boiler as will enable him to judge correctly of its strength.

Sec. **55**. In no case shall a certificate be granted for a boiler when drift pins have been used in bringing the holes in the sheets together.

Sec. **56**. Man-hole openings must be stiffened with compensating plates or rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plates cut out and in no case shall such plates or rings be of less thickness than the plate to which they are attached, nor the attachment of less strength than the plate or ring. All openings in the shells of boilers should have their short axes placed longitudinally and if not so placed must have compensating plates or rings and attachments, equal to twice the effective sectional area of the plate cut out.

Where cast iron frames are fastened around man-holes in steamboat boilers, a compensating ring in addition must be provided.

Mud-holes or hand-holes should not be placed in boiler shells of a greater short diameter than five inches, unless provided with reinforcing plates, and if on the cylindrical shell of a boiler, their short diameter should be in a line with the axis of the shell.

Sec. **57**. When bars or angle irons are used for sustaining the crown sheet of the furnace of a boiler, three-fifths of the working pressure allowable upon the crown sheet shall be sustained by hanging stays from the shell of the boiler attached to the crown sheet.

Sec. **58**. Donkey boilers on steamboats shall be provided with two safety-valves, which may be locked up.

Sec. **59**. Boilers in which the longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell are single riveted, in place of being double riveted, shall be subject to a reduction in the working pressure allowable for a boiler made in the best manner (as prescribed by sections 48 and 49 of these regulations), and the limit of pressure in boilers so made shall not exceed eighty pounds to the square inch in place of one hundred pounds or one hundred and twenty-five pounds, as mentioned in the said section.

Sec. **60**. No boiler made and placed on board a steamboat shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the mark or name of the maker thereof; and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler made wholly or in part of plate not so marked; and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name of the maker of the plates, their quality, and the quality of all materials used in the construction thereof, shall be furnished to the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any justice of the peace in Canada, or before a notary public, and certified under his official seal, if taken out of Canada: Provided always, that in any case where such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained owing to the death of the maker, or from any other cause deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical boiler-makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it, and its workmanship and strength, shall, if satisfactory to the Inspector, be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **61**. During the construction of every boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the district in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall, at all times during such construction, allow the Inspector access to such boiler.

Sec. **62**. No boiler or pipe shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material, or is unsafe in its form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or any other cause.

Construction of boilers.

Sec. **63**. (*a*.) When cylindrical boilers or the cylindrical parts of boilers composed of iron plates are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps, each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection during the whole period of construction, then 4 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the material is to be taken as equal to 48,000 lbs. per square inch with the grain, and 42,000 lbs. across the grain. When the above conditions are not complied with, the addition, in the following scale, must be added to the factor according to the circumstances of each case.

A·15—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

B·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.

C·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.

D·5—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.

E*·75—To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.

F·1—To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

G·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.

H·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.

I·2—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.

J*·2—To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.

K·2—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and double riveted.

L·1—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and treble riveted.

M·3—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.

N·15—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are treble riveted.

O1·—To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.

P‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.

Q‡·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.

R‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.

S‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are double riveted.

T·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are single riveted.

U·25—To be added when the circumferential seams are lap, and the strakes of plates are not entirely under or over.

V·3—To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, such as flue boilers; and the circumferential seams are fitted as described opposite P., R. and S., but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q. and T., V·3 will become V·4.

W*·4—To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.

X*·4—To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.

Y†1·—To be added if the boiler is not open to inspection during the whole period of its construction.

(*b.*) The strength of the joints is found by the following method:—

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch} - \text{Diameter of rivet hole}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of plate at joint compared with the solid plate.}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivets} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of rivets as compared with solid plate. †\,†}$$

(*c.*) Where marked * the allowance may be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or unsatisfactory.

†† If the rivets are exposed to double shear multiply the percentage as found by 1·75.

† When surveying boilers that have not been open to inspection during construction the case should be submitted to the Chairman as to the factors to be used.

P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1, shall not apply to the end or circumferential seams, if such seams are sufficiently stayed by through bolts; nor to the seams between the square and round part of shell, in cylindrical boilers with square furnaces, when such seams are double riveted.

(*d.*) Then take iron as equal in tensile strength to 48,000 pounds per square inch and use the smallest of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale:—

$$\frac{(48{,}000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint}) \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety.}}$$

$$= \text{Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.}$$

(*e.*) For steel plates of the best quality the tensile strength may be taken as equal to 60,000 pounds per square inch, using the same factor of safety.

(*f.*) Plates that are drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*g.*) Butt straps must be cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good quality as the shell plates, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre.

(*h.*) The rivet holes may be punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*i.*) When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

(*j.*) The diameter of rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plates.

(*k.*) The distance of the rivet holes from the ends or edge of the plates shall not be less than the diameter of the rivet.

(*l.*) Dished ends that are not truly hemispherical must be stayed; if they are not theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed they must be stayed as flat surfaces, but if they are theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed the stays may have a strain of 10,000 pounds per effective square inch of sectional area. Dished ends, of less diameter than two feet, may be passed without stays, if theoretically double the strength required.

(*m.*) Inspectors will remember that the strength of a sphere to resist internal pressure is double that of a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

Sec. **64**. (*a.*) The neutral parts of boiler shells under steam domes must be sufficiently stiffened and stayed.

(*b.*) The sides of boilers having square furnaces and half round tops must be stayed from side to side of the shell, over the furnace, one or more rows of these stays to be placed well above the centre of the cylindrical part.

(*c.*) Screw stays are not to be used when supporting flat surfaces at any angle but a right angle to the surface supported, their diameter to be measured inside the thread.

(*d.*) The longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell of boilers should be as far as possible from the bottom.

(*e.*) The inside diameter of the outside strake or course in the cylindrical shell of a boiler is to be taken as the measure of its diameter.

Sec. **65**. (*a.*) In cylindrical super-heaters, the strength of the joints and the factor of safety is found in a similar manner as for cylindrical boilers and steam receivers, but instead of using 48,000 pounds as the tensile strength of iron 24,000 pounds is adopted unless where the heat or flame impinges at or nearly at right angles to the plate, then 18,000 pounds is substituted.

(*b.*) In all cases the internal steam pipes should be so fitted that the steam in flowing to them will pass over all the plates exposed to the impact of heat or flame.

(*c.*) Super-heaters or water-jackets should, as regards inspection, be deemed to be the most important part of the boilers and must be inspected inside and outside; those that cannot be entered (on account of their size) must have a sufficient number of doors through which a thorough investigation of the whole of the interior can be made.

(*d.*) Special attention should be paid to the inspection of super-heaters, as with high pressure the plates may become dangerously weak and not give any sound to indicate their state when tested with the hammer; the plate should therefore be occasionally drilled. Drain pipes must be in all cases fitted to super-heaters in which a collection of water in the bottom is possible.

(*e.*) Super-heaters that can be shut off from the main boilers must be fitted with a Government lock-up safety-valve of sufficient size, but the least size passed shall not be less than 2 inches diameter.

Sec. **66**. The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way:

Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay; the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

Sec. **67**. (*a.*) When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula, which is used by the Imperial Board of Trade, will be useful for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and in case of combustion chambers, that the ends are fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box:

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W - P)\ D \times L} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

W = Width of combustion box in inches.

P = Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.

D = Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.

L = Length of girder in feet.

d = Depth of girder in inches.

T = Thickness of girder in inches.

C = 500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.

C = 750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.

C = 850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

(*b*.) The working pressure for the supporting bolts and for the plate between them, shall be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

Sec. 68. The flat ends of all boilers, as far as the steam space extends, and the ends of super-heaters should be fitted with shield, or baffle plates, where exposed to the hot gases of the uptake, as all the plates subjected to the direct impact of heat or flame are liable to get injured unless covered with water.

"When a super-heater is constructed with a tube subject to external pressure, the working pressure should be ascertained by the rules given for circular iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced as thirty is to forty-seven.

"If steel is proposed to be used in super-heaters, the particulars should be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the Board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all cases it should be discouraged for this purpose; this applies to the unshielded uptakes of all boilers, including ordinary vertical donkey boilers."

Sec. 69. Donkey boilers that are in any way attached to, or connected with the main boilers, or with the machinery used for propelling the ship, must be inspected and fitted the same way as the main boilers, and have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety-valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers, and no safety-valve shall be passed less than two inches diameter, except as hereinafter provided in the rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves.

Sec. 70. (*a*.) No boiler or steam-chamber is to be so constructed, fitted or arranged as that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve.

(*b*.) A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and when two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or super-heater, between each boiler and super-heater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

(*c*.) Screwed steam connecting pipes of iron may be used on steamboats up to and not exceeding four inches diameter; and if such pipes are over two inches diameter, they must be connected with suitable flanges and bolts, to the satisfaction of the Inspector who inspected them.

Sec. 71. (*a*.) Each boiler must be fitted with glass water gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge, that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all the fittings as complete as if they were only one boiler.

(*b*.) Boilers that fire at both ends and those of unusual width, must have water gauges and test cocks at each end or side, as the case may be. When a steamer has more than one boiler, and those boilers are fitted with stop valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one and have all the requisite fittings.

Sec. 72. Inspectors are to be most careful not to give any official sanction to any new arrangement or construction of marine steam boilers, without first obtaining the permission of the Chairman in writing, nor are they allowed to give any written approval of any invention or arrangement unless by direction of the Board, and whenever they know that any invention or new arrangement is to be fitted to a vessel that is intended to have a passenger certificate, they should, as soon as possible, obtain plans and submit the same to the Chairman.

Sec. 73. When the longitudinal seams in cylindrical furnaces are not welded or made with a butt strap, as provided in section 52 of these regulations, the following constants will be substituted for 90,000:

(*a*.) Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps
(*b*.) Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*c*.) Furnaces with lap joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are doubleriveted and bevelled; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
(*d*.) Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. 74. (*a*.) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular steel furnaces and flues where subjected to such pressure, when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formulæ:—

(*b*.) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the length of the flue, or furnace, in feet, plus 1, multiplied by the diameter in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds, adding ten per cent to the result of the formula, provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L + 1) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.
D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.
L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

(*c*.) The product of 10,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter (outside) of the flue or furnace, in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds.

Corrugated Steel Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. 75. (*a*.) Steel flue furnaces when new, corrugated and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plane parts at the ends do not exceed six inches in length, and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick.

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

(*b*.) When the furnaces are riveted in two or more lengths the case should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration, as it may be necessary to make a reduction.

Corrugated Iron Furnaces.

Sec. 76. The working pressure for corrugated iron furnaces practically circular, and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed six inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{10{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

Duties of Inspectors.

Sec. 77. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material.

Sec. 78. Before testing a boiler the Inspector should examine it, take the necessary measurements and calculate what the working pressure should be, in accordance with these regulations. If the test is not satisfactory the defects must be made good and the boiler re-tested. This instruction applies to super-heaters, steam chests and water-jackets as well as boilers.

Sec. 79. If the boiler is too hot for the Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to examine it, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make an efficient examination.

Sec. 80. Inspectors should see all new boilers and boilers that have been taken out of a ship for a thorough repair, tested by a hydrostatic pressure up to at least one and one-half the working pressure that will be allowed previous to the boilers being placed in the vessel to test the workmanship, etc., but the working pressure is to be determined by the stay power, thickness of plates and strength of riveting, etc., and not by the hydrostatic test.

Sec. 81. The hydrostatic test should in no case exceed that provided by section 44 of these regulations, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination and until the strength has been calculated from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

Sec. 82. When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by the hydrostatic pressure has an opportunity of examining it inside and outside after the test, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler in question, taking care to inform the owner or master, or maker or agent, and the Inspector who partially inspected it what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed on it, and the Inspector who partially inspected the boiler, should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. 83. Cast iron must not be used for stays, and Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers. Particular attention should be paid to chocking and fastening boilers to the vessel.

Sec. **84**. A pressure once allowed on the boiler of a passenger steamer is not, under any circumstances whatever, to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman. In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning the reason why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman, but as above stated the pressure should not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **85**. In fixing the maximum working pressure on steamboat boilers, Inspectors are to assume one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch as the limit allowable for a new steel boiler forty-two inches in diameter, madein the best manner, of the best quality of steel plates, at least one quarter of an inch thick, with all the rivet holes drilled in place, the plates being then taken apart and the burrs removed, the longitudinal seams in the shell being fitted with double butt steel straps cut across the grain of the plate and each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams being at least double riveted and having at least seventy per cent of the strength of the solid plate, and all the flat surfaces stayed in the best manner and all the seams double riveted, and they shall rate the working pressure of all steel boilers so made, whether of greater or less diameter according to their strength compared with this standard, and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed for such boilers in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and all percentages added to the factor of safety for inferior workmanship or material, are to be deducted from that pressure.

Sec. **86**. In fixing the maximum working pressure on steamboat boilers, Inspectors are to assume one hundred pounds to the square inch as the limit allowable for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of the best refined iron, at least one quarter of an inch thick, in the best manner and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working pressure of all iron boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard, and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and all percentages added to the factor of safety, for inferior workmanship or material, are to be deducted from that pressure.

Sec. **87**. In the case of zig-zag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets is equal to that horizontally between the rivets, when diagonal pitch $= \frac{6}{10}$ horizontal pitch $+ \frac{4}{10}$ diameter of rivet hole.

PART III.

Rules for Inspection of Water Tube Boilers.

MODE OF INSPECTION OF THE WATER TUBE TYPE OF BOILER KNOWN AS THE ROBERTS SAFETY WATER TUBE BOILER OR OF SIMILAR TYPE OF BOILER.

Sec. **88**. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall at least once in every year, subject the water tube boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, in the ratio of two hundred pounds to the square inch, to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials, under both steam and water tests, that such boiler is well made and of good and suitable materials. For the purposes of such tests the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, and fuel and other requisites, the same to be worked and operated by the crew of the vessel; and no Inspector of boilers and machinery shall make or deliver to the master or owner of any steamboat fitted with water tube boiler or boilers, any certificate of inspection unless he has first subjected the boiler or boilers of such steamboat to such tests by hydrostatic pressure, and running under steam, to test both the boilers and the working of the feed pumps while running, and by examination as herein prescribed, the period of test while running under steam to be not less than one hour, but may be extended to a longer time at the option of the Inspector.

Sec. **89**. Before a water tube boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure it shall be opened up for inspection, the outer covering shall be removed and the outside and inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made. When bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plate and tubes of the boiler, they shall be removed, and the owner o master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. **90**. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler re-tested satisfactorily to the Inspector before a certificate is granted.

Sec. **91**. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of water tube boilers by calculations of the strength of the several parts hereinafter specified, and by tests of the whole as provided herein.

Sec. **92** If a water tube boiler is too hot for an Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to do so, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make a satisfactory examination.

Sec. **93**. In order to satisfy himself as to strength and internal condition of a water tube boiler, the Inspector may, should he deem it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, any sections or coils of pipes taken apart, and may also demand that such information by drawings and specifications of the several parts be furnished him of the construction, as will enable him to determine by calculations and tests and by examination their strength.

Sec. **94**. During the construction of every water tube boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the district in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall at all times during such construction allow the Inspector free access to it.

Sec. **95**. No part of a water tube boiler shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the name or stamp of the maker thereof, and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any water tube boiler made partly of plate not so stamped, and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any water tube boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name or stamp of the maker of the plates, their quality and the quality of all pipes and materials used in the construction of the boiler, and stating the quality of the workmanship, shall be furnished the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any justice of the peace in Canada, or before a notary public and certified under his official seal if taken out of Canada: Provided that in any case such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained from any cause deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical water tube boiler makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it, and its workmanship and strength, shall if satisfactory to the Inspector be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **96**. To prevent questions arising after a water tube boiler is commenced, particulars of its construction by drawings or specifications should be furnished the Inspector by the maker or contractor for his approval, the Inspector having received such drawings and specifications, and not disapproving of them, will be careful to see that they are followed in construction, or to make deductions to the working pressure if not followed; this regulation will also apply to boilers undergoing alterations.

Sec. **97**. No water tube boiler or pipe in connection therewith shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad or faulty material, or bad workmanship, or is unsafe in its form, or from age, or from use, or from any other cause.

Sec. **98**. Inspectors should see all new water tube boilers, and water tube boilers that have been taken out of a ship for thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure up to at least twice the working pressure that will be allowed previous to the boiler being placed in the vessel, to test the workmanship and materials, but the working pressure is not to be determined by the test alone, as the stay power, thickness of plate and tubes, and the strength and workmanship are all to be considered.

Sec. **99**. The hydraulic test should not exceed twice the working pressure allowed, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination, and the strength of the parts has been decided on, from the measurements and examination of those parts of the boiler.

Sec. **100**. When a water tube boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another Inspector, if the Inspector who witnesses the tests of the boiler by hydrostatic pressure, and while running under steam, has an opportunity of examining the boiler inside and outside after the tests, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler, taking care to inform the owners or maker, or master or agents, and the Inspector who partially inspected it, what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed, and the Inspector who partially inspected the boiler should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **101**. Cast iron must not be used for stays, pipes or elbows in water tube boilers; Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers; particular attention should be paid to chocking

and fastening boilers to vessels to guard against shifting or breaking loose, and all pipes to be of the best quality of metal, lapwelded or solid drawn.

Sec. **102**. A pressure once allowed on a water tube boiler is not under any circumstances to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection. In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased working pressure may with safety be allowed he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning the reason why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of the opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman, but as above stated the working pressure should not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **103**. In the event of any novelty in construction of a water tube boiler, or any departure from the practice of staying and strengthening as prescribed in these regulations and rules, the Inspector shall report full particulars to the Chairman before fixing the working pressure.

Sec. **104**. An Inspector shall not declare a water tube boiler safe unless he is fully informed as to its construction and material and workmanship; he should therefore be very careful when he proposes to give a certificate for a boiler that he is not called in to inspect until after it is completed and fitted in the ship.

Sec. **105**. In the case of new water tube boilers the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 5,000 pounds per square inch of net section on solid iron screw stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 4,000 pounds when the stays have been welded; where the head of drum is held by one stay in the centre, the area to be supported by it will be one quarter of the whole area of the head, measuring from inside of drum. Stays in water tube boilers may have an allowance of 6,000 pounds per square inch of sectional area, when under conditions similar to boilers to which rules in parts I. and II. apply.

Sec. **106**. The pressure on plate forming flat surfaces is found by the following formulæ: –

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

When the head of drum is supported by one stay in the centre the area of flat surface supported and the working pressure will be found by the formula:

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)}{\left(\frac{d}{2}-1\right)^2-6} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

d = Inside diameter of drum head in inches.
T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.
S = Surface supported in square inches.
C = Constant as follows:

(*a.*) C = 80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat, flame or hot gases, and the water and steam (as in the Roberts Safety Water Pipe Boiler) in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, fitted with nuts, or well riveted over with a good head.

(*b.*) When the riveted ends of the screw stays are much worn, or when the ends are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of the inspection, as when the ends of the screw stays are found in this condition the constant may be reduced from 80 to 36. In doubtful cases the Inspector should refer the case to the Chairman.

Sec. **107**. With regard to the inspection generally of the Roberts Safety Water Tube Boiler, or of boilers of a similar type: –

The boiler shall be open to inspection during construction, the Inspector to satisfy himself that, in regard to all boilers constructed of this type made after the first day of February, 1891, the quality of the plate or material of which the drum is made is of the "best quality," and stamped with the name or stamp of the manufacturer thereof, and if of steel the tensile strength to be between 57,000 pounds and 64,000 pounds, and with not less than 25 per cent elongation, and the tests for plates (applicable when the drum is riveted longitudinally) and for stays to be similar to tests required in section 36 of the foregoing "Rules for inspection of boilers of steamboats."

(*a.*) The constant for calculating the working pressure to be allowed on the drum if of iron or steel plates to be 30,000 pounds per square inch of sectional area, due regard being had to percentage of seams if riveted, and to percentage of plate left by line of holes where the water tubes are attached, using a factor of not less than 5, with additions as provided in the foregoing "Rules for inspection of boilers of steamboats."

Sec. **108**. The thickness of plate in drums of water tube boilers of less than ten inches diameter to be not less than three-eighths of an inch, and of ten inches diameter and up to fourteen inches diameter to be not less than half an inch thick, and the drum heads to be in no case less than half-inch thickness, and after being flanged, if of steel plate, to be annealed.

The drum heads of water tube boilers may be welded to the drum, instead of being riveted or bolted to the drum, when the drum and heads are made of iron, and of not over nine inches in diameter.

Sec. **109**. The safety-valves to be placed one on the steam pipe near the drum, and one on the drum; the number and dimensions of safety-valves will be the same as provided by "Rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves."

(*a.*) The aggregate safety-valve area required on each twin water tube boiler (connected by valves or cocks), over the same grate area, may be divided into or among four safety-valves, two being on each part of boiler.

PART IV.

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF SAFETY-VALVES. AS PROVIDED BY SEC. 1 OF THE ACT 53 VIC. CHAP. 17, INTITULED "AN ACT TO AMEND THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION ACT, CHAP. 78 OF THE REVISED STATUTES."

Sec. **110**. (*a.*) After the following rules come into operation, every boiler made or placed on board a steamboat shall be fitted with two or more lock-up safety-valves of a construction approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman, if the Board is not then in session; the aggregate area of said lock-up safety-valves shall not be less than that given in the following tables opposite the boiler pressure intended, the safety-valves should be upon the boiler, or as near the boiler as practicable without pipes, cocks, valves, or other possible obstructions between the safety-valves and the boiler.

Every Inspector, when inspecting, visiting or examining the boiler or machinery of any steamboat, shall satisfy himself that the safety-valves attached thereto are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, well managed and in good working order, and only loaded so as to open at or below the certified working pressure; and he may, if he thinks proper, order and cause two or more of such safety-valves which together shall be of sufficient dimensions to discharge all the steam the boiler can generate, and of such construction as he approves, to be locked up and taken wholly away from the control of the engineer when the steam is up; but the engineer shall have access to the safety-valves when the steam is not up, and shall see that they are kept in working order, and the master of the steamboat shall see that the engineer has access to them for that purpose, and keeps them in proper working order:

The cocks and valves attached to the boiler shall be substantially made, and in no case shall they be attached to the boilers by screwing into the plate, unless, as an additional security, bolted flanges are used in addition to such attachment:

No valve, under any circumstances, shall at any time, be so loaded or so managed in any way, as to subject a boiler to a greater pressure than that allowed by the Inspector at the then last inspection thereof:

Every safety-valve made or placed on board of a steamboat and attached to a boiler shall have a lift equal to at least one-fourth of its diameter; the openings for the passage of steam to and from the valves shall each have an area not less than the area of the valve, as shall also the waste steam pipe, and the valve box shall have a waste water pipe; if the lever of a lever safety valve is not bushed with brass the pin shall be of brass,—iron and iron working together shall not be allowed; every such safety-valve shall be fitted with a lifting gear so that it can be worked by hand, either from the engine room or the fire hold, or by the master or person in charge on deck.

(*b.*) Safety-valves should not be passed of a diameter less than two inches, except in the case of small boilers where the area of grate surface is less than fifteen square feet, when safety-valves of less diameter may be used, but in no case shall their diameter be less than one inch, and provided they are of approved construction, and the proportion of area of safety-valve to area of grate be complied with as given by the tables of safety-valve areas.

(*c.*) The grate area shall be ascertained by measuring the length of the grate from the inner edge of the dead plate to the front of the bridge and the width from side to side of the furnace on top of the bars at the middle of their length.

(*d.*) The safety-valve should be tested (by the Inspector) on new boilers, or on other boilers if he wishes to test their efficiency, under full steam and full fires, for at least 15 minutes with the feed water shut off and stop valve closed: if the accumulation of pressure exceed 10 per cent of the loaded pressure, he should not issue a certificate without reporting to the Chairman full particulars of the test, and the strength pressure of the boiler with sketch of safety-valve, and in no case is an Inspector to give a certificate for safety-valves unless he has examined them and is acquainted with the details of their construction.

Sec. **111** (*a.*) Inspectors are instructed that in all new boilers and whenever alterations can be easily made, the valve chest should be placed directly on the boiler, and the neck or part between the chest and the flange which bolts on to the boiler should be as short as possible.

(*b.*) In any case in which an Inspector is of opinion that it is positively dangerous to have a length of pipe between the boilers and the safety-valve chest, he shall at once insist on the requisite alterations being made before granting a certificate.

(*d.*) If lever safety-valves are used, the distance between the centre of the valve and the centre of the fulcrum, should not be less than the diameter of the valve.

(*e.*) Safety-valves must be placed in convenient and accessible places, that their adjustment and examination may be readily and efficiently made. The Inspector in his examination of the boilers and machinery is particularly to direct his attention to the safety-valves, and whenever he considers it necessary, he is to satisfy himself as to the pressure on the boiler by actual trial. The Inspector is to examine the safety-valves, weights, and springs at every inspection.

(*f.*) The valve seats should be secured so that they cannot lift with the valve.

(*g.*) The spindle should be so attached to the valve, that when the spindle is lifted, the valve will also lift.

(*h.*) The size of the steel of which the spring is made in spring safety-valves is found by the following formula taken from the Imperial Board of Trade Rules :—

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{S \times D}{c}} = d.$$

$c = 8{,}000$ for round steel.
$c = 11{,}000$ for square steel.
$S =$ The load on the springs in pounds.
$D =$ The diameter of the spring (from centre to centre of the wire in inches).
($d =$ diameter, or side of square, of the wire in inches.)

The spring should be protected from the steam and impurities issuing from the boiler, and in case of the spring breaking means be provided to keep it in position on the valve.

(*i.*) A standard spring if made of the best square cast steel, contains ·25 of a square inch, the inside diameter is two inches, and the outside diameter is three inches, it has thirteen complete coils with the ends and is 11½ inches long. The working load is assumed at 600 pounds, one-sixth of its breaking load when hardened to a temper, just sufficient to break it, at which load it should deflect just one inch.

(*j.*) To find the sectional area of any other spring the pressure or weight on the valve being given :—

600 : 700 : ·25 : : ·29 = sectional area of spring at 700 pounds load. The other dimensions of the spring would be in like proportion, the number of coils thirteen being constant.

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS.

Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.
lbs.	sq. in.	lbs.	sq. in.
15	1·250	49	·585
16	1·209	50	·576
17	1·171	51	·568
18	1·136	52	·559
19	1·102	53	·551
20	1·071	54	·543
21	1·041	55	·535
22	1·013	56	·528
23	·986	57	·520
24	·961	58	·513
25	·937	59	·506
26	·914	60	·500
27	·892	61	·493
28	·872	62	·487
29	·852	63	·480
30	·833	64	·474
31	·815	65	·468
32	·797	66	·462
33	·781	67	·457
34	·765	68	·451
35	·750	69	·446
36	·735	70	·441
37	·721	71	·436
38	·707	72	·431
39	·694	73	·426
40	·681	74	·421
41	·669	75	·416
42	·657	76	·412
43	·646	77	·407
44	·635	78	·403
45	·625	79	·398
46	·614	80	·394
47	·604	81	·390
48	·595	82	·386

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS—*Continued.*

Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.
lbs.	sq. in.	lbs.	sq. in.
83	·382	142	·238
84	·378	143	·237
85	·375	144	·235
86	·371	145	·234
87	·367	146	·232
88	·364	147	·231
89	·360	148	·230
90	·357	149	·228
91	·353	150	·227
92	·350	151	·225
93	·347	152	·224
94	·344	153	·223
95	·340	154	·221
96	·337	155	·220
97	·334	156	·219
98	·331	157	·218
99	·328	158	·216
100	·326	159	·215
101	·323	160	·214
102	·320	161	·213
103	·317	162	·211
104	·315	163	·210
105	·312	164	·209
106	·309	165	·208
107	·307	166	·207
108	·304	167	·206
109	·302	168	·204
110	·300	169	·203
111	·297	170	·202
112	·295	171	·201
113	·229	172	·200
114	·290	173	199
115	·288	174	·198
116	·286	175	·197
117	·284	176	·196
118	·281	177	·195
119	·279	178	·194
120	·277	179	·193
121	·275	180	·192
122	·273	181	·191
123	·271	182	·190
124	·269	183	·189
125	·267	184	·188
126	·265	185	·187
127	·264	186	·186
128	·262	187	·185
129	·260	188	·184
130	·258	189	·183
131	·256	190	·182
132	·255	191	·181
133	·253	192	·181
134	·251	193	·180
135	·250	194	·179
136	·248	195	·178
137	·246	196	·177
138	·245	197	·176
139	·243	198	·176
140	·241	199	·175
141	·240	200	·174

$$\frac{37{\cdot}5}{\text{Gross pressure}} = \text{Square inch of safety valve per square foot of grate.}$$

PART V.

Duties and Liabilities of Engineers.

Sec. **112**. (*a.*) Engineers are required in all cases upon stopping of the engine to open the safety-valves, so as to keep the steam in the boiler below the limit allowed by the Inspector's certificate as prescribed by law, to open the doors or close the dampers, and when from accident or other cause, the water in the boiler has fallen below the point of safety, to put out the fires immediately.

(*b.*) Engineers shall keep the fire pump and hose and their connections in perfect condition ready for immediate use, and when found unfit for use from age or other cause, shall report their condition to the Inspector of Hulls by whom the steamer was last inspected.

(*c.*) Engineers when laying up a steamer in the fall, or when finally leaving her, are required to report to the owner and also to the Inspector of the nearest district any defects of, or injury to, the boilers and machinery by which the safety of the same may be endangered. They shall also report to the Inspector of the district at which the steamer next arrives, any accident happening to the boilers

or machinery during the trip, and in case of omission to make such report, the license of the engineer so omitting shall be revoked.

(*d.*) The Chief Engineer of a steamer is held accountable by the Department of Marine for the proper care and management of the boilers and machinery under his charge. He is, therefore, in no case to absent himself from the vessel while on her regular trips, unless a competent substitute be provided to fill his place during his absence.

(*e.*) Engineers on first taking charge of a steamer, and at least once a year thereafter, shall satisfy themselves by close examination that the braces, stays and pins of the boiler are in good order, and sufficient for the strain to which they may be subjected; they shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are in good working order and sufficient for the requirements of sections 65 and 110 of these regulations.

(*f.*) Engineers are to exhibit their certificates in the engine room along with a copy of these regulations when required to do so.

Management of Boilers.

Sec. **113.** (*a.*) Getting up steam.—Warm the boiler gradually. Steam should not be raised from cold water in less than four hours. If practicable light the fires over night. By getting up steam too quickly, the boiler will soon be destroyed.

(*b.*) Firing.—Fire regularly. Keep the sides up, and use the slice gently and as seldom as possible.

(*c.*) Feed water.—Let the feed be regular and constant.

(*d.*) Glass gauge and try cocks.—Keep the glass free and try the gauge cocks every fifteen minutes.

(*e.*) Safety-valves.—Lift each safety-valve at least once a day, and always before getting up steam.

(*f.*) Low water.—Put out the fires by drawing them or throwing ashes on them. Never use water. Low water should never occur.

(*g.*) Blowing off the boiler.—Do not blow off by steam pressure; let the water run off if possible. See that the fires are all out and hot ashes removed.

(*h.*) Boiler Purgers.—Never use any compositions to keep down incrustation, or oil or other impurities to remove it without the approval of the Chairman.

(*i.*) General Rules.—Keep the boiler clean inside and outside and free from leak. Never throw water in the furnace. Under high pressure, raise the safety-valve gently. Lower the fires, or, if necessary stop the engine (if in the master's opinion it can be done with safety to the vessel), when foaming, to find a water level.

PART VI.

Regulations Relating to the Examination of Engineers.

Fourth Class Engineers.

1. No person shall be entitled to a fourth class engineer's certificate unless he has the following qualifications, that is to say:

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one years of age.

(*b.*) He shall have served an apprenticeship of not less than thirty-six months in a steam engine shop, and been employed on the making and repairing of steam engines—or if he has not served such apprenticeship, he shall have been employed for not less than thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some workshop, on the making and repairing of steam engines;—or

(*c.*) He shall have served at least thirty-six months in an engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch;—or

(*d.*) He shall have served not less than thirty-six months as oiler on the watch in the engine room of a steamer of not less than thirty nominal horse power;—or

(*e.*) He shall have served not less than forty-eight months as fireman on the watch in the firehold of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power;—

(*f.*) And in any of the above mentioned cases of service, twelve (12) months' service in a boiler shop on the making and repairing of steam boilers may be accepted in lieu of twelve months of the service named.

(*g.*) Service in the dual capacity of engineer and fireman, or oiler and fireman, will only be accepted as fireman service for fourth and not for any other class of engineer, if such service has been on engines of not less than three nominal horse power.

(*h.*) He shall be able to read, and write a legible hand.

(*i.*) He shall understand the construction and operation of the feed-water pump, water gauges and safety-valves; he shall know when a boiler is foaming, and how to stop the foaming, and also the dangers resulting from neglect to keep a boiler clean, and the usual methods of cleaning it.

Third Class Engineers.

2. No person shall be entitled to a third class engineer's certificate unless he has the following qualifications, that is to say:—

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one (21) years of age.

(*b.*) He shall have served an apprenticeship of at least thirty-six months in a steam engine shop employed in the making and repairing of steam engines,—or if he has not served such apprenticeship, he shall have been employed at least thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some workshop, in the making and repairing of steam engines, and in either case shall also have served twelve months in the engine room of a steamboat, as engineer on the watch;—or

(*c.*) He shall have served forty-eight months at least in the engine room of a steamboat as an engineer on the watch;—

(*d.*) He shall be able to give a description of boilers and the methods of staying them, and shall know the means of repairing them, the method of lining the engine, setting the eccentrics and adjusting the valves, the cause of any derangement and the means of remedying it;—

(*e.*) He shall be able to read and shall write a legible hand, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic.

Second Class Engineers.

3. A second class engineer shall have qualifications as follows, that is to say:—

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one years of age.

(*b.*) He must have served an apprenticeship of not less than thirty-six months in a steam engine shop, and have been employed on the making and repairing of steam engines;—or if he has not served such an apprenticeship he must prove that for not less than thirty-six months he has been employed as a journeyman mechanic, in some workshop, on the making or repairing of steam engines,* in either case he must also have served at least twelve months in the engine room of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power, as an engineer on the watch;—or

(*c.*) He must have served at least forty-eight months in the engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch, at least twenty-four months of which shall have been on on a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power.

(*d.*) He must be able to give a description of boilers, and the methods of staying them, together with the use and management of the different cocks, valves, pipes and connections.

(*e.*) He must understand how to correct defects from accident, decay, etc., and the means of repairing such defects.

(*f.*) He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, salinometer, and the principles on which they are constructed.

(*g.*) He must state the causes, effects and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

(*h.*) He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of a part of the machinery.

(*i.*) He must write a legible hand, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic, and decimals, and their application to questions about consumption of stores, and full capacity of tanks and bunkers, the duty of pumps, and the direct strains in engines and boilers.

(*j.*) He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use; as to the details of the various working parts, external and internal, and the use of each part.

First Class Engineers.

4. A candidate for first class engineer's certificate must be at least twenty-two years of age.

(*a.*) In addition to the qualifications required for a second class engineer, he must have at least twelve months' service in a grade not lower than second engineer on watch in the engine room, in a steamboat or in steamboats of one hundred nominal horse power or over, during which time he must have held a second class engineer's certificate of competency.

(*b.*) He shall be competent to calculate the thickness of plates for a boiler of given dimensions to carry a fixed pressure of steam per square inch, also the pressure a boiler may be allowed as a working pressure, its dimensions, stays and other parts, method of construction and thickness of plates being given.

(*c.*) He shall be able to calculate the direct strain, the twisting strain, and the bending strain in rectangular bars, and in round bars with given loads. The required capacity of the feed pump, and the area of the safety-valves for a boiler of given dimensions, and the power of the engine from an indicator diagram of its work.

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*No period of service in a drawing office of over six months can be allowed to count for workshop service.

(*d.*) He shall know the relative volumes of steam at different temperatures and pressures, the chemical constituents of coal, and the quantity of air required for its combustion.

(*e.*) He must have a knowledge of surface condensation, superheating and the working of steam expansively.

(*f.*) He must be able to explain the operations of the engine, and to make a working drawing of any of its parts.

(*g.*) His knowledge of arithmetic must include the extraction of the square root, and the mensuration of superficies and solids.

Applications for examination are to be made to the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or to the Inspector of the division where the candidate resides, the application to be made on forms furnished for that purpose by the Inspector, and to be accompanied with proofs of service, and testimonials as to sobriety, experience and ability, and to character, and to general good conduct for at least the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application to be examined. If the service has been on shore the testimonials must be signed by an employer; if at sea by the master and chief engineer; if not so signed satisfactory reasons must be given the examiner, who will not accept proofs of service or testimonials which are not entirely satisfactory.

Engineers who from any cause have had their certificates cancelled will be re-examined before they are again allowed to hold a certificate of the same grade. Upon their passing the examination a new certificate will be issued to them. The Minister of Marine may, however, in special cases, upon report of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, if the circumstances warrant it, dispense with the re-examination.

Any engineer who held an engineer's certificate previous to the year 1886, of the second or third class, may receive a certificate from the Minister of the same grade, on passing an examination similar to his first examination before the Board of Steamboat Inspection, if the said Board, or the Chairman thereof, is satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge and experience in the duties of an engineer, are such as to qualify him to be such engineer, and provided that the said Board, or the Chairman thereof, so reports to the Minister, specifying the grade of certificate he is to receive, and for such certificate he shall pay a fee of $5.

SERVICE REQUIRED FOR SECOND OR FIRST CLASS ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES VALID IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Engineers possessing first and second class Canadian certificates, who passed examinations equal to the examinations at present in force in the United Kingdom, and who are desirous of exchanging their certificates for the same grade certificate valid in the United Kingdom, may apply to the Chairman or an Inspector for examination in regard to sea service, sobriety, character, colour tests, ability and hearing. If successful in passing the examinat on, a certificate valid in the United Kingdom may be issued free of charge.

Candidates for second or first class Canadian (Engineers') certificates valid in the United Kingdom, will be required to pass examinations equal to the examinations in the United Kingdom.

The service required, proof of which the examination papers of the applicant must exhibit, is as follows:—

Second Class Engineers' Certificates Valid in the United Kingdom.

1. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   12 months' service as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade,—or
2. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   18 months' service as engineer on the watch in the coasting trade,—or
3. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   18 months' service as engineer on the watch in the lake or river trade, and
   3 months' service as engineer on the watch in actual sea service,—or
4. 48 months' service as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade,—or
5. 72 months' service as engineer on the watch in the coasting trade,—or
6. 90 months' service as engineer on the watch in the lake or river trade, with
   3 months' service as engineer on the watch in actual sea service.

First Class Engineers' Certificates Valid in the United Kingdom.

1. In addition to the qualifications required for a second class engineer, the candidate must have had at least 12 months' sea service as engineer on the watch in the engine room of a steamship of not less than 100 nominal horse power, during which time he must have been in possession of a second class engineer's certificate of competency;—
2. Or he must have served at least 18 months as engineer on the watch in a steamship engaged in the coasting trade of not less than 100 nominal horse power, and have been possessed of a second class engineer's certificate of competency during that time;—
3. Or he must have served 12 months as first, or only engineer on a lake or river steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, in addition to which he must have had at least 6 months' actual service at sea as engineer on the watch, during all of which time he must have been in possession of a second class engineer's certificate of competency.

Interpretation.

"Lake or river service" refers to service on the inland waters which must have been performed in a capacity not lower than 3rd engineer on a steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, 2 months of such service being considered only as equivalent to one month's actual sea service.

"Coasting trade" refers to service in steamships plying between any port or place in Canada and any other port or place in Canada, not being a port or place on the inland waters. Service in the coasting trade must amount to half as much again as service in the foreign trade.

"Workshop service" refers to an apprenticeship to an engineer, or as a journeyman mechanic employed in a factory, or workshop, making and repairing steam engines.

"Engineer on the watch" refers to the actual charge of the propelling engines, responsible for the bells, and in a capacity which affords opportunity of obtaining practical experience as an engineer. Service in the capacity of greaser or fireman will not be accepted.

"Sea service" or "foreign trade" refers to service in steamships engaged in the foreign sea trade, and plying between some port or place in the Dominion and some port or place outside the Dominion, not being a port or place on any of the inland waters.

PART VII.

Inspection of Hulls and Equipment of Steamboats Carrying Passengers.

Sec. **1.** Inspectors of Hulls, before granting a passenger certificate, must be satisfied that the following particulars have been complied with, in accordance with the requirements of the Act relating to steamboat inspection:—

(*a.*) That the hull of the vessel is sufficient for the service intended, and in good condition.

(*b.*) That the boats, life-preservers, buoys, lights, signals and compasses are in good condition, and the certificates of the master and mate, or mates, are such as are required by the said Act.

(*c.*) The time (if less than 12 months) for which the said hull will be deemed sufficient.

(*d.*) The limits (if any) beyond which, as regards the hull and equipments, the vessel is, in the Inspector's judgment, not fit to ply.

(*e.*) The number of passengers, besides the crew, the vessel is allowed to carry, distinguishing, if necessary, between the respective numbers to be carried on the main deck and upper deck.

Sec. **2.** (*a.*) Inspectors shall make their inspections when the owner, or master, and engineer of the vessel are present, if possible. Repairs can then be required, and defects can be pointed out to the proper persons without incurring delay. If these persons are not present, the Inspectors will make their inspection without them.

(*b.*) In order to prevent any mistakes as to the nature and extent of repairs required by the Inspectors, whenever they can not give a certificate until the repairs are effected or alterations made, a written statement of the defects to be be remedied or alterations required, shall in all cases, be handed to the owner or master of the vessel, whether such statement is applied for by him or not, a copy of which should be always taken and transferred to the office press letter book.

(*c.*) If any difference of opinion arises between the Inspector and the owner or master, the facts should at once be submitted to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection for consideration, and for reference to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when necessary.

Sec. **3.** If a vessel usually plying in one district, is taken to another district to be inspected, the Inspector

in the latter district shall not give a certificate without first communicating with the Inspector for the former district; nor, if there is any difference of opinion, without referring the question to the Chairman aforesaid for decision.

Sec. **4**. It is the duty of the Inspector of Hulls to satisfy himself personally upon every detail of the inspection of a vessel, and not to trust to any certificate, or other document given by any person not responsible to his Department, who will hold him responsible to the fullest extent for the performance of the duty entrusted to him, and will support him in any reasonable step he may think necessary, in order to the fullest performance of his duty.

Sec. **5**. In case the Inspector has reason to believe that the hull or equipment is not fit for so long a time as twelve months, he is to grant his certificate for such shorter period as he may deem proper, informing the owners of his reasons for so doing.

Sec. **6**. It is most desirable that an Inspector should complete the inspection of a vessel in every detail when he has commenced it; and, if possible, arrangements should always be made with the owners to secure this. Delays and inconveniencies may be prevented, if notice is given by owners when the vessel is ready for inspection, and her equipment in place on board. An Inspector should not sign a certificate for any detail which he has not inspected, and for which he is not prepared to hold himself personally responsible.

Sec. **7**. Every person who knowingly and wilfully makes or assists in making, or procures to be made, a false or fraudulent certificate with respect to any steamboat, or who forges or assists in forging, or procures to be forged, fraudulently alters or assists in fraudulently altering any certificate required by the Steamboat Inspection Act, or any words or figures in any such certificate or any such certificate or any signatures thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. **8**. A certificate for twelve months shall not be granted, whenever the Inspector has any doubts whatever, as to the efficiency of any part of the vessel or equipment for such period.

Sec. **9**. Inspectors shall determine whether hulls of passenger steamers are in good condition and fit for the service for which they are intended; and shall examine the hulls outside and inside, once a year if possible, or oftener, and at such a time as is most convenient to the owner.

Sec. **10**. New steamboats should be inspected before painting or completion, but any such inspection is not to interfere with the complete inspection of hull and equipment, after completion, the object being to form an opinion of the workmanship, material and construction.

Sec. **11**. When a steamboat which has been inspected for a passenger certificate, is not in every respect in good condition, although the defects may not be sufficient to warrant the withholding the certificate, and although the vessel may be practically fit for the service intended, the Inspector should, when he grants the certificate, forward to the Chairman aforesaid a report showing the nature of the defects in question.

Sec. **12**. For examining the internal parts of a passenger steamboat, the Inspector shall, if he considers it necessary, have parts of the ceiling removed, in order that he may ascertain the condition of the hull, frames, floors, &c., particularly in the engine room and boiler space, and also in the coal bunkers, they being empty.

Sec. **13**. The date of the last inspection shall be entered in an office inspection book with particulars of the condition of the hull at that time, with approximate sketches of the midship section, showing the form, build, and dimensions of the vessel, and parts, sufficiently to judge of her shape and strength. Any question or doubt as to the strength of the vessel for the route on which she is placed, should be referred to the Chairman aforesaid.

Sec. **14**. The height of the coamings around all openings in main deck, and the means provided for securely protecting or fastening down all skylights, bunker openings, &c., are important items to be noticed by the Inspector in steamboats subject to heavy seas. All gangways and openings, on, or below weather deck, should be fitted with covers in such a manner that they can be quickly and efficiently secured. Hatch covers should be provided with means for effectually securing them down. Grating and hatch covers must be kept and secured in a suitable place, at all times accessible, and near to the openings for which they are intended.

Sec. **15**. All boats should be hung on the davits and kept ready for service at any moment. Inspectors should see that in all boats the full complement of oars is provided, that each boat has two plugs to each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one set and a half of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by sound lanyards, a bailer, a rudder and tiller or yoke and yoke lines; a painter of sufficient length and a boat hook. The rudder and bailer shall be attached to the boats by sufficient long lanyards and ready for use; means for speedily detaching the boats from the lower blocks of the davit tackles should be insisted upon. An ordinary fixed hook in the lower block shipped into fixed eye in the boat should not be allowed.

Sec. **16**. Inspectors should see that the davits are strong enough, that they are so spaced that the boat can be swung out without unnecessary labour; that the boat chocks can be expeditiously removed, and that the boats will not foul the ship's sides when lowering, when the ship has no list. The whole of the tackling, including the davits, equipment and crew, falls, blocks, eye-bolts and rings, &c., shall be of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full equipment and crew on board. The davit tackle falls must be long enough to lower the boat into the water, when the vessel is light. Life lines should be fitted to the davits long enough to reach the water when the vessel is light, and allowance made for the extreme roll of the vessel.

Sec. **17**. Inspectors will refuse a certificate in cases in which these instructions are not carried out, but it is to be left to the owners of passenger steamboats to furnish such methods as they please for lowering boats so long as the intention of the Act is complied with. Any unusual or doubtful method of lowering boats must be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection for its consideration and approval before it is passed. All boats should be lowered into the water at every inspection.

Sec. **18**. Life-buoys with lines attached should be secured by a toggle or becket, or any other similar method, so that they may be quickly released. They must not be lashed or seized to the rail or any other part of the vessel, but must be kept so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice in case of emergency. Life-buoys and jackets shall be carefully examined when inspecting the vessel to see that the materials of which they are composed have not become sodden and that the lines attached to them are of sufficient length, serviceable and in good order.

Masts and Sails and Gangboards.

Sec. **19**. Section 54 of "The Steamboat Inspection Act" empowers the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to require steamships above sixty tons registered tonnage, carrying passengers on the sea-coasts of the Dominion or on any, or on all the waters of the Dominion, with certain exceptions, to be provided with a mast or masts and sail or sails, suitable for such steamboat; and to prescribe the dimensions of such mast or masts, and sail or sails respectively.

Sec. **20**. Inspectors of hulls when inspecting passenger steamboats employed on the sea-coast, or on the great lakes of the Dominion, are to see that they are fitted with sufficient sail power to enable them to steer in the event of their machinery becoming disabled All such sails must be examined by the Inspector, who must be assured of their efficiency, as also with that of the standing and running gear at every inspection, and in any case of doubt to apply to the Chairman.

Sec. **21**. Inspectors shall see that suitable and safe gangboards are provided with means for securing them safely at both ends.

Sec. **22**. In the first inspection of a steamboat employed on the sea coast or on the great lakes of the Dominion, whether built of iron or wood, the Inspector shall require the compasses to be properly adjusted, or verified by a competent person, selected by the owner, whereupon such competent person shall grant a certificate to the owner to the effect that the compasses of the ship are properly adjusted, and a table of errors shall be furnished and handed by the owners to the Inspector before he gives the certificate of inspection.

Sec. **23**. Inspectors of hulls shall see that the deck pumps, whether worked by hand or steam, are properly placed, sufficient in number, and that provision is made to get at the end of the suction pipes in case of fouling. No deck pump shall be passed which requires charging by hand before taking suction. When such is found to be the case, the Inspector shall insist upon proper provision being made to make the pump efficient at all times. Fire hose should be stretched to their length and thorougly examined and tried under pressure from the pumps at least once a year, and at any other time the Inspector may deem necessary. The hose should be connected with the pumps for immediate use.

Sec. **24**. A spare tiller shall be provided, with relieving tackles, to be kept near the after-steering gear, ready for immediate use on sea-going steamers and steamers on the great lakes. The steering gear shall be inspected and thoroughly examined at least once a year.

Sec. **25**. Inspectors of hulls must be careful to see that every sea-going steamer, subject to the Act, and every steamer employed on the great lakes, is provided with suitable chain cables, anchors and ground tackle, in good condition sufficient for the service in which the vessel is employed, and that the cable is removed from the lockers at least once in a year and cleaned, if necessary, and the pins knocked out of the shackles.

Sec. **26**. (*a*.) Inspectors of hulls shall keep an office register book for new steamers in which they shall enter particulars of their registration, official number, name, port of registry, dimensions, tonnage, ownership, and names of

masters; also a general description of build, showing a sketch of the midship section, giving sizes of frames, planking, deck beams, clamps, knees, covering boards and fastenings, as the case may be, sufficient to judge of the vessel and the fitness for the route on which it is to be placed. A description of the upper works on passenger steamers shall also be given stating how the same are secured to the hull, and what provision is made against rolling in a heavy sea.

(*b.*) The trim of the vessel, light and loaded, shall be shown on the sketch of the midship section.

(*c.*) The fitness of the boats and other equipments for saving life, whether sufficient for the number of passengers the steamer is allowed to carry, together with the crew on the route she is to be placed, shall also be given in the said particulars. A copy of these particulars in full made out neatly on foolscap paper shall be sent to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection and shall be filed for reference in the office for the information of the Department of Marine.

Sec. **27**. (*a*). Each Inspector of hulls will also keep an office docking book, in which he shall enter the date of last docking of each steamer inspected by him, with particulars of repairs made upon her; also memoranda of her last inspection, as made by him; the condition in which he then found the hull and equipment; with copy of any correspondence between the owner and master, relating to any repairs, fittings, equipment or other things which may require proof, in the event of their not having been complied with.

(*b.*) Inspectors of hulls shall not consider their duty as finished, in respect to a steamboat for which they have granted a certificate for a year or any shorter period, but are expected by the Department to have supervision over all steamboats subject to the Act, within, or coming within their district. Should any infractions of the law on the part of an owner or master of steamboats come to the knowledge of an Inspector, whereby the safety of life or property is endangered, it will be his duty at once to cause steps to prevent such occurrence by reporting the case to the Department of Marine, with the grounds of the complaint.

Passengers.

Sec. **28**. (*a*) The number of passengers allowed on passenger steamers may be found, by multiplying the length, by the breadth of the vessel at the water line, and dividing the product by a factor of safety, according to the class of vessel, thus:—

For ocean steamers the factor shall be.....	10
For ocean coasting steamers.....................	10
For steamers navigating in the great lakes.	9
For lake coasting, harbour, river ferry and excursion steamers.........................	6

(*b*) No deviation shall be made from this regulation unless with the consent of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection and with the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(*c.*) In excursion steamers carrying passengers within the hold of the vessel, the limit shall be at the discretion of the Inspector, but in no case shall exceed as many as can find accommodation.

(*d.*) These factors may be increased to a further limit, if from age or unfitness, the vessel is not considered safe for the carriage of so many passengers

Sec. **29**. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of yawl boats shall be determined as follows, viz.:—

By multiplying the length of the keel by the breadth and by the depth from top of keel to gunwale in feet, and then dividing the product by 10, the quotient will be the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-boats and their Equipments.

Sec. **30**. (*a.*) Life-boats shall be built whale-boat fashion; they should have a shear of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to a foot, rising equally from amidship to the stem and stern, and to have sufficient strong serviceable air-tight compartments so constructed, fitted and arranged that water can not find its way into them.

(*b.*) The life-boat must be substantially constructed of galvanized iron of not less than No. 18 wire gauge in thickness.

(*c.*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or in her air-casings.

(*d.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability. Whether a part of the air-case should be under the thwarts, or whether they should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the owner.

(*e.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*f.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*g.*) Life-lines shall be suitably attached to the gunwale of the life-boat.

(*h.*) The life-boat must be provided with the full complement of oars properly secured; two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, a bailer, rudder and tiller, also attached to the boat by lanyards; a hatchet, attached with a lanyard, shall be kept in each end of the boat, and a painter and a boathook.

(*i.*) Means for detaching speedily the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davit tackles must be provided. An ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed. The boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out without unnecessary labour, so that the boat chocks can be expeditiously removed, and the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list; and that the whole of the tackling davits, falls, blocks, eye-bolts, and rings, &c., are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement on board.

Rate or Duty.

Sec. **31**. The following rate or duty shall be paid by the owner or master of every steamboat in Canada, under the provisions of the 46th section of chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes of Canada:

The rate of duty to be paid yearly by owners or masters of steamboats, shall be eight cents for every ton gross each steamboat measures.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

RESPECTING THE INSPECTION OF BOATS, LIFE-PRESERVERS AND OTHER LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES, TO BE CARRIED ON STEAMBOATS OR OTHER VESSELS, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION ACT AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Boats.

Sec. **1**. The following provisions shall be observed with respect to boats to be carried on steamboats:—

(*a.*) No steamboat with passengers on board shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron or Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is at any point on the route of such steamboat, more than one mile broad;—

(*b.*) Unless there are on board thereof, or attached to such steamboat, good, suitable, sufficient and properly equipped boats in good condition, each having not less than seventeen feet length of keel, and at least six oars and other necessary tackle, and sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve adult persons, exclusive of the crew of such boat;

Which boats shall be in the following proportion to the registered tonnage of such steamboat, that is to say:—

At least one boat for every steamboat of less than fifty tons;

At least two boats for every steamboat of fifty tons and upwards, but less than (300) three hundred tons;

At least three boats for every steamboat of three hundred tons and upwards; and

(*c.*) If such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons or upwards to (300) three hundred tons, unless, in addition to the boats hereinbefore required, there is on board thereof or attached thereto,—

One good and sufficient life-boat capable of sustaining inside thirty persons, which life-boat may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions: Length of keel, twenty-two feet; breadth of beam outside, five feet six inches; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale at bottom rowlock, two feet nine inches; or

Two good and sufficient life-boats, each capable of sustaining inside twenty persons, which life-boats may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions: Length of keel, eighteen feet; breadth outside, five feet two inches; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale, two feet two inches.

(*d.*) If such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of (300) three hundred tons or upwards to six hundred tons or upwards (when the life-boats may be increased to the satisfaction of the Inspector), unless in addition to the boats hereinbefore required there is on board or attached thereto,—

Two good and sufficient life-boats, capable of each sustaining inside thirty persons, or four good and sufficient life-boats capable of each sustaining inside twenty persons, each to be at least of the dimensions described in (*c*).

Sec. **2**. Every life-boat shall be made of suitable metal, in thickness not less than No. 18 wire gauge, or of wood, and built whaleboat fashion, with a shear of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch o 1 foot length from midships, rising equally to the stem and stern, with sufficient air-tight compartments in the ends and sides made of suitable metal or of wood, and so constructed as to be air-tight and serviceable, the air-tight compartments to have a capacity in cubic feet of one-tenth the capacity of the life-boat, which is found by multiplying the length and breadth outside and the depth inside from bottom of rowlocks or top of gunwale in feet, and by ·6, the result equals the cubic feet required in the inside and outside compartments, about one-half of which should be on the outside; and dividing by 10, gives the number of persons the life-boat shall be deemed fit to carry. Solid cork may be used instead of air-tight compartments on the outside, 1·25 cubic feet of cork being considered equal to 1 cubic foot of air case.

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* NOTE.—This rate was established on the 1st October, 1889.

(*a.*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or of her air-tight compartments, which must be of a metal approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman.

(*b.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability; whether a part of the air-tight buoyancy apparatus should be under the thwarts, or whether it should be in the ends and along the sides, will be so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the maker or owner, but the Inspector must be satisfied that the life-boat is efficient.

(*c.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*d.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*e*) Suitable life-lines with sustaining buoys shall be securely attached to the sides or gunwales of the life-boats.

Sec. 3. The life-boats must be provided with the full complement of oars, one for each rowlock, and two spare oars, all securely lashed inside ready for use.

(*a.*) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one and one-half sets of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by lanyards and ready to slip in place.

(*b.*) With a sea anchor, a rudder and tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length to reach from the davits to the boat in the water and to tow her, a bailer, a hatchet in each end of boat, and a boat hook, each attached to the boat with a good sound lanyard.

(*c.*) If the steamboat is plying at sea (on salt water) a vessel must be kept in each boat filled with fresh water, (and at least one life-boat must be fitted with a mast or masts, and sail or sails and proper gear for each), and an efficient compass and one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel or apparatus of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather, and with a lantern trimmed with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours.

(*d.*) Means for detaching quickly the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davits must be provided, an ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed, the boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out readily, so that the boat's chocks can be readily removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list, and that the whole of the tackling, davits, falls, blocks, eye-bolts, and apparatus are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement of crew and apparatus on board.

Sec. 4. Every boat shall be kept in good condition, water-tight and ready for immediate use; when wood is used as fuel for heating the boilers of high-pressure (non-condensing) steamboats, the covers of such boats shall be made of wood covered with zinc; and every boat shall have the name of the steamboat to which it belongs, and the name of her port of registry, legibly painted on her bows and stern.

Sec. 5. Every such steamboat shall be provided with sufficient means for lowering from on board safely and expeditiously the boats hereinbefore required to be on board of or attached to such steamboat; and masters of steamboats shall detail their crews and exercise them in lowering and handling the said boats, and life-boats at least once a week, alternately.

Sec. 6. Every such boat shall be hung in separate davits, with lowering apparatus complete and ready for instant lowering; provided, that in any case where any such steamboat carries two lifeboats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck without davits.

Sec. 7. No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than twenty-five passengers, shall be required to have on board or attached to such steamboat more than two boats in addition to a life-boat.

Sec. 8. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize the use in individual, specified cases, of a greater or less number of boats, or of different dimensions from those hereinbefore specified, and upon such authorization being granted, it shall be sufficient for any such steamboat to carry and be provided with boats of the dimensions specified in such authorization.

Sec. 9. Steamboats confined to the navigation of the River St. John above Fredericton, the waters in the district of Muskoka, the County of Victoria, and the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, and the waters of the Ottawa River and its tributaries above the City of Ottawa, or of lakes or rivers not exceeding one mile in width at any point on the route of such steamboat, and which are employed in the carriage of passengers, shall carry at least one good boat provided with four oars, and of sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve persons besides the crew.

Sec. 10. Every steamboat employed in the carriage of passengers, and used only in the navigation of rivers or inland waters, other than the rivers and inland waters hereinbefore provided for, shall, if such steamboat exceeds one hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage, carry at least two good boats provided with four oars each, and of sufficient capacity to carry with safety at least twelve persons besides the crew; and if such steamboat does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons and is not less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall not be required to carry more than one such boat; and if such steamboat is less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall carry one good boat of the size and description, and provided in the manner approved of in each case by the Inspector.

Sec. 11. Every steamboat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steamboat to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, shall at all times, when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with and have on board or attached to such steamboat in some convenient place a good, suitable and sufficient boat, or good, suitable and sufficient boats, in good condition and properly equipped, and provided with oars in sufficient number and other necessary tackle, and of sufficient capacity to carry all the crew of such steamboat, and with sufficient means for lowering such boat or boats from on board safely and expeditiously.

Sec. 12. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of boats shall be determined by multiplying the length of keel by the breadth outside, and by the depth from top of keel to bottom of rowlock in feet, and divide by 10, the quotient being the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-Rafts and Life-Buoys.

Sec. 13. Life-rafts must be approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection before the number of persons they may be allowed to carry can be determined, provided that not less than three cubic feet of strong serviceable inclosed air-tight compartments, constructed so that water cannot find its way into them, shall be the amount of air space to each person carried on the raft.

Sec. 14. Approved buoyant apparatus must not require to be inflated before use, shall be of approved construction and marked in such a way as to plainly indicate the number of adult persons it can carry.

The buoyancy of such apparatus for the number of persons to be carried may be ascertained by dividing the number of pounds of iron it is capable of supporting in fresh water by 32.

Sec. 15. An approved life-buoy may be built of solid cork capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it; or—

(*a.*) A strong life-buoy of any other approved pattern and material, provided that it is capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it, and provided that it is not stuffed with rushes, cork shavings or other shavings, or loose granulated cork or other loose material, and does not require inflation before use. There must not be a less number than two life-buoys on each passenger steamboat carrying by law two boats, with good line of suitable length attached to each buoy and kept at all times ready for instant use.

(*b.*) The air cases for life-rafts are not to exceed the length approved by the Board (four feet), with hooked, hammered and soldered joints, or riveted, and if made of iron to be galvanized, to be substantially inclosed with wood to be close jointed.

The covering of the air cases in boats should be fastened with brass screws so they can be readily taken off to examine the air cases.

Collapsible boats may be used if approved by an Inspector, with the consent of the Chairman.

Sec. 16. No new pattern of or material in life-boats, life-rafts or life-buoys is to be passed unless approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection.

Life-Preservers.

Sec. 17. No steamboat carrying passengers shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or on any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is at any point on the route of such steamer more than one mile broad, or shall navigate any bay or arm of the sea in Canada, unless she is provided with and carries on board thereof on every such voyage,—

(*a.*) Two hundred life-preservers (life-belts), if such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of two hundred

tons and upwards; or one hundred life-preservers, if of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons and upwards to two hundred tons; and if less than one hundred tons, such steamboat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. **18.** Every steamboat carrying passengers on rivers or inland waters other than the lakes and rivers provided for in the next preceding section, if of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards, shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage, not less than one hundred life-preservers, and if of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage, such steamboat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. **19.** Provided always, that no steamboat shall be required to carry life-preservers in excess of the number of passengers she is licensed to carry, and the maximum number of such life-preservers required on any steamboat shall not exceed two hundred; but in any steamboat, as to which the boat capacity and the number of life-preservers together, fall short of the number of passengers she is allowed to carry by her certificate of inspection, such deficiency shall be supplied by a number of wooden floats, each equal in buoyancy to one cubic foot of seasoned white pine, equal to the number of passengers and crew, not provided for in the boats, together with the life-preservers.

Sec. **20.** No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than sixty passengers, shall be required to be provided with or carry on board on any voyage, more than one life-preserver for each passenger, and one life-preserver for each of the crew then on board of such steamboat.

Sec. **21.** Every steamboat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steamboat to which the preceding sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, do not apply, shall, at all times when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with a life-preserver for each one of the crew.

Sec. **22.** Each of such life-preservers (life-belts) shall be capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 pounds of iron suspended from it. It should be cut out 2 inches under the arm pits, and fitted and secured so as to remain securely in its place when put on, with shoulder straps and waist belt, or by other means approved by the Inspector. When any other material than solid cork is used for buoyancy it must first be specially approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, and the life-preservers (life-belts) shall at all times be kept in convenient and accessible places in the state rooms or on the deck of such steamboat, under cover and in readiness for immediate use.

Sec. **23.** A cork jacket with shoulder straps and waist lines for fastening the same around the body, or such other description of life-preservers as the Governor in Council may approve, shall be the form of life-preserver to be used on passenger steamboats.

Passenger Barges, Towed.

Sec. **24.** Any barge, boat, bateau, scow, or undecked vessel having passengers on board, towed by a tug, before being granted a certificate of inspection, must be equipped with a boat or boats, life-preservers, life-buoys, and life-rafts, or any or all of the equipment named herein in addition to the equipment named in section 9 of the Act of The Parliament of Canada, intituled: *An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act*, and assented to on 10th May, 1892, to the satisfaction of the Steamboat Inspector who inspects her, who shall require her to be equipped with suitable life-saving equipment for the waters on which she is to ply, as well as suitable private conveniences or closets for the use of the passengers.

(*a*.) The boats and boat equipment required must not be less than specified in section 1 (*b*) of these rules, and in order to have the capacity required to carry twelve adult persons with the crew, or seventeen persons in all, on 17 feet length of keel must be 5 feet beam, by 2 feet depth, the capacity being found by multiplying length, breadth and depth, and dividing by 10.

E. ADAMS,
Chairman Board of Steamboat Inspection

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAMBOAT SHAFTS.

Shafts.

4. Main, tunnel, propeller and paddle shafts should not be passed if less in diameter than that found by the following formulæ, without previously submitting the case to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection.

For compound condensing engines with two or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung:—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Where S = diameter of shaft in inches.

Where d^2 = square of diameter of high pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more high pressure cylinders.

Where D^2 = square of diameter of low pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more low pressure cylinders.

Where P = absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.

Where C = length of crank in inches.

Where f = constant from following table.

NOTE.—Intermediate pressure cylinders do not appear in the formulæ.

For ordinary condensing engines, with one, two, or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung:—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Where S = Diameter of shaft in inches.
D^2 = Square of diameter of cylinder in inches, or sum of squares of diameters when there are two or more cylinders.
P = Absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.
C = Length of crank in inches.
f = Constant from following table:—

TABLE.

For two Cranks. Angle between Cranks.	For Crank and Propeller Shafts f		For Tunnel Shafts. f
90°	For paddle engines of ordinary type multiply constant in this column suitable for angle of cranks by 1·4.	1,047	1,221
100°		996	1,128
110°		904	1,055
120°		855	997
130°		817	953
140°		788	919
150°		766	894
160°		751	877
170°		743	867
180°		740	864
For three Cranks 120°.		1,110	1,295

NOTE.—When there is only one crank the constants applicable are those in the table opposite 180°.

RULES RELATING TO THE TESTING OF NEW ENGINES ON PASSENGER STEAMBOATS.

In the case of new engines on passenger steamboats, Inspectors should see them tested while under way, with full steam, in order to assure as far as possible that no flaws in the several parts of the engine have escaped the examination made by the Inspector, as provided by Section 15 of the Act 49 Vic., chap. 78.

[1207]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Steamboat Inspection Act, chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the existing rules and regulations for the inspection of steamboats and

examination of steamboat engineers established by the Order in Council of the 1st April, 1896,—the Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, which permits boilers constructed before the 1st of June, 1891, to be inspected according to the rules and regulations in force at the time such boiler was completed, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, confirmed and continued in force.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

[1395]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Port Wardens," is pleased to appoint Mr. James Carlin, to be Port Warden for Whitney Pier, Sydney, Cape Breton.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

[1420]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner "Shelby," of Victoria, British Columbia, official number 100,802 to "Selma."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

[1245]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the tariff of tolls and dues for Government Wharves, which impose a wharfage rate of 10 cents per ton on rock plaster, shall be and the same is hereby amended by substituting the rate of 2½ cents per ton for rock plaster instead of the said rate of 10 cents.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

43–4

[1003]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and declare that the fees to be exacted by the several Registrars of Land Registration Districts in the North-west Territories, for services and duties to be done and performed by them, respectively, under and by virtue of certain provisions in that behalf contained in The North-west Irrigation Act, or of any Act passed or to be passed in amendment thereof, shall be the fees which are set out in the accompanying "Tariff of Fees," and that in the event of a Registrar being called upon to perform some service, under the said provisions, for which a fee is not provided by such tariff, he shall be authorized to charge the fee which he has power to exact for a similar service under the provisions of The Land Titles Act, 1894.

His Excellency, is further pleased to order that all fees received by a Registrar for services performed by him under the provisions of the said Irrigation Act or any amending Act, shall be deposited and returned by him in accordance with the regulations which govern the deposit and return of fees received by him for services performed by him under the provisions of The Land Titles Act, 1894, and of its amendments, his form of return to be similar in effect to that which is provided by Schedule A to the accompanying "Tariff of Fees."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

TARIFF OF FEES.

1. For receiving and filing any plan, and book of reference showing right of way surveys for irrigation ditches, reservoirs, or other works..	$ 1.00
2. For tracing of any plan of right of way survey (the area charged for to include only such portions of plan as contain information relative to the survey illustrated by such plan), per square inch........	0.02
3. For copies of book of reference (including diagrams), per page..............................	0.15
4. For registration of final license for a water right, including all entries (except memorandum on certificate of title) of the same against the lands affected by such license...	1.00
5. For each memorandum respecting a water-right, on a certificate of title....................	0.50
6. For each certificate signed by a Registrar or person duly appointed to act in his place, authenticated by the official seal for the Registration District..............................	0.25
7. For each search..	0.25

SCHEDULE A.

RETURN showing all services performed by and all fees received by the Registrar of the
Land Registration District, for the month of
189 , under the provisions of The
North-west Irrigation Act :—

Number of instrument.	Nature of instrument.	Date of instrument.	Date of registry.	Name of Irrigation Company or Licensee.	Amount of Fees under Tariff.			Total fees.	Deposits.		Remarks.
					For the filing or registration of instruments, &c.	For tracings, copies, &c.	For certificates, searches, and other fees.		Amount of deposit.	Date of deposit.	

43–2

[887]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Consolidated Fishery Regulations of the 18th July, 1889, provide a close season for Maskinongé, in the Province of Ontario, from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of June in each year, both days inclusive.

And whereas representations have been made to the effect that this period is too long in so far as the waters of Rice Lake are affected, and that the above mentioned fish have finished spawning by the 20th May, and whereas it is further claimed that by the 15th June, the weeds in that lake are so thick that fishing for Maskinongé is very difficult, if not almost impossible, and the fishermen are consequently unable to take advantage of the fishing when the close season ends.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 2 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, adopted on the 18th July, 1889, shall be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of the following proviso thereto :—

Provided that the close season for Maskinongé in Rice Lake, in the Province of Ontario, shall be from the 15th April to the 1st June in each year, both days inclusive.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42-4

[1208]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 1 of the Tariff of Fees for the culling of timber established by the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 49 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor :—

SECTION 1—FOR MEASURING OF TIMBER.

	Per ton, cents.
White Pine, Basswood or Butternut	6¼
Red Pine	8¼
Hardwood	8¼
Waney Timber, string measure	9⅜
Hemlock	4⅜

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42-4

[1167]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the portion of the north-east quarter of Section 23, Township 6, Range 30 west of the 4th Meridian, lying to the north-west of Pincher Creek, in the District of Alberta, which by the Order in Council of the 14th June, 1888, was set aside and reserved for stock-watering purposes, shall be and the same is hereby withdrawn from the stock-watering reserve established by the said Order in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42-4

[1152]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters' Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. James Taylor, of Annandale, in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Grand River, in the room of Mr. R. S. Macdonald, who lives too far from the port.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42-4

[1151]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Vera," registered at the Port of Chatham, Province of Ontario, official number 90523, to "Comfort."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42-4

[1104]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an application has been made by the Trustees of the Langevin School District of the North-west Territories for a grant of two acres of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian, for the purposes of a school site and play-ground :

And whereas the said parcel in question is within the tract of land out of which the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company is authorized to select the land subsidy for its railway, as earned from time to time, but the company is willing that the parcel in question should be granted for the purposes of the shool ;

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of clause 31 of The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, is pleased to grant to the Trustees of Langevin School District, No. 379, North-west Territories, two acres of land immediately adjoining the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian, for the purposes of a school site and play-ground, the grant being subject to the usual payment of $10 for patent fee, the said parcel of two acres being more particularly described as follows :—

Commencing at the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian ; thence in an easterly direction along the northern boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of five (5) chains ; thence in a southerly direction parallel to the western boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of four (4) chains ; thence in a westerly direction parallel to the northern boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of five (5) chains ; thence in a northerly direction along the western boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of four (4) chains to the place of beginning.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42-4

[1131]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph E. Cullen, of Carleton, in the County of Bonaventure, Province of Quebec, to be Harbour Master for the port of Carleton, in the room of Mr. Joseph Cauchon, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[910]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 6th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by an Order in Council dated the 13th of December, 1886, the portion of the west half of Section 1, lying north and west of the Belly River, and south of the Little Bow River, in Township 11, Range 19 west of the 4th Meridian, in the District of Alberta, shown in pink on the annexed plan, was reserved for stock-watering purposes.

The Minister further states that Messrs. Conrad Brothers, who are entitled to purchase ten per cent of their leasehold under the terms of an Order in Council dated the 22nd April, 1893, have applied to be permitted to buy a tract of land within their leasehold, including a portion of the stock-watering reserve referred to in the preceding paragraph. The tract which they desire to purchase is hatched in black on the plan, and contains an area of about seventy-five acres.

The Minister further states that Mr. William Pearce, the member of the Land Board who made the selections of the watering places has reported that Messrs. Conrad Brothers have improvements on a portion of the north-west quarter of Section 1, lying north and west of the Belly River, and south of Little Bow River, and he (Mr. Pearce) recommends that the northerly thirty chains of this land, hatched in black on the annexed sketch, be withdrawn from the stock-watering reserve and sold to the applicants.

The Minister, concurring in the report of Mr. Pearce, recommends its adoption.

The Committee submit the same for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1047]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, did, on the 28th day of March, 1895, pass an Act which has been transmitted, chaptered IV and intituled "An Act respecting Corporations incorporated out of Manitoba";

And whereas the said Act has been laid before the Governor General in Council together with a report from the Minister of Justice recommending that the said Act should be disallowed,—

His Excellency has thereupon, this day, been pleased, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to declare his disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly.

Whereof the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Manitoba and all other persons whom it may concern are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

I, Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, do hereby certify that the Act passed by the Legislature of Manitoba, on the 28th day of March, 1895, chaptered IV, and intituled "An Act respecting Corporations incorporated out of Manitoba," was received by me on the 6th day of April 1895.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of March, 1896.

41-4 (Sd.) ABERDEEN.

[1001]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 9th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that on the 19th April, 1886, Henry McElree entered for the west half of Section 20, Township 18, Range 18 west of the 2nd Dominion Land Meridian, under the authority of Military Bounty Warrant No. 0029.

That under the provisions of the Military Bounty Act, the locatee of a Military Bounty homestead is required to reside thereon, but through a misapprehension in the office of the Agent of Dominion Lands Mr. McElree was informed that he might perform his settlement duties under what was known as the "two-mile radius system" of the Dominion Lands Act.

The Minister further states that the Commissioner of Dominion Lands now reports that Mr. McElree has fulfilled the requirements of the said "two-mile radius system," being sub-clause 6 of clause 38 of the Dominion Lands Act, but that the entry having been made under a Military Bounty Warrant it is impossible to grant Mr. McElree a free homestead, and he, the Commissioner, recommends that under the circumstances the land claimed be sold to Mr. McElree at $1 per acre.

The Minister approving of the Commissioner's report, recommend that he be authorized under the provisions of sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of the Dominion Lands Act, to sell to Henry McElree, the said west half of Section 20, Township 18, Range 18 west of the 2nd Dominion Lands Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1243]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 26th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that Mr. J. H. Lyons, who obtained a homestead entry for the south-west quarter of Section 6, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian, on the 18th August, 1892, finds that he is unable owing to ill-health to live upon his homestead and is desirous of being permitted to acquire the land by purchase.

The Minister further states that the report of the inspection of the land discloses that the value of the improvements amounts to $610, and that out of a total area of 80 or 85 acres fit for cultivation, 70 acres have been broken and 50 acres were in crop in 1895, and the Homestead Inspector also reports that the outside value of the land is $1.25 per acre.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that authority be given him, under sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, to sell the south-west quarter of Section 6, Township 9, Range 13 west of the 1st Meridian, to Mr. J. H. Lyons at the rate of $1.25 per acre.

The Committee advise that the requisite authority be granted accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1146]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the North-west Irrigation Act, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the provisions of the Memorandum of Instructions for the guidance of Dominion Land Surveyors engaged in surveying and preparing returns of right of way for irrigation ditches and other works defining the scale upon which plans of right of way were to be prepared as 1,000 feet to one inch, established by the Order in Council of the 11th October, 1894, be so amended as to provide that the plans showing right of way surveys shall not be on a smaller scale than 1,000 feet to an inch; and that when the form in the book of reference upon which the right of way was to be plotted, prescribed by the said Order in Council of the 11th October, 1894, is found to be too small to show the right of way on the larger scale, that such right of way may be shown on sectional tracings attached to the book of reference.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1004]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Memorandum, dated 11th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting the annexed report of the Deputy-Minister of the Interior recommending that the south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Dominion Lands Meridian, be sold to Noel Stephen Ross at the rate of $1 per acre, and recommending its adoption.

The Committee submit the above for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, CANADA,
OTTAWA, 11th March, 1896.

SIR,—Upon the application of Noel Stephen Ross to purchase the south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Meridian, at a reduced rate, I have the honour to report that Mr. Ross served in Boulton's Scouts during the outbreak of 1885, and received for his services a certificate entitling him to a Military Homestead of 320 acres; but being under 18 years of age it was impossible for him to locate a Military Land Warrant under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act. He was therefore obliged to accept the alternative offer of a scrip note of the face value of $80. Subsequently, after he was old enough, he made an ordinary homestead entry to the aboved described land, upon which he resided for some time and made improvements thereon, but finding the land unsuitable for his purposes was forced to abandon it before completing his homestead duties. To save himself from total loss in the matter, he now asks permission to purchase this quarter-section at the rate of $1 per acre. The Commissioner of Dominion Lands, taking into consideration the circumstances under which Mr. Ross was debarred from obtaining a Military Bounty Homestead, has reported that he thinks Mr. Ross's application deserving of consideration, in which opinion I concur. I therefore beg to recommend that the authority of Council be asked, under the provisions of sub-clause "*h*" of clause 90 of the Dominion Lands Act, to sell to Noel Stephen Ross the said south-west quarter of Section 2, Township 24, Range 17 west of the 1st Dominion Lands Meridian, at the rate of $1 per acre.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. M. BURGESS,
41-4 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

[1002]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON a Report, dated 16th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting a case which has arisen out of claims to the north-west quarter of Section 19, Township 20, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian, and which should be dealt with under the provisions of sub-clause (*h*) of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, the particulars thereof being as follows:—

This quarter-section is within a tract of land which was at one time leased to Charles William Martin, for grazing purposes, and upon which were erected the principal buildings belonging to his ranche. Mr. Martin having applied for this quarter-section as a homestead, was granted an entry for it on the 15th April, 1893. Shortly afterwards he applied for his patent but he was advised that before a certificate of recommendation for such patent could be granted to him he would have to furnish the usual proof of compliance with the residence and cultivation conditions of his entry.

Upon the 25th July, 1894, there was received by the Department of the Interior, an assignment of the quarter-section bearing date the 7th December, 1893. This instrument was executed by Mr. Martin in favour of Mrs. Lizzie M. Barter, widow of the late John James Barter, who in his lifetime was largely financially interested in the affairs of the Quorn Ranche Company, being at one time the company's manager. A dispute having arisen between the shareholders of this company as to its affairs and as to the ownership of the buildings and improvements upon the quarter-section in question, certain of the shareholders claiming that they belonged to the company and that Mr. Martin had erected the buildings and made the improvements for the company, Mrs. Barter brought an action in the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories, North Alberta Judicial District, against the shareholders and receivers of the company, and, under and in pursuance of the terms of a memorandum of settlement and compromise which was executed between the parties to the said action, and which was made a rule and judgment of the above mentioned Court by a decree granted by Mr. Justice Scott on the 20th November, 1894, in such action, Edward J. Swann and J. Sidney Gibb, the company's receivers, executed a quit-claim deed in favour of Mrs. Barter of all the estate and interest of the company to the quarter-section in question. Copies of the decree, memorandum of settlement, and quit-claim deed are of record in the Department of the Interior.

The Minister, under the foregoing circumstances, is of the opinion that Mrs. Barter has an equitable claim to the patent for this quarter-section, which should be recognized upon payment by her of a reasonable price for the same, which price, after consulting the Deputy Minister of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, he has fixed at $1 an acre.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the sale of the quarter-section to Mrs. Barter, at the rate mentioned above, be authorized under the provisions of sub-clause (*h*) of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, she having paid $160 in scrip, in full of such purchase.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
42–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[984]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Pilotage Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Eagan, of Sackville, in the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sackville, N.B., in the room of Mr. Reuben Chase, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[985]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 30th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of "The Pilotage Act," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. D. A. Morrison, of Louisburg, in the County of Cape Breton, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Louisburg, in the room of Captain Angus Ferguson, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1057]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph E. Cullen to be Wharfinger of the Government Wharf at Carleton, in the Province of Quebec, County of Bonaventure, in the room of Mr. Joseph Cauchon, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[861]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 31 of The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that two acres of the north-east quarter of Section 10, Township 54, Range 24 west of the 4th Dominion Lands Meridian, shown upon the annexed plan by Dominion Land Surveyor Robert W. Lendrum, be conveyed to the Trustees of School District No. 185 of the North-west Territories for School purposes.

JOHN J. McGEE,
43–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 29th April, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8482. "Buste de la Sainte-Vierge." Inspirée de l'Epoque de la Renaissance Italienne. (Photo.) Edward Perry, Montreal, Que., 23rd April, 1896.

8483. "The Lumberman's Record Card." Robert James Lovell, Toronto, Ont., 23rd April, 1896.

8484. "Sweetheart, I Dream of Thee." Words and Music by J. Freeman Davis, Toronto, Ont., 24th April, 1896.

8485. "Specimen Book of Designs of Assessment and Tax Notices." For the Use of Municipalities and School Districts. R. D. Richardson & Co., Winnipeg, Man., 24th April, 1896.

8486. "Missionary Game of The World." (Card Game.) E. F. Parker & F. P. Wright, Ottawa, Ont., 24th April, 1896.

8487. "The Diver." (Song for Baritone.) Words by Charles D. Bingham, Music by W. O. Forsyth. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 25th April, 1896.

8488. "Dundas Centre Sunday School Teacher's Class Book." C. E. Cowley, London, Ont., 25th April, 1896.

8489. "A Phreno Chart." Describing the Characteristics arising from the Temperaments in Six Degrees of Strength, and the Organs of the Mind in Six Degrees of Size. By Prof. J. W. Crouter, Inglewood, Ont., 25th April, 1896.

8490. "Stephen, A Soldier of the Cross." By Florence Morse Kingsley. (Book.) William Briggs (Book-Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 27th April, 1896.

8491. "General Harrison's Wedding." (Two Step.—For Piano.) By Otto Gowell. Willimott H. Billing, Toronto, Ont., 27th April, 1896.

8492. "North King." (Two Step March.) By Vincenzo Glionna. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Limited), London, England, 28th April, 1896.

8493. "Calculation Made Easy"; or, Graded Exercises to Secure Accuracy and Rapidity in the Use of Figures. By R. T. Martin, Toronto, Ont., 29th April, 1896.

8494. "Capital and Labor." (With letters and speeches by eminent men on Protection and Free Trade, and other economic subjects. Compiled by William Keys, Montreal, Que., 29th April, 1896.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

494. "School Children's Teeth: Their Universally Unhealthy and Neglected Condition, with Remedy." By J. G. Adams, L.D.S., Toronto, Ont., 23rd April, 1896.

495. "The Seats of the Mighty." (Being the Memoirs of Captain Robert Moray, sometime an Officer in the Virginia Regiment, and afterwards of Amherst's Regiment. By Gilbert Parker. D. Appleton & Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 25th April, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
44–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of April 1896, whereby the capital stock of "The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company of Ontario" (Limited) is reduced from five hundred and ten thousand (510,000) dollars to three hundred thousand (300,000) dollars, and the amount of each share of such stock reduced from eighty-five (85) dollars to fifty (50) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

44-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of April, 1896, incorporating John Bell Wright, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, physician; William Woollatt, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario, general superintendent; Erie Emma Wright, spinster; Annie Frances Wright, spinster; Julia Elizabeth Wright, spinster; all of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

To acquire by purchase or otherwise all patents for new and useful improvements in car axle lubricators, of which Arthur W. Wright, of Detroit, is the inventor, to manufacture and sell said improvements, or any other improvements for car axle lubricating, by the name of "The Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

44-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of April, 1896, incorporating Henry Dobell, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, merchant; John Delisle, of St. Jean d'Orléans, in the said Province of Quebec, sea captain; Charles Archibald, of Sydney, Cape Breton, gentleman; William Henry Archibald, of the same place, gentleman; Henry E. Hardisty, of the City of Montreal aforesaid, clerk; W. Patterson, of the same place, clerk, for the following purposes, viz.:—The acquiring, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining the steamship "Acadian" presently registered at the City of Montreal, and any other vessel, steamship or other craft which may be deemed advisable or necessary, either now or at any future time to add to or substitute for the said steamship; the conveying and carrying therein goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions, as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient, the buying and selling of, and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire or otherwise,—by the name of "The Acadian Steamship Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twelve thousand dollars, divided into one hundred and twenty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

44-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of April, 1896, incorporating Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, broker; Charles Henry Thorburn, stationer; Thomas Payment, druggist; John George Kilt, printer; Patrick Redmond Quain, coal merchant, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) The printing and publishing of a newspaper or newspapers or journals, and carrying on of a general newspaper, lithographing, electro-plating, printing, book-binding and job printing business at the City of Ottawa or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise of any newspaper or journal and any printing, lithographing, electro-plating, publishing and book-binding or job printing business or plant, or the title or copyright thereof from any proprietor thereof, by the name of "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

43-3

CIVIL SERVICE PROMOTION EXAMINATION.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Civil Service Act, a General Promotion Examination will be held at the several places authorized, commencing on Tuesday, the 12th of May, at 9 a.m., and the said examination shall have reference to the undermentioned vacancies, present and prospective, which may require to be filled during the year.

The halls or rooms in which the examinations are held may always be ascertained by the candidates on application at the post offices of the examination cities.

INSIDE SERVICE.

Chief Clerks	4
First Class Clerks	7

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Post Office Department.

Chief Railway Mail Clerks	1
First Class Railway Mail Clerks	3
Second do do	10
Second Class Clerks	3

Department of Customs.

Surveyors	4
Chief Clerks	2
Clerks	15
Landing Waiters	15
Gaugers	4
Lockers	10
Appraisers	4
Assistant Appraisers	4
Tide Waiters	6

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

Ottawa, 10th April, 1894. 41-4

OTTAWA, 9th April, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Minister of the Interior has withdrawn the following lands in the District of Alberta from settlement and has set the same apart as School Lands in lieu of certain School Lands to be included in the land subsidy of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, under the provisions of the Act 56 Victoria, chapter 4, viz:—

Sections 17, 18 and 20, in Township 3, Range 28, west of the 4th Meridian, and Section 12, in Township 3, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian.

The Minister of the Interior has also withdrawn the following lands in the District of Alberta, from settlement and has set the same apart as School Lands in lieu of certain School Lands to be sold to the Cochrane Ranche Company, under the provisions of clause 3 of the Act 58–59 Victoria, chapter 24, viz:—

Section 24, in Township 3, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian, and the south-east quarter and the south half of the south-west quarter of Section 30, in Township 3, Range 28, west of the 4th Meridian.

By order,
JOHN R. HALL,
Secretary.

41-4

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 7 of 1896.

BRIER ISLAND FOG WHISTLE DISCONTINUED.

The fog whistle building at the north-west point of Brier Island, on the Bay of Fundy Coast of Nova Scotia, was burned down on the 28th instant.

Until further notice, no steam fog alarm can be maintained at this station.

Lat. N. 44° 14' 47"
Long. W. 66° 23' 38"

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 1651, 2538, 2656 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 115.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 31st March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 42–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 6 of 1896.

I. CHANGE IN INTERVAL OF BLASTS, ACTIVE PASS FOG HORN.

From and after the 1st June next, the fog horn machinery at Active Pass light station, on Georgina Point, Mayne Island, Strait of Georgia, in the Province of British Columbia, will be changed so that the horn will thereafter give blasts of 8 seconds' duration, with intervals of 52 seconds between them, that is one blast per minute.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1917 and 2689, Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 1178, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 85.

II. BEACON REPLACING BUOY ON SPANISH BANK.

A wooden pile beacon, surmounted by a red ball made of lattice work, and showing 12 feet above high water, has been established at the extreme northern edge of Spanish Bank, at the entrance to Burrard Inlet, British Columbia.

Lat. N. 49° 17' 6"
Long. W. 123° 14' 25"

The following angles also locate the beacon :—

Tangent of Prospect Bluff and Point Atkinson lighthouse, 88° 10'.

Point Atkinson lighthouse and tangent of Point Grey, 126° 10'.

Point Atkinson lighthouse and Fairway buoy, 73° 20'.

The beacon dries at extreme low water.

Half a cable northward of the beacon is a depth of 8 fathoms. The wooden buoy previously moored off the edge of Spanish Bank has been withdrawn.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 922, 1917, 1922 and 2689, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 137.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 31st March, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 42–3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st March, 1895 and 1896.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,312,882 79	7,476,715 86
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Dominion Notes	21,441,313 12	19,684,278 62
Savings Banks	42,929,183 16	45,226,476 69
Trust Funds	8,236,861 02	8,290,439 47
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,642,760 82	1,710,673 93
Total Gross Debt	318,017,526 28	318,844,538 84
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Other Investments	7,365,601 12	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	18,288,053 82	16,738,082 76
Total Assets	69,866,671 55	68,221,604 59
Total Net Debt	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
do 29th February	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
Decrease of Debt	1,118,993 38	1,542,452 53

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of March, 1895.	Total to 31st March 1895.	Month of March, 1896.	Total to 31st March 1896.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,557,607 93	12,892,214 47	1,754,895 59	14,948,337 20
Excise	597,556 61	5,788,542 71	605,658 65	5,920,636 03
Post Office	278,775 67	2,200,011 70	303,000 00	2,266,857 29
Public Works, including Railways	260,176 08	2,614,743 04	247,662 80	2,618,699 16
Miscellaneous	54,037 33	1,057,587 23	52,128 77	1,079,978 21
Total	2,748,153 62	24,553,099 15	2,963,345 81	26,834,507 89
EXPENDITURE	1,509,938 76	23,844,991 40	1,341,668 77	22,719,541 38

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	108,552 70	1,987,820 01	75,202 89	1,878,683 42
Dominion Lands	5,894 79	62,762 70	4,110 53	47,835 88
Railway Subsidies	4,853 15	1,222,613 10	....	674,782 00
Total	119,300 64	3,273,195 81	79,313 42	2,601,301 30

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, for Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 2nd April, 1896.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62
	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75			
$1 & $2	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50			
$4	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00			
$5, $10 & $20	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37			
$50 & $100	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00			
$500 & $1000	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00			
Total	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62			

Fractional Notes	$223,616 75
Provincial Notes	29,512 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	6,589,438 00
Dominion Fours	344,682 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	5,970,100 00
Toronto "	3,346,400 00
Halifax "	659,500 00
St. John "	1,089,500 00
Winnipeg "	177,000 00
Charlottetown "	146,000 00
Victoria "	216,000 00
Total	$18,791,749 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st March, 1896	$7,049,897 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg.	1,946,666 67
	$8,996,564 00
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $18,791,749.62	4,697,937 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$4,298,626 60
Unguaranteed Debentures	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $18,791,749.62	14,093,812 22
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	$3,156,187 78

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures.	$4,298,626 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures	3,156,187 78
Total excess	$7,454,814 38

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th April, 1896.

42 ·1

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of March, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	296,375 09	
Malt	74,329 19	
Malt Liquor		
Tobacco	190,330 40	
Cigars	48,891 65	
Inspection of Petroleum	2,287 64	
Manufactures in Bond	3,530 22	
Seizures	488 24	
Other Receipts	1,428 60	
Total Excise Revenue		617,661 03
Culling Timber		2 99
Hydraulic and other Rents		26 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		1,942 51
Gas Inspection		1,290 00
Electric Light Inspection		294 00
Law Stamps		633 65
Other Revenues		112 50
Grand Total Revenue		621,962 68

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1896.

42-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st March, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 7,675 00	3,187 22
Animals	12,219 00	2,647 58
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	57,006 00	14,224 54
Brass and manufactures of	33,783 00	9,638 25
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	63,584 00	14,279 49
Flour	7,444 00	1,824 58
Meal, Corn and Oat	6,144 00	1,469 87
Rice	10,681 00	6,497 87
Other Breadstuffs	18,697 00	4,003 96
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	102,286 00	30,685 58
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	4,501 00	1,330 00
Coal, Bituminous	534,473 00	125,398 26
Copper, manufactures of	8,230 00	1,765 33
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	60,700 00	14,902 15
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	360,961 00	107,843 96
Cottons, Clothing,	57,200 00	18,778 96
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	15,398 00	2,207 03
" Thread on Spools	16,333 00	4,084 75
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	71,836 00	22,892 23
Drugs and Medicines	97,709 00	24,250 11
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	41,666 00	12,516 83
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	90,317 00	26,274 35
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	89,203 00	26,677 40
All other Fancy Goods	25,590 00	7,631 73
Fish and products of	49,122 00	8,783 42
Fruits and Nuts dried	64,554 00	21,254 28
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	60,479 00	8,180 04
" All other	5,411 00	1,216 37
Furs, Manufactures of	68,365 00	10,419 55
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	34,164 00	10,247 66
" Window Glass	12,814 00	2,574 30
" Plate-Glass	12,878 00	2,986 67
" All other Manufactures of.	14,542 00	3,187 07
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	6,984 00	2,128 25
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	30,686 00	9,044 45
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	104,970 00	31,491 00
" All other	72,614 00	21,781 20
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	52,424 00	5,283 45
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	20,518 00	5,741 78
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	177,950 00	49,263 87
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$124,863 00	34,970 38
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	32,636 00	11,401 86
" Stoves and Castings	17,854 00	4,646 96
" Tubing	57,257 00	11,617 86
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	188,497 00	49,996 06
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	54,567 00	13,529 27
Lead and manufactures of	16,646 00	3,069 65
Leather, all kinds	59,848 00	10,094 24
" Boots and Shoes	19,016 00	4,753 44
" All other manufactures of Leather	13,701 00	3,489 05
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	8,279 00	1,869 00
Metals and manufactures of	31,665 00	8,659 71
Musical Instruments	24,151 00	6,856 00
Oil, Mineral and Products of	45,275 00	27,881 65
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	19,774 00	3,954 80
" All other	23,923 00	4,883 15
Paints and Colours	36,091 00	4,620 11
Paper, Envelopes, &c	92,605 00	30,718 62
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	6,478 00	2,336 53
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	34,290 00	11,295 58
" Butter, Cheese	12,929 00	2,789 61
Seeds and Roots	126,823 00	12,902 28
Silk, manufactures of	266,260 00	80,613 69
Soap, all kinds	10,976 00	3,428 42
Spices, ground and unground	11,759 00	1,846 30
Spirits, all kinds	60,334 00	135,150 93
Wines, Sparkling	7,922 00	2,197 52
" other than Sparkling	18,487 00	11,958 95
Sugar	249,690 00	53,747 95
Molasses & Syrups	35,846 00	3,828 17
Tobacco and Cigars	19,936 00	19,728 49
Vegetables	9,220 00	2,183 57
Wood, manufactures of	49,753 00	11,574 12
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	158,636 00	47,691 06
" Clothing	108,720 00	36,602 93
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	289,591 00	91,324 91
" Dress Goods	421,391 00	126,227 20
Knitted Goods	68,426 00	25,630 33
" Shawls	5,267 00	1,316 75
" Yarns	6,922 00	2,075 95
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	83,552 00	28 138 71
All other Dutiable Goods	1,016,932 00	269,605 60
Total Dutiable Goods	6,528,899 00	1,899,802 75
" Free	2,723,014 00	
Coin and Bullion	318,283 00	
Grand Total	9,570,196 00	1,899,802 75

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st March, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 7,459
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	153,210
Asphaltum or Asphalt	252
Broom Corn	5,762
Coal, Anthracite	306,968
Coffee	77,859
Cotton Waste	28,441
" Raw	151,546
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	122,203
Fish and products of	11,151
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	80,451
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	15,457
Fur, skins not dressed	128,827
Grease for soap making, &c	21,393
Hides and skins	123,723
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	87,916
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	47,399
Metals, Brass and Copper	48,077
" Steel Rails for Railways	....
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	$ 63,878
" Tin and Zinc	232,171
" Other	21,594
Oils, Vegetable	3,535
Salt	11,831
Settlers' Effects	101,529
Silk, raw	16,958
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	65,612
Tea	118,897
Tobacco Leaf	131,699
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	76,033
Wool	98,322
All other Free Goods	362,861
Total	2,723,014
Coin and Bullion	318,283
Total Free Goods	3,041,297

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th April, 1896.

43-tf

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of March, 1896.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	878,227	2,745	880,972
do Fisheries	366,137	2,149	368,286
do Forest	717,007	938	717,945
Animals and their produce	1,287,792	181,335	1,469,127
Agricultural Products	652,871	112,172	765,043
Manufactures	734,428	43,661	778,089
Miscellaneous Articles	11,855	12,209	24,064
Totals	4,648,317	355,209	5,003,526
Bullion	15,790		15,790
Coin		8,431	8,431
Grand Total	4,664,107	363,640	5,027,747

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th April, 1896.

43-tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of March, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 29th February, 1896	28,136,199 15	WITHDRAWALS during month	700,251 51
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	692,565 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	7,049 74	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st March, 1896	28,135,562 38
	28,835,813 89		28,835,813 89

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA, 16th April, 1896.

42 tf

STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31s March, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 29th February, 1896.	Deposits for March, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, March, 1896.	Balance, 31st March, 1896.
	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	568,775 21	15,454 69	584,229 90	13,798 16	570,431 74
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	746,901 23	18,365 00	765,266 23	14,798 88	750,467 35
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	841,947 67	25,073 00	867,020 67	21,764 60	845,256 07
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	35,012 08	792 00	35,804 08	909 18	34,894 90
Amherst	276,148 62	2,553 00	278,701 62	3,583 19	275,118 43
Annapolis	235,790 05	2,157 00	237,947 05	649 73	237,297 32
Arichat	196,135 21	931 00	197,066 21	1,316 59	195,749 62
Barrington	173,873 17	1,105 00	174,978 17	777 01	174,201 16
Bridgewater	132,311 83	2,467 00	134,778 83	631 24	134,147 59
Guysboro'	109,510 74	1,505 00	111,015 74	681 15	110,334 59
Halifax	2,602,786 38	36,383 00	2,639,169 38	27,760 71	2,611,408 67
Kentville	305,667 96	7,492 00	313,159 96	3,746 68	309,413 28
Liverpool	254,398 02	3,881 00	258,279 02	3,566 14	254,712 88
Lunenburg	288,135 02	5,250 00	293,385 02	5,300 29	288,084 73
Maitland	62,107 48	3,033 00	65,140 48	1,694 69	63,445 79
New Glasgow	378,580 11	2,642 00	381,222 11	2,537 05	378,685 06
Parrsboro'	118,352 03	1,626 00	119,978 03	975 00	119,003 03
Pictou	294,700 16	2,452 00	297,152 16	1,884 42	295,267 74
Port Hood	118,495 64	856 00	119,351 64	383 83	118,967 81
Shelburne	118,841 60	1,382 00	120,223 60	812 86	119,410 74
Sherbrooke	68,309 74	450 00	68,759 74	380 35	68,379 39
Wallace	70,418 84	1,357 00	71,775 84	460 82	71,315 02
Weymouth	102,890 15	393 00	103,283 15	1,035 26	102,247 89
Yarmouth	628,062 53	7,839 00	635,901 53	6,860 25	629,041 28
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	273,288 42	1,493 00	274,781 42	1,763 14	273,018 28
Dalhousie	383,713 33	4,162 00	387,875 33	5,782 56	382,092 77
Fredericton	659,486 03	8,561 00	668,047 03	10,086 09	657,960 94
Newcastle	232,151 82	1,487 00	233,638 82	554 32	233,084 50
St. Andrews	288,579 60	1,776 00	290,355 60	2,294 13	288,061 47
St. John	4,103,841 08	38,277 00	4,142,118 08	49,187 10	4,092,930 98
Woodstock	496,630 47	8,555 00	505,185 47	6,124 58	499,060 89
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,811,502 39	17,532 00	1,829,034 39	18,550 75	1,810,483 64
Summerside	318,595 55	2,401 00	320,996 55	3,772 48	317,224 07
Total	17,295,940 16	229,682 69	17,525,622 85	214,423 23	17,311,199 62

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST MARCH, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	......	......	......	......	9,442,115 32	180,000 00	23,013 71	9,738,470 89
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	4,936,336 53	83,000 00	226,788 94	5,247,125 47
Total	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	......	......	......	......	14,378,451 85	263,000 00	249,802 65	14,985,596 36

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,438,396 00	......	1,537,122,81	3,420,031 14	1,113,209 97	180,000 00	......	* 697,260 27	10,886,020,19
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	......	2,384,306 10	82,500 00	289,470 09	1,695,203 35	925,814 71	83,000 00	65,204 00	106,876 14	5,632,374 39
Total	1,500,000 00	4,822,702 10	82,500 00	1,826,592 90	5,115,234 49	2,039,024 68	263,000 00	65,204 00	804,136 41	16,518,394 58

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 10th April, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B).	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,256.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B).	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $142,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1ST APRIL, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Blackstone		Inverness, N.S.	D. R. McDonald.
Central Park		New Westminster, B.C.	W. M. Smith.
Claverhouse	Ainslie	Inverness, N.S.	Miss Katie McInnis.
Commeau	Saumarez	Gloucester, N.B.	J. D. Commeau.
Desaulniers	Badgerow	Nipissing, O.	Chas. Joanis.
Fosbery	Sec. 12, Tp. 22, R. 16, W. of 1st M.	Marquette, M.	R. C. Hamilton.
Horse Hills	Sec. 16, Tp. 54, R. 23, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Joseph Wilson.
Kissina	Sec. 14, Tp. 12, R. 1, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	James Dodd.
L'Amoureux	River Lot 18, Tp. 54, R. 22, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Ernest Bérubé.
Livingstone	Sec. 36, Tp. 8, R. 2, W. of 5th M.	Alta.	Mrs. Mary G. Wilson.
Maple Ridge	Arisaig	Antigonishe, N.S.	Roderick McIsaac.
Maryfield	Sec. 4, Tp. 11, R. 30, W. of 1st M.	Assa. East.	Wm. I. Parlett.
Millet	Sec. 32, Tp. 47, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Benj. Slaughter.
Nictaux South	Annapolis	Annapolis, N.S.	Francis H. Smith.
Plourd	St. Jacques	Victoria, N.B.	Mrs. Pelagie Mornault.
Port Law	Artemesia	Grey, S.R., O.	George Thompson.
Ralph	Unsurveyed	Pontiac, Q.	Wm. T. Mason.
Red Lodge	Sec. 19, Tp. 34, R. 2, W. of 5th M.	Alta.	Thos. O. Critchley.
Robillard (reopened)	Gloucester	Russell, O.	Joseph G. Emond.
(*a*) St. Barthélémi Station	St. Barthélémi	Berthier, Q.	Camille Hénault.
Sinnott's Road	Lot 39	King's, P.E.I.	Lawrence J. Byrne.
Trout Stream	Tracadie	Gloucester, N.B.	Pierre Robicheau.
White's Corner	Cornwallis	King's, N.S.	David White.

a 1st March.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Coalfields	Assa. East	to Roche Percée.
Emerald Hill	County of Selkirk, M.	to Medora Station.
Grierson	Alta.	to Rosebud.
Sutherland's Corners	County of Middlesex, W.R., O.	to Cario.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Blue Springs	District of Yale, B.C., 1st February.
Carrigan	County of Antigonishe, N.S.
Lavant	do Lanark, N.R., O., 14th March.
Liverpool Market	do Ontario, W.R., O.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

ondensed Rules *in re* Notices for Private Bills.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Special Rule of the Senate.

49. (*c*.) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

Additional Rules of the House of Commons respecting Private Bills.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a*.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b*.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c*.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a*.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Special Order of the House of Commons.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future:--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Substance of Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the east branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of rivers and waterways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon; and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canals and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solicitor for applicants.
Winnipeg, 2nd May, 1896. 44-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present Session, for an Act to revive the Act to incorporate the Alberta Irrigation Company, and to extend the time for the commencement and completion of its works.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicant.
Dated 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to amend the Act incorporating the said company by extending the time for the completion of the said railway, and for other purposes.

MACDONNELL & FARRELL,
Solicitors for applicants.
Kingston, 4th March, 1896. 36-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles and for the passage of cars propelled by any power, and for the acquisition of all terminal facilities and for power to lease to or otherwise give running powers thereover to any railway company; and to carry gas pipes, wires or cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity and other power; and with power to lay tracks on said bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York or the Congress of the United States of America for the same purpose; and also for power to construct, maintain and operate water wheels under said bridge for the generation of electricity and for all powers necessary for that purpose and for the transmission abroad of such electric force. The height of the arches of said bridge shall not be less than sixty feet and the interval between the abutments or piers shall be two hundred feet, and said bridge shall be constructed with a draw of two hundred feet across the channel of said river for the passage of rafts and all vessels. The rates of toll for the use of said bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle (including the driver) drawn by two horses, twenty cents for a single horse, carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

HARCOURT, COWPER & MACOOMB,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Welland, 13th April, 1896. 43–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Dominion Parliament, at the next ensuing session, for the renewal of the charter of The Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co.; for a revision of the Board of provisional directors; and for the right to construct a branch line from at or near Saskatoon in a north-westerly direction *via* Green Lake and Beaver River to the Oil Territory of Athabasca.

GEO. W. GRANT,
Secretary.
Toronto, 15th December, 1895. 36–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.
Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 28th April, 1896. 44–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To do a general trading business, and make, manufacture, buy or sell and deal in wood pulp of all descriptions ;

(*b.*) To buy, lease and sell any timber, sawed and unsawed, with a right to manufacture timber, cut wood, and make wooden articles of every description and ship and sell the same for manufacturing and other purposes ;

(*c.*) To buy, purchase, acquire, lease and sell any timber lands and limits and any other real estate requisite for the carrying on of its business, and to be vested generally with all the powers, privileges and rights requisite and proper to carry on the various kinds of business enumerated and to give effect to the intentions and objects of its incorporation.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Master-

man, manufacturer, John A. Bauden, gentleman, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturer, Frederick Masterman, manufacturer, et William H. Masterman, manufacturer, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for applicants.
Montreal, 29th April, 1896. 44–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company is to be "Canadian Whisky Exporting Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—To export, import, manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in spirituous, fermented, unfermented, and other liquors, including whiskys, wines, beer, cordials, mineral and other waters and drinks, and to carry on generally such other business as appertains thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $50,000.

5. The number of shares into which the capital stock is to be divided is five hundred, and the amount of each share is $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Edward Chandler Walker, of the said Town of Walkerville, Franklin Hiram Walker, and James Harrington Walker, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, all distillers; William Aikman, junior, of the said City of Detroit, lawyer; and William Robins, of the said Town of Walkerville, secretary.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Franklin Hiram Walker, and William Robins, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BLAKE, LASH & CASSELS,
44–6 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ætna Boiler Company (Limited)."

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows:—To purchase the Ætna Safety Water Tube Boiler under Canadian Patent No. 43,672 and United States Patent No. 544619, and to manufacture and vend the same, also to acquire the patents for the said boiler in Great Britain and other countries, with power to sell and assign, with or without royalty, any or all of said patents.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, underwriter; Reginald Northcote, of the same place, manufacturer's agent; the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, of the City of Montreal, Senator; John Alexander Gemmill, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law, and Archie Foster May, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law; of whom the said Hugh Scott, Reginald Northcote, Alexander Walker Ogilvie and John Alexander Gemmill are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of May, 1896. 44–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Dominion Glass Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and deal in glass and glasswares of all kinds.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Henry Hogan, hotel-keeper, Joseph Barsalou, auctioneer, Honourable Alphonse Desjardins, Minister of Militia, J. Gustave Laviolette, physician, et Maurice Barsalou, hardware merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 22nd April, 1896. 43–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The American Tire Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and sell tires and all parts thereof, rubber goods for bicycles and vehicles, cotton linings, bicycles and bicycle parts and all articles pertaining thereto; and to acquire, use and sell any patents of invention or inventions or any license to use any inventions in connection with bicycles, vehicles and tires and their parts, with power to take mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security for the price of goods or articles manufactured or sold by the company and to dispose of the same and to do all things necessary for the sufficient carrying out of the said objects; and to obtain, purchase and hold the good-will and the machinery, plant, stock in trade and supplies and other the assets of the business heretofore carried on at the City of Toronto, under the firm name of "The American Tire Company."

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be in the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the said City of Toronto, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada.

5. The proposed amount of capital stock is $25,000.

6. The number of shares shall be five hundred of the par value of $50 each.

7. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Harrie Poyntz Davies, merchant, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York ; Charles Percy Miller, merchant, of the said City of Toronto ; Charles Sparks, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Esquire ; Emilie Louisa Davies, spinster, of the said City of Toronto ; Hawdon Brumell, traveller, of the said City of Toronto ; the first three of whom are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

MACRAE & RYKERT,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Anglo-Canadian Mining Exchange" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To carry on business as general agents and dealers in mines, mining locations and mining lands in the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) To buy or take on lease, and then to sell, exchange, grant leases or deal in any way whatsoever with any mines, mining lands and mining properties, or to obtain options thereon for the same purposes. But no purchase of any mining property shall be made without a two-thirds vote of the whole board of directors ,

(*c.*) To examine, inspect and investigate all such properties for the better placing of the same upon the market ;

(*d.*) To develop mining properties which, on examination, give sufficient evidence of value to such an extent as the directors shall consider necessary to make the same marketable ;

(*e.*) To purchase or obtain options on timber or other lands which by reason of their proximity to mining properties handled by the company may be deemed desirable ;

(*f.*) To prospect for mining locations and acquire from the various Provincial Governments mining and other rights in same ;

(*g.*) To act as promoters or agents in the formation of joint stock companies or syndicates for the sale and disposal of mining properties ;

(*h.*) To act as agents for the sale or purchase of mining stocks or shares ;

(*i.*) To act as a bureau of information on all subjects connected with mining in Canada ;

(*j.*) To do all such things as may be necessary for the attainment of the above objects and the business incidental thereto ;

(*k.*) To have the right to take paid-up unassessable stock in any joint stock company to whom this company shall have sold mines or mining properties in payment or part payment of the purchase money ;

(*l.*) To have the right to issue paid-up and unassessable stock of the company in payment for mines and mining locations or mining rights and interests.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000, of a par value of $10 each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Juchereau Kingsmill, president of the Mining Institute of Ontario, Ewen Mackenzie, Esquire, Henry O'Brien, barrister, James Gunn, Esquire, George Plunkett Magann, merchant, Alexander Fraser, merchant, George Gurd, accountant, and Jacob Dolmage, miner, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario ; and John Geale Dickson, of Shirley, Southampton, England, Esquire ; of whom the said John Juchereau Kingsmill, Ewen Mackenzie, Henry O'Brien, George Plunkett Magann and George Gurd, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBINSON, O'BRIEN & GIBSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 14th day of April, 1896. 42-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Roche Percée Coal Company" (Limited)."

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To carry on the business of colliery proprietors, coke manufacturers, iron masters, manufacturers of brick, pipes and tiles, and of miners and engineers in all their respective branches in the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) To search for, mine, work, raise, sell and deal in coal, coke, iron and other metals, and to manufacture brick, pipes, tiles and terra cotta goods of all kinds, and all other articles manufactured from clay ;

(*c.*) To construct and maintain tramways, roads, warehouses and other buildings and works necessary or requisite for the purposes or interests of the company ;

(*d.*) To buy and sell coal, brick, tiles, pipes and general merchandise ;

(*e.*) To purchase or lease any lands or tenements usual or necessary for the purposes of the company, and at discretion to sell, improve, mine and develop, lease or mortgage, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the company, and to take mortgages or charges on real or personal property in connection with the business of the company ;

(*f.*) To provide facilities for receiving, loading, unloading and storing of coal, clay, brick, pipes, tiles and the products of either coal or clay ;

(*g.*) To purchase or dispose of stock or debentures from or to any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*h.*) To sell or otherwise dispose of the undertaking or any part thereof for such consideration and on such terms as the company may think fit ;

(*i.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, Esquire, Charles Henry Cordingley, accountant, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solicitor, Clifford Bannister Deacon, accountant, all of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba ; and Robert Rogers, of the Village of Clearwater, in the said Province of Manitoba, merchant ; of whom the said Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour and Clifford Bannister Deacon, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GILMOUR & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 17th day of March, A.D. 1896. 38-7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The MacGregor-Gourlay Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To carry on in all its branches the manufacture and sale of woodworking machinery, iron-working and other machinery, castings, looms and pins ; (*b.*) And for the said purpose to acquire or dispose of the necessary real and personal property.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario.

4. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the said Town of Galt.

5. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

6. That the number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

7. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert MacGregor, of the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, manufacturer ; Alexander Graham Gourlay, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer ; Robert Boyd MacGregor, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer ; Robert Morton Hamilton, also of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer ; and James Ferguson MacGregor, of the same place, accountant.

8. That the said Robert MacGregor, Alexander Graham Gourlay, Robert Boyd MacGregor, Robert Morton Hamilton and James Ferguson MacGregor, are to be the first directors for the said company.

TURNBULL & BARRIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Galt, Ont., 18th April, 1896. 42-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Callender Telephone Exchange Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is, for the purchasing, operating, leasing and selling of the Callender Automatic Telephone Exchange Patents; to manufacture, operate, sell, let, hire, purchase or lease every description of electrical apparatus, telephone exchanges, instruments and appurtenances, material, plant and patents ; to build, establish, construct, purchase, lease or acquire, maintain and operate a line or lines from, to, or through any place or places in the Dominion of Canada, for communicating by telephone or telegraph by means of electricity ; to fix, regulate and collect charges for services of their lines ; to acquire, use, sell or lease any patented inventions or improvements of instruments, machines, apparatus or material designed to utilize or transmit electrical or magnetic forces ; to assist or become a shareholder in any subsidiary or allied company or corporation, constituted for carrying out locally in any province or municipality in the Dominion, any similar objects and purposes ; to lease or amalgamate their lines and interests to, or with, and to lease other similar lines from any other company or corporation ; to acquire, hold and sell any estate, real and personal, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of the company.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—Romaine Callender, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, electrician ; Edward Hart, of the same place, dentist ; Edward Lyman Goold, of the same place, manufacturer ; William James Knowles, of the same place, manufacturer ; and John Enoch Thompson, of the City of Toronto, gentleman.

7. That the said Romaine Callender, Edward Hart, Edward Lyman Goold, William James Knowles and John Enoch Thompson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BREWSTER, MUIRHEAD & HEYD,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Brantford, this 25th day of March, 1896.
40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Midway Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows :—(*a.*) To acquire lands by purchase, lease or otherwise in the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, and elsewhere in Canada, from the Dominion or any Provincial Government, or any corporation or individual ; to sell, rent, mortgage, exchange or otherwise dispose of said lands ; to survey, colonize, settle, improve and build upon said lands ; to lay out, operate, lease and maintain, in and upon said lands, roads, streets, gas and water works, electric light and power works, street railway propelled by any motive force, and to establish parks and squares ; to assist settlers on and purchasers of said lands with power to secure any advances with interest in such manner as may be agreed ; to establish, erect, maintain, conduct and operate any kind of warehouse, factory, smelter mill or other building or business in and upon said lands, and the same to sell, lease, exchange and mortgage ; to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise develop, maintain and operate any mines and mining rights in Canada ; to acquire any patent rights, to erect machinery, plant, tramways and other matters and things necessary for the same ; to grind, treat, operate on, manufacture, smelt and render merchantable or fit for use any ores, minerals or other substances ; to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation or individual respecting any of the foregoing matters, and generally to do all such other things as are or may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the foregoing purposes or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The names in full, address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert C. Adams, gentleman, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, stock broker, Alexander Paterson, stock broker, Peter Lyall, contractor, Charles Cushing, notary public, William Strachan, manufacturer, James P. Cleghorn, merchant, S. C. Stevenson, gentleman, James W. Withell, gentleman, John Withell, gentleman, George Dawson, agent, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; and John C. Haynes, merchant, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. The follow-

ing are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company:—Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell and Robert C. Adams.

RYAN & JACOBS,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 8th April, 1896. 41–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Quickcure Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought, is to manufacture, acquire, purchase and sell the new compound or remedy called "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," and other remedies, as well as tooth washes and tooth powders, in Canada, with power to lease and acquire real estate for the purposes of said business.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Quebec.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—The Honourable John Sharples, merchant, Edson Fitch, merchant, John Theodore Ross, merchant, Harold Kennedy, merchant, Harrison D. Ross, dentist, Henry Ievers, dentist, and Arthur Furneaux Hunt, merchant, all of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec; all of whom are to be the provisional or first directors of the said company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.
Quebec, 25th March, 1896. 40–7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant; Francis Lawrence Patton, of the same place, bank manager, Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province of Manitoba, manager; Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province of Manitoba, merchant; and John Coventry, of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, physician; and the said William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton and Hugh Armstrong are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "Davidson & Hay" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the purchasing of or otherwise acquiring the good-will, business and assets of the wholesale grocery firm of Davidson & Hay, Toronto, Ontario, or such part of such assets as the company may desire to purchase, and the carrying on in all its branches of a general grocery business, the business of warehousemen and dealing in wines and liquors.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—John Irvine Davidson, of the City of Toronto, merchant; John Dunlop Hay, of the same place, merchant; Mary Davidson, of the same place, wife of the said John Irvine Davidson; Elizabeth Strathearn Hay, of the same place, wife of the said John Dunlop Hay; William Hendrie, of the City of Hamilton, contractor; and William Logan, of the City of Toronto aforesaid, accountant; of whom the said John Irvine Davidson, John Dunlop Hay, William Hendrie and William Logan are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.
Toronto, 31st March, 1896. 40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Troy Laundry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are:—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of laundrymen; to manufacture and sell shirts, collars and other articles of wearing apparel, and to furnish

customers, throughout Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred (200), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—James Henry McKeown, merchant, Stewart James Carter, merchant, John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, merchant, and William Laurie Chipchase, merchant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; of whom the said James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter and John Bothwell Tresidder, are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 1st day of April, A.D. 1896.
40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—

(*a*.) To manufacture, purchase, sell and lease refrigerators for preserving, by means of a system of refrigeration, perishable and other products;

(*b*.) To purchase, acquire, hold, use, work and sell Canadian, American and foreign patents whether now issued or to be issued hereafter respecting the manufacture of refrigerators and respecting any machinery and appliances for use in the manufacture or operation of such refrigerators, and to sell the right to manufacture such refrigerators and machinery to others either outright or under a royalty;

(*c*.) To manufacture, buy, hold, lease and deal in all machines, machinery, implements and appliances necessary for carrying on the said business.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be one thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Carl William Vollman, engineer, James A. Wright, engineer, James Cooper, merchant, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen, clerk, and Frank Hartwell Hopkins, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec. Of whom Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, and James Cooper shall be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for petitioners.

Montreal, 24th March, 1896.
39-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held on the tenth day of June, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Windsor Hotel, in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of consenting to an agreement or arrangement made by the directors of this company with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the regulation and interchange of traffic, and the working of traffic over the railways of both companies, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect to such traffic.

R. A. SMITH,
Secretary, C. and E. Ry. Co.

Dated this 28th day of April, A.D. 1896.
44-4

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the Canada Southern Railway Company, for the election of directors, and other general purposes, will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd day of June, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the company's head office, in the City of St. Thomas.

NICOL KINGSMILL,
Secretary, C. S. Ry. Co.

1st May, 1896.
44-2

NIAGARA RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the Niagara River Bridge Company, for the election of directors and other general purposes, will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd day of June, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Canada Southern Railway Company, in the City of St. Thomas.

ALLYN COX,
Secretary.

New York, 24th April, 1896.
44-2

NIAGARA GRAND ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company, for the election of directors and other general purposes, will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd day of June, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the company's head office, in the City of St. Thomas.

NICOL KINGSMILL,
Secretary, N. G. I. B. Co.

24th April, 1896.
44-2

CANADA AND MICHIGAN BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the Canada and Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Company, for the election of directors and other general purposes, will be held on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1896, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Crawford House, in the City of Windsor.

NICOL KINGSMILL,
Secretary, C. and M. B. and T. Co.

4th April, 1896.
44-2

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some years prior to and up to the thirty-first day of December, 1895, subsisting between us Gordon Burleigh Pattee, George Halsey Perley and Charles Berkeley Powell, as lumber merchants, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, by and under the name, style and firm of "Perley & Pattee," (in which partnership one Georgiana M. Perley, I the said George Halsey Perley and one Ephraim Elliott Webb were interested as executrix and executors of William Goodhue Perley, deceased), was on the said thirty-first day of December, 1895, dissolved by effluxion of time.

Witness:
JAMES B. WATSON.

G. B. PATTEE,
GEORGE H. PERLEY,
C. BERKELEY POWELL.

Dated at the said City of Ottawa, this second day of January, 1896.
44-4

CHIGNECTO MARINE TRANSPORT RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), will be held at the head office of the company, in Dashwood House, No. 9 New Broad Street, in the City of London, England, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of June, 1896, at noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the directors, transacting the business of the company, whether general or special, and the election of directors thereof, and for the transaction of such other business as can be then legally submitted to the said meeting.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

23rd April, 1896. 44–4

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the current half year, making a total distribution for the year of six per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office of the Bank, on Tuesday, the 16th June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

W. WEIR,
President.

Montreal, 24th April, 1896. 44–5

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and its agencies, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

GEO. P. REID,
General manager.

Toronto, 21st April, 1896. 44–1 46–1

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 61.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three (3) per cent for the current half-year, equal to six and a half per cent per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of this institution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Manager.

44–5

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 59.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

E. E. WEBB,
General manager.

Quebec, 25th April, 1896. 44–5

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 58.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the Bank in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

B. E. WALKER,
General manager.

Toronto, 28th April, 1896. 44–5

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, will be held at the Queen's Hotel in the City of Toronto, on Thursday, the 4th day of June A.D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing the Board of Directors of the said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be properly brought before an annual meeting.

Dated at Hamilton this 23rd day of April A.D. 1896.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

43–5

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the resolutions of the Board of Directors of the company a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, will be held at the Queen's Hotel, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May A.D. 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and authorizing the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property, real and personal, of the said railway company and otherwise acting in relation thereto; and also for the purpose of considering, adopting and authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the said company upon its franchises, rolling stock, assets and property, real and personal, to a Trustee or Trustees to secure the issue of the bonds, debentures or other securities which may be authorized at said meeting; and also for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the directors of the company with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, The Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of such traffic as set out in agreements which have been executed subject amongst other things to the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as prescribed by The Railway Act of Canada and the Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to the company passed in the year 1895, and subject also to the consent of the shareholders of the company; and also for the purpose of considering

the said arrangements and agreements, of authorizing a petition to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the approval thereof and for authority for the same to remain in force for fifty years; and also for the purpose of considering and authorizing a lease or grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of running powers over and the exclusive use and possession of the extension of the track of the company near Garth Street to a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway near the Desjardins Canal; and also the authority to grant to said Canadian Pacific Railway Company the joint use with this company of this company's yards and terminals within the City of Hamilton as set out in said agreements.

Dated at Hamilton this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1896.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
43–5

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 21.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking-house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

H. S. STRATHY,
General manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 18th April, 1896. 43–5

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Dividend No. 80.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year (being at the rate of ten per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,
General manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43–5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after the 1st June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the head office of the Bank, on Monday, 15th June, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL,
Cashier.

Hamilton, 22nd April, 1896. 43–5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

Dividend No. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

GEO. BURN,
General manager.

Ottawa, 21st April, 1896. 43–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st April, 1896. 43–5

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THOMAS McDOUGALL,
General manager.

Quebec, 21st April, 1896. 43–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent and a bonus of one per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd April, 1896. 43–5

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company at Walkerville, Ontario, on Tuesday the 5th day of May, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Walkerville, Ont., this 1st day of April, 1896.

G. J. LEGGATT,
40–5 Secretary.

THE NIAGARA FALLS SUSPENSION BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company will be held at the office of the company at Niagara Falls, in the Province of Ontario, on the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering an agreement between the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the one part, and the directors of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company, and of the Niagara Falls International Bridge Company, of the other part, having for its object the construction of a new bridge in lieu of the present bridge, in pursuance of the Act of Canada, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 98, and the substitution of the upper floor of the new bridge for the upper floor of the present bridge under lease to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, and for the purpose of either ratifying or disallowing such agreement.

And also, in the event of the said agreement being ratified, for the following purposes, namely,—

(1.) To empower the directors of the company to issue bonds, debentures, or other securities to an amount not exceeding $200,000, in pursuance of the powers conferred by said Act, and in the manner, and subject to the restrictions therein provided.

(2.) To empower the said directors to issue and sell or pledge all or any of the said bonds, debentures or other securities at the best price and upon the best terms and conditions, which at the time they are able to obtain, for the purpose of raising money for removing the present bridge, and erecting a new bridge in lieu thereof, according to the provisions of the said agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.

(3.) To empower the said directors to secure such bonds, debentures or other securities by a mortgage deed charging them upon the whole of the property assets, rents and revenues, of the company present, or future, or both, as are described in the said deed (subject as in said Act mentioned) and by such deed to grant to the holders of such bonds, debentures or other securities, or the trustees named in such deed, all and every powers, rights and remedies usually contained in such mortgage deed.

By order,

THOS. R. MERRITT,
President.

Niagara Falls, Ont., 7th April, A.D. 1896. 41–4

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North West Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, in the Dominion Land Office, at Calgary, Alberta, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from High River, on the N. W. ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 19, Rge. 29 W. of the 4th Mer., for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps, plans and specifications filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Part S. E. ¼, Sec. 12, Tp. 19, Rge. 29, and parts of Sec. 7, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Tp. 19, Rge. 28 W. of the 4th Mer.

R. A. WALLACE.

Dated at Calgary, 3rd March, 1896. 40–5

NOTICE.—On the 14th day of April, 1896, I deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, a plan showing the piling proposed to be constructed over the water pipes of the City of Toronto, in the Harbour of the City of Toronto, together with a description of the proposed site of such piling, and upon the 15th day of April, 1896, I deposited a duplicate of such plan and description in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the Eastern Division of the said City of Toronto, and after the expiration of one month from this date I will apply on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for the approval of such plan, and authority to construct the work shown upon the same.

THOMAS CASWELL,
City solicitor, Toronto.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1896. 42–5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent (3½) for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
General manager.

42–5

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent, for the current half-year (making a total distribution for the year of ten per cent) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house in this City, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. The chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1896. 42–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

Ottawa, 1er mai 1896.

L'honorable John Jones Ross, membre du Sénat, et Sénateur pour la division de la Durantaye: Membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

Louis Olivier Taillon, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, écuyer, Conseil de la Reine : Membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

Hugh John Macdonald, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, écuyer, Conseil de la Reine : Membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

L'HONORABLE AUGUSTE RÉAL ANGERS, Membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Président du Conseil privé.

L'HONORABLE ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, Membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Ministre des Travaux Publics.

L'HONORABLE LOUIS OLIVIER TAILLON, Membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Ministre des Postes.

L'HONORABLE HUGH JOHN MACDONALD, Membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Ministre de l'Intérieur.

—

24 avril 1896.

L'HONORABLE SIR DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH, C.C.M.G., de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec : Membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

L'HONORABLE SIR DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH, C.C.M.G., membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Haut-Commissaire du Canada.

—

25 avril 1896.

JOSEPH POPE, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : "Sous-secrétaire d'Etat" et "Sous-régistraire général du Canada," à dater du 1er mai 1896, *vice* L. A. Catellier, écuyer, mis à la retraite.

—

8 novembre 1895.

JAMES MCGREGOR STEWART, de la ville de Pictou, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, écuyer, avocat : Conseil de la Reine.

—

21 avril 1896.

SEYMOUR NOEL DE PUISSAGE GREEN, de la ville de Moosejaw, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, écuyer : Magistrat de police dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, avec juridiction dans et pour la ville de Moosejaw.

—

23 avril 1896.

JEAN ALFRED CHARLEBOIS, de la cité de Québec, dans la province de Québec, écuyer, notaire public : Commissaire pour faire prêter le serment dans la Cour Suprême et dans la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous—SALUT :

ATTENDU que par et de l'avis et du consentement de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons jugé à propos de DISSOUDRE le présent parlement du Canada, qui se trouve prorogé au DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

SACHEZ MAINTENANT, qu'à cette fin Nous publions Notre présente Proclamation Royale, et par icelle DISSOLVONS en conséquence le dit Parlement du Canada, et les Sénateurs et les Membres de la Chambre des Communes sont en conséquence exemptés de s'assembler et d'être présents le dit DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

43–3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—SALUT :

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, NOUS AVONS CE JOUR donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquels Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni ; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

42–3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

SACHEZ que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de ce réunir en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Sous-ministre de la
Justice, Canada.

CONSIDÉRANT que le vingt-neuvième jour d'octobre, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quinze, Colin Campbell Colebrook, sergent dans la police à cheval du Nord-Ouest, a été assassiné à environ huit milles à l'est de Kinistino, ou environ quarante milles sud-est de Prince-Albert, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, par un Sauvage connu sous la désignation de "Jean-Baptiste" ou "Voix Puissante," lequel s'est évadé du corps-de-garde de la police au Lac aux Canards.

Et considérant qu'il est d'une haute importance pour la paix et la sûreté de nos sujets qu'un tel crime ne reste pas impuni, mais que le criminel soit arrêté et puni.

SACHEZ DONC qu'une récompense de cinq cents piastres sera payée à toute personne ou toutes personnes qui donnera ou donneront telle informatian suffisante pour amener l'arrestation et la conviction du dit criminel.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, dans Notre dite Puissance, ce VINGTIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

—

Description du susdit Sauvage "Jean-Baptiste" ou "Voix Puissante."

Agé d'à peu près vingt-deux ans ; stature, cinq pieds dix pouces ; poids, 196 livres ; charpente légère et droite, pieds et mains, délicats et petits ; teint tendant au blond ; cheveux noirs ondés tombant sur les épaules, grands yeux noirs, front large, traits anguleux et nez de perroquet, avec bout plat, cicatrice sur la joue gauche partant de la bouche jusqu'à l'oreille, apparence féminine. 43—3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—SALUT :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Sous-ministre de la
Justice, Canada.

ATTENDU que par et en vertu des Statuts revisés du Canada, chapitre 86, et intitulé "Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que le dit acte ne s'appliquera qu'aux ports qui seront, de temps à autre, désignés à cet effet par proclamation ; mais il ne s'appliquera pas aux ports de Québec, de Montréal et de Trois-Rivières, dans la province de Québec, ni au port de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, ni à ceux d'Halifax et Pictou, dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, ni à celui de Saint-Jean, dans le Nouveau-Brunswick ;

Et attendu qu'il a été passé un arrêté du Gouverneur général en conseil en date du 1er jour d'avril, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, désignant le port de Middle South Harbour, dans le comté de Lunenburg, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, comme un port auquel devra s'appliquer le dit acte, et déclarant que les limites du dit acte pour des fins de maîtres de havre comprendront toutes les eaux de Lower South Cove et de Mosher's Cove, au nord jusqu'aux Narrows, entre l'extrémité sud de Lohnes Island et la terre ferme, et à l'est jusqu'à une ligne tirée de l'extrémité est de Lohnes Island jusqu'à Mosher's Head.

SACHEZ maintenant que par et en vertu de l'autorité que Nous confèrent les dits actes et arrêté en conseil respectivement, Nous proclamons et déclarons que le dit acte devra désormais s'appliquer au port de Middle South Harbour, dans le comté de Lunenburg, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre

Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen, Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce PREMIER jour d'AVRIL dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

43-3

DÉPÊCHES.

AU CHATEAU DE WINDSOR,

22 février 1896.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine en conseil.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté daté le 23 de juillet 1889, rendu par Sa Majesté dans l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'*Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande*, 1862, il a plu à Sa Majesté par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé d'ordonner ce qui suit :—

1. En ce qui concerne les navires à voiles : Que les navires marchands à voiles de l'Empire d'Allemagne dont le mesurage, le et après le 5e jour de janvier 1873, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres et autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement des navires à voiles britanniques est censé être le tonnage de ces navires;
2. En ce qui concerne les navires à vapeur : Que les navires marchands appartenant à l'Empire d'Allemagne, et mûs par la vapeur ou autre force motrice, exigeant une chambre des machines, et dont le mesurage, le et après le 1er jour de janvier 1873, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement des navires britanniques est censé être le tonnage de ces navires; pourvu, toutefois, que si le propriétaire ou capitaine d'un navire à vapeur allemand désire que la déduction pour la chambre des machines dans son navire soit évaluée suivant les règlements concernant le mesurage de la chambre des machines et la déduction applicables aux vapeurs britanniques, plutôt que d'après les règlements allemands, la chambre des machines sera mesurée et la déduction sera calculée suivant les règlements britanniques, et que dans le cas où ce vapeur possèderait un certificat de tonnage ou autre document national délivré comme susdit le ou après le 20e jour de juin 1888, indiquant le tonnage de registre net de ce navire selon les règlements britanniques, le navire sera censé être du tonnage ainsi indiqué.

Et considérant que par l'article 84 de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, il est statué que lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil que les règlements de tonnage du dit acte ont été adoptés par un pays étranger, et y sont en force, Sa Majesté en conseil pourra ordonner que les navires du dit pays, seront, sans être remesurés dans les possessions de Sa Majesté, censés être du tonnage indiqué dans leurs certificats d'enregistrement ou autres papiers nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour les mêmes fins que le tonnage indiqué dans le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté en conseil que les règlements de tonnage de l'*Acte de la marine marchande*, 1894, ont été adoptés par le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, et que ces règlements y sont en vigueur, étant devenus exécutoires le 1er jour de juillet 1895;

Et considérant qu'il existe ou peut encore exister des navires appartenant à l'Empire d'Allemagne auxquels l'arrêté précité du 23 juillet 1889 peut s'appliquer, et qu'il n'est pas à propos de révoquer cet arrêté, mais de le laisser en vigueur aussi longtemps qu'il restera des navires auxquels cet arrêté peut s'appliquer;

Et considérant que les dispositions du premier article de l'*Acte concernant les règles de publication*, 1893, ont été remplies :

Sachez donc qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs ci-dessus mentionnés, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, d'ordonner que les navires marchands de l'Empire d'Allemagne, dont le mesurage le 1er jour de juillet 1895, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

44-4

C. L. PEEL.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1245]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 13e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le tarif de péages et droits pour les quais de l'Etat, qui impose un taux de quaiage de 10 centins par tonne sur la pierre à plâtre, soit, et il est par le présent modifié en substituant le taux de $2\frac{1}{2}$ centins par tonne pour la pierre à plâtre, au lieu du dit taux de 10 centins.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

44-3

[1208]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 31e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 1 du Tarif d'honoraires pour mesurer le bois, établi par l'arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 49 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent cancellé, et remplacé par le suivant :—

ARTICLE 1—POUR MESURER LE BOIS.

	Par tonneau, centins.
Pin blanc, tilleul ou noyer tendre........	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Pin rouge..	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Bois dur..	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Bois flacheux, mesuré au cordeau	$9\frac{3}{8}$
Pruche..	$4\frac{3}{8}$

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

42-4

[1047]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 25e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

ATTENDU que le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba, de concert avec l'Assemblée législative de cette province a, le 28e jour de mars 1895, passé un acte qui a été transmis, chapitre IV, et intitulé : "Acte concernant les corporations constituées en dehors du Manitoba."

Et attendu que le dit acte a été soumis au Gouverneur général en conseil, accompagné d'un rapport du ministre de la Justice, recommandant que le dit acte soit désavoué,—

A ces causes, il a plu, ce jour, à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de déclarer son désaveu du dit acte, et le dit acte est désavoué en conséquence.

Ce dont le Lieutenant-gouverneur de la province du Manitoba et toutes autres personnes que les présentes peuvent concerner, devront prendre connaissance et agir en conséquence.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

—

Je, Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen, Gouverneur général du Canada, certifie par le présent que l'acte passé par la législature du Manitoba, le 28e jour de mars 1895, chapitre IV, et intitulé : "Acte concernant les corporations constituées en dehors du Manitoba," a été reçu par moi le 6e jour d'avril 1895.

Donné sous mes seing et sceau, ce 25e jour de mars 1896.

41-4 (Signé) ABERDEEN.

[1131]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Lundi, le 30e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l' "Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Joseph E. Cullen, de Carleton, dans le comté de Bonaventure, province de Québec, Maître de Havre pour le port de Carleton, en remplacement de M. Joseph Cauchon, démissionnaire.

JOHN J. McGEE,
41-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 23e jour d'avril 1896, par lesquelles le capital-actions de la "Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company of Ontario" (à resp. limitée) est réduit de cinq cent dix mille (510,000) piastres à trois cent mille (300,000) piastres, et le montant de chaque action de ce capital réduit de quatre-vingt-cinq (85) piastres à cinquante (50) piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 1er jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
44-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation John Bell Wright, de la cité de Détroit, dans l'Etat du Michigan, médecin ; William Woollatt, de la ville de Walkerville, dans le comté d'Essex, et province d'Ontario, surintendant général ; Erie Emma Wright, fille majeure ; Annie Frances Wright, fille majeure ; Julia Elizabeth Wright, fille majeure ; tous de la cité de Windsor, dans le comté d'Essex et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Acquérir par achat ou autrement tous les brevets pour perfectionnements nouveaux et utiles dans les graisseurs d'essieux de wagons, dont Arthur W. Wright, de Détroit, est l'inventeur ; de manufacturer et vendre les dits perfectionnements, ou tous autres perfectionnements pour graisser les essieux de wagons,—sous le nom de "Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 1er jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
44-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation Henry Dobell, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, marchand ; John Delisle, de Saint-Jean d'Orléans, dans la dite province de Québec, capitaine au long cours ; Charles Archibald, de Sydney, Cap-Breton, bourgeois ; William Henry Archibald, du même lieu, bourgeois ; Henry E. Hardisty, de la cité de Montréal susdite, commis ; W. Patterson, du même lieu, commis pour les fins suivantes :—Acquérir, posséder, gérer, naviguer et entretenir le steamship *Acadian* enregistré à Montréal, et tout navire, steamship ou autre embarcation qu'il sera jugé convenable ou nécessaire aujourd'hui ou en tout temps à l'avenir d'ajouter ou de substituer au dit steamship ; d'y transporter des effets, articles, marchandises, fret et cargaisons de toute espèce, ainsi que des passagers, la malle, et autre trafic, entre tels ports dans toutes les parties du monde que la compagnie jugera à propos ; acheter et vendre et faire le trafic de cargaisons et de marchandises pour fret, rémunération ou autrement,—sous le nom de "Acadian Steamship Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de douze mille piastres, divisé en cent vingt actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 1er jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
44-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, courtier, Thomas Henry Thorburn, libraire, Thomas Payment, droguiste, John George Kilt, imprimeur, Patrick Redmond Quain, marchand de charbon, tous de la cité d'Ottawa, dans le comté de Carleton, et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—

(*a*) L'impression et la publication d'un papier-nouvelles ou de papiers-nouvelles ou journaux, et le commerce général de journaux, de lithographie, électrotypie, de reliure et d'ouvrages de ville, en la cité d'Ottawa et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b*) Acquérir, par achat ou autrement, tout papier-nouvelles ou journal, et tout outillage d'imprimerie, de lithographie, d'électrotypie, de publication et reliure ou d'ouvrage de ville, ou le titre ou droit d'auteur de tout propriétaire d'iceux, sous le nom de "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
43-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes, en date du 1er jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation John Macfarlane, de la ville de Westmount, manufacturier ; Smeaton White, éditeur, William John White, avocat, Francis Longueville Snow, bourgeois, et Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer et vendre des appareils fumivores et autres inventions pour combattre l'incommodité de la fumée, acquérir des brevets d'invention et autres droits, qui seront jugés nécessaires à la dite industrie, et manufacturer et accorder des licences pour manufacturer en vertu de ces brevets, ou autrement en disposer, sous le nom de "The Smoke Preventer Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 10e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41-

EXAMEN DE PROMOTION DU SERVICE CIVIL.

EN conformité des dispositions de l'Acte du Service Civil, un Examen Général de Promotion aura lieu aux divers endroits autorisés, commençant mardi, le 12e jour de mai prochain, à 9 a.m., et le dit examen se rapportera aux vacances ci-dessous mentionnées, actuelles et à venir, qu'il sera probablement nécessaire de remplir dans le cours de l'année.

Les candidats pourront toujours s'assurer du local où les examens seront tenus, en s'adressant au bureau de poste de l'endroit :

DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE INTÉRIEURE.

Premiers commis	4
Commis de première classe	7

DIVISION ADMINISTRATIVE EXTÉRIEURE.

Département des postes.

Courriers en chef sur chemins de fer	1
Courriers sur chemins de fer, 1re classe	3
Courriers sur chemins de fer, 2e classe	10
Commis de deuxième classe	3

Département des douanes.

Contrôleurs	4
Premiers commis	2
Commis	15
Préposés au débarquement	15
Jaugeurs	4
Garde-clefs	10
Estimateurs	4
Aides-estimateurs	4
Préposés aux arrivages	6

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

41-4

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mars 1896.

DT. *(Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes, 49 Vic., chap. 35, sec. 76.)* AV.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 29 février 1896	28,136,199 15	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	700,251 51
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois	692,565 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	7,049 74	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mars 1896	28,135,562 38
	28,835,813 89		28,835,813 89

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 16 avril 1896.

42 tf

2079

ÉTAT

De la dette publique et du revenu et des dépenses de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 mars 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,312,882 79	7,476,715 86
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,419 07
Billets en circulation	21,441,313 12	19,684,278 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,929,183 16	45,226,476 69
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,236,861 02	8,290,439 47
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,642,760 82	1,710,673 93
Total de la dette brute	318,017,526 28	318,844,538 84
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,289,514 62	35,297,046 48
Autres placements	7,365,601 12	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	18,288,053 82	16,738,082 76
Total de l'actif	69,866,671 55	68,221,604 59
Total de la dette nette	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
" au 29 février	249,269,848 11	252,165,386 78
Diminution de la dette	1,118,993 38	1,542,452 53

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de mars 1895.	Total au 31 de mars 1895.	Mois de mars 1896.	Total au 31 de mars 1896.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,557,607 93	12,892,214 47	1,754,895 59	14,948,337 20
Excise	597,556 61	5,788,542 71	605,658 65	5,920,636 03
Département des Postes	278,775 67	2,200,011 70	303,000 00	2,266,857 29
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	260,176 08	2,614,743 04	247,662 80	2,618,699 16
Divers	54,037 33	1,057,587 23	52,128 77	1,079,978 21
Total	2,748,153 62	24,553,099 15	2,963,345 81	26,834,507 89
DÉPENSES	1,509,938 76	23,844,991 40	1,341,668 77	22,719,541 38

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	108,552 70	1,987,820 01	75,202 89	1,878,683 42
Terres fédérales	5,894 79	62,762 70	4,110 53	47,835 88
Subventions aux chemins de fer	4,853 15	1,222,613 10	.....	674,782 00
Total	119,300 64	3,273,195 81	79,313 42	2,601,301 30

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 2 avril 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba: $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314.	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg.; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg.: débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c.; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens; $73,000 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $99,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales· $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick· $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union." Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $56,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a*.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b*.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Ordre spécial de la Chambre des Communes.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Substance des règles et formes de procéder du Sénat concernant les bills de divorce.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet de passer un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et d'améliorer la navigation des rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à établir une navigation continue, et de prélever des péages ; et de construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et de construire et exploiter des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et fournir la force motrice s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres usages, et généralement avoir et exercer tels pouvoirs qui sont conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par "l'Acte des chemins de fer," et qui seront applicables à la navigation des canaux et eaux intérieures.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Winnipeg, 2 mai 1896. 44-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines a marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines utilisées dans le maniement ou le traitement des matières postales, et les brevets déjà accordés ou qui seront ci-après accordés pour ces inventions pour la Puissance du Canada et pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays ci-devant accordés à Charles F. Brown sur les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous les privilèges d'une nature quelconque accordés ou conférés en vertu de ces brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines couvertes par ces brevets, ou tous perfectionnements à ces brevets, avec le pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement, des droits et privilèges

conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, en Irlande, en Ecosse, dans le Pays de Galles et au Canada, ou dans aucun des dits pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et d'acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets au bénéfice de la compagnie pour tous les perfectionnements de ces machines, et de faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre le but que se propose la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusetts ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et dont la majorité seront résidents du Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 28 avril 1896. 44–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations générales de trafic, et manufacturer, acheter et vendre de la pulpe de bois de toutes sortes ;

(*b.*) Acheter, louer et vendre du bois de construction, scié et non scié, avec le droit de fabriquer du bois de construction, abattre du bois, et faire des articles en bois de toute sorte, et les expédier et vendre pour des fins de manufacture et autres ;

(*c.*) Acheter, acquérir, louer et vendre toutes terres à bois et coupes de bois et tout autre immeuble nécessaire aux fins de son industrie, et exercer et jouir de tous les pouvoirs, privilèges et droits nécessaires et propres à atteindre les diverses fins énumérées, et donner effet aux intentions et objets de son incorporation.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en les cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de trois cent mille piastres ($300,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trois mille, de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—William Masterman, manufacturier, John A. Bauden, bourgeois, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturier, Frederick Masterman, manufacturier, et William H. Masterman, manufacturier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 29 avril 1896. 44–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Dominion Glass Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de verre et de verrerie de toutes sortes.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Hogan, hôtelier, Joseph Barsalou, encanteur, l'honorable Alphonse Desjardins, ministre de la Milice, J. Gustave Laviolette, médecin, et Maurice Barsalou, ferronnier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON ET ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 22 avril 1896. 43–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois a compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Midway Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :— (*a.*) Acquérir des terrains par achat, bail ou autrement dans les provinces de la Colombie-Britannique et Manitoba, et ailleurs au Canada, du gouvernement fédéral ou de tout gouvernement provincial, ou de toute corporation ou individu ; vendre, louer, hypothéquer, échanger ou autrement disposer des dits terrains ; arpenter, coloniser, établir, améliorer les dits terrains et y faire des constructions ; disposer, exploiter et entretenir dans et sur les dits terrains des chemins, rues, usines à gaz et aqueducs, des usines à lumière électrique et à force motrice, des tramways mus par toute force motrice, et établir des parcs et carrés ; aider aux colons et acquéreurs des dits terrains à emprunter des deniers portant intérêt, selon qu'il sera convenu ; établir, ériger, entretenir, conduire et exploiter toute sorte d'entrepôt, de fabrique, de fonderie ou autre bâtiment ou industrie dans et sur les dits terrains, et les vendre, louer, échanger et hypothéquer. acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, développer, entretenir et exploiter des mines et des droits miniers en Canada ; acquérir des droits brevetés, ériger des machinerie, outillage, tramways et autres matières et choses nécessaires à ces fins ; broyer, traiter, essayer, manufacturer, fondre, et rendre marchands ou propres à l'usage tous minerais, minéraux ou autres substances ; passer des contrats avec tout gouvernement, corporation ou individu concernant aucune des matières susdites, et généralement faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou propres à atteindre les fins susdites ou aucune d'elles.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de soixante mille piastres, divisé en six cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert C. Adams, bourgeois, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, courtier, Alexander Paterson, courtier, Peter Lyall, entrepreneur, Charles Cushing, notaire public, William Strachan, manufacturier, James P. Cleghorn, marchand, S. C. Stevenson, bourgeois, James W. Withell, bourgeois, John Withell, bourgeois, George Dawson, agent, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et John C. Haynes, marchand, de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat de Massachusetts ; et les dits Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell et Robert C. Adams seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

RYAN ET JACOBS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 8 avril 1896. 41-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Quickcure Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer, acquérir, acheter et vendre le nouveau composé ou remède appelé "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," et autres remèdes, ainsi que des eaux et poudres dentifrices, en Canada, avec pouvoir de louer et acquérir des immeubles pour les fins de la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires sera en la cité de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont les suivants :—L'Honorable John Sharples, marchand, Edson Fitch, marchand, John Theodore Ross, marchand, Harold Kennedy, marchand, Harrison D. Ross, dentiste, Henry Ievers, dentiste, et Arthur Furneaux Hunt, marchand, tous de la cité de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Québec, 25 mars 1896. 40-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Francis Lawrence Patton, du même lieu, gérant de banque ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; et John Coventry, de la cité de Windsor, dans la province d'Ontario, médecin ; et les dits William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton et Hugh Armstrong seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 40-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Troy Laundry Company" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire, par tout le Canada, le commerce de buanderie, manufacturer et vendre des chemises, cols et autres articles de vêtements, et fournir aux pratiques, par tout le Canada, des nécessaires et fournitures de toilette.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents (200) et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—James Henry McKeown, marchand, Stewart James Carter, marchand John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, marchand, et William Laurie Chipchase, marchand, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; dont les dits James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter et John Bothwell Tresidder, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS.
40-6 Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 1er jour d'avril, A.D. 1896.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Linde British Refrigeration Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes : — (*a.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et louer des refrigérants pour conserver, au moyen d'un système frigorifique, des produits périssables et autres ; (*b.*) Acheter, acquérir, tenir, utiliser, travailler et vendre des brevets d'invention canadiens, américains et étrangers aujourd'hui délivrés ou qui seront délivrés plus tard, concernant la manufacture de refrigérants, et concernant tout mécanisme et appareils pour servir dans la manufacture ou opération de ces refrigérants, et vendre le droit de manufacturer ces refrigérants et mécanisme à d'autres soit de plein droit ou pour un droit régalien ; (*c.*) Manufacturer, acheter, louer et vendre toutes machines, mécanisme, instruments et appareils nécessaires pour la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de mille, de cent ($100) piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Carl William Vollman, mécanicien, James A. Wright, mécanicien, James Cooper, marchand, William Herbert Clarenden Mussen, commis, et Frank Hartwell Hopkins, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et province de Québec. Dont les dits Carl William Vollman, James A. Wright, et James Cooper seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 24 mars 1896. 39-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie houillère de Roche Percée" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations de propriétaires de houillères, fabricants de coke, maîtres de forge, manufacturiers de briques, tuyaux et tuiles, et d'exploitants de mines et d'ingénieurs dans toutes leurs diverses branches en Canada ;

(*b.*) Chercher, extraire, travailler, sortir, vendre et commercer sur la houille, le coke, le fer et autres métaux, et fabriquer de la brique, des tuyaux, des tuiles et articles en terre cuite de toutes sortes, et tous autres articles faits de terre glaise ;

(*c.*) Construire et entretenir des tramways, chemins, entrepôts et autres bâtiments et travaux nécessaires ou utiles pour les fins ou intérêts de la compagnie ;

(*d.*) Acheter et vendre de la houille, de la brique, des tuiles, des tuyaux et des marchandises en général ;

(*e.*) Acheter ou louer des terrains ou tènements ordinaires ou nécessaires aux fins de la compagnie, et à discrétion vendre, améliorer, exploiter et développer, louer, ou hypothéquer, ou autrement disposer de tous ou de partie de la propriété de la compagnie, et prendre des hypothèques ou gages sur les biens meubles ou immeubles en rapport avec l'industrie de la compagnie ;

(*f.*) Donner des facilités pour recevoir, charger, décharger et emmagasiner la houille, la glaise, la brique, les tuyaux, tuiles et produits soit de la houille ou de la glaise ;

(*g.*) Acheter ou disposer de ses actions ou débentures, ou de celles d'autres compagnies dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie ;

(*h.*) Vendre ou autrement disposer de l'entreprise ou de toute partie d'icelle, pour telle considération et aux conditions que la compagnie jugera à propos ;

(*i.*) Se fusionner avec toute autre compagnie dont les objets sont en tout ou en partie identiques à ceux de la présente compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, Puissance du Canada.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Howard Edwin Mitchell, écuyer, Charles Henry Cordingley comptable, Thomas Henry Gilmour, solliciteur, Clifford Bannister Deacon, comptable, tous de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, et Robert Rogers, du village de Clearwater, dans la dite province du Manitoba, marchand ; dont les dits Robert Rogers, Thomas Henry Gilmour, et Clifford Bannister Deacon seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

GILMOUR ET HASTINGS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 17e jour de mars A.D. 1896. 38-7

AVIS DIVERS.

CHEMIN DE FER CALGARY ET EDMONTON.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu le dixième jour de juin 1896, à onze heures du matin, à l'hôtel Windsor, en la cité de Montréal, dans le but de consentir à une convention ou arrangement fait par les directeurs de cette compagnie avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique pour le règlement et l'échange du trafic, et le passage du trafic sur les chemins de fer des deux compagnies, et pour la division et la répartition des péages, taux et charges concernant ce trafic.

R. A. SMITH,
Secrétaire, ch. de fer C. et E.

Daté ce 28e jour d'avril, A.D. 1896. 44-4

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent pour le semestre courant, faisant une distribution totale de six pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable au bureau principal de cette banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal, mardi le 16 de juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
W. WEIR,
Président.

Montréal, 24 avril 1896. 44-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDENDE No. 61.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois (3) pour cent pour les six mois courant, égal au taux de six et demie pour cent par an, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 mai prochain, inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, mercredi, le 17 juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Gérant.

44-5

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

Dividende No. 59.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable au bureau principal de la banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai prochain, inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la banque, samedi, le 13 juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

E. E. WEBB,
Gérant général.

Québec, 25 avril 1896. 44–5

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en cette cité, et à ses succursales, dès et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 31 de mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain, à 3 heures p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

THOMAS McDOUGALL,
Gérant général.

Québec, 21 avril 1896. 43–5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent ($3\frac{1}{2}$) pour les six mois courants, égal au taux de sept pour cent par an, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable au bureau-chef, ou à ses succursales, le ou après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi le 15e jour de juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Gérant général.

42-5

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de cinq pour cent pour le semestre courant (faisant une distribution totale de dix pour cent pour l'année) sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable à la banque en cette ville, et à ses succursales, dès et après lundi le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la banque aura lieu au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
Directeur gérant.

Montréal, 14 avril 1896. 42–5

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SUPPLEMENT

TO

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1896.

59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 2.

An Act respecting the Behring Sea Claims Convention.

[*Assented to 23rd April, 1896.*]

Preamble.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Convention assented to.

1. The convention or treaty of the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, which is set forth in the schedule to this Act is hereby assented to.

Powers of commissioners.

2. The commissioners appointed or to be appointed pursuant to the said convention or treaty, or pursuant to the said convention or treaty as finally ratified by the high contracting parties, shall have all such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in the Supreme Court of British Columbia or the Exchequer Court of Canada, or in any judge of either of the said courts, on the occasion of any action or proceeding, in respect of the following matters :—

Attendance and examination of witnesses.

(i.) the enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and examining them on oath, affirmation or otherwise ;

Production of evidence.

(ii.) the compelling the production of documents and things ; and

Punishment for contempt.

(iii.) the punishing persons guilty of contempt ;

How summons may be issued.

and a summons signed by the commissioners, or one of them, or by the secretary of the commissioners, may be substituted for and shall be equivalent to any formal process that can be issued in any such action or proceeding for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or compelling the production of documents and things.

Signing and effect of warrants of committal.

2. A warrant of committal to prison issued for the purpose of enforcing the powers conferred by this section shall be signed by the commissioners, or by such secretary, and shall specify the prison to which the offender is to be committed, and shall not authorize the imprisonment of the offender for a period exceeding three months.

Penalty for false testimony.

3. Every person who on examination on oath or affirmation before the commissioners wilfully gives false evidence shall be liable to the penalties for perjury.

Who may appear by counsel.

4. Her Majesty the Queen, the Government of the United States, claimants under the convention or treaty, and any person who may be so authorized by the commissioners, may appear before the commissioners, by counsel or solicitor.

SCHEDULE.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, SIGNED FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

Whereas, by a treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America signed at Washington, on February 29, 1892, the questions which had arisen between their respective governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea, and concerning also the preservation of the fur seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said sea, and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of fur seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said waters, were submitted to a Tribunal of arbitration as therein constituted:

And, whereas, the high contracting parties having found themselves unable to agree upon a reference which should include the question of the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented and urged by it, did, by Article VIII. of the said treaty, agree that either party might submit to the arbitrators any questions of fact involved in said claims and ask for a finding thereon, the question of the liability of either government on the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation ;

And whereas the agent of Great Britain did, in accordance with the provisions of said article VII., submit to the Tribunal of Arbitration certain findings of fact which were agreed to, as proved by the agent of the United States, and the arbitrators did unanimously find the facts so set forth to be true, as appears by the award of the tribunal rendered on the 15th day of August, 1893 ;

And, whereas, in view of the said findings of fact and of the decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in Behring Sea, and the right of protection or property of the United States in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, the government of the United States is desirous that, in so far as its liability is not already fixed and determined by the findings of fact and the decision of said Tribunal of Arbitration, the question of such liability should be definitely and fully settled and determined, and compensation made for any injuries for which, in the contemplation of the treaty aforesaid, and the award and findings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, compensation may be due to Great Britain from the United States ;

And, whereas, it is claimed by Great Britain, though not admitted by the United States, that prior to the said award certain other claims against the United States accrued in favour of Great Britain on account of seizures of or interference with the following named British sailing vessels, to wit, the "Wanderer," the "Winifred," the "Henrietta" and the "Oscar and Hattie"; and it is for the mutual interest and convenience of both the high contracting parties that the liability of the United States, if any, and the amount of compensation to be paid, if any, in respect of such claims, and each of them should also be determined under the provisions of this convention; all claims by Great Britain under Article V. of the *modus vivendi* of April 18, 1892, for the abstention from fishing of British sealers during the pendency of said arbitration having been definitely waived before the Tribunal of Arbitration.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the end of concluding a convention for that purpose, have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the President of the United States, the Honourable Richard Olney, Secretary of State;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on account of injuries sustained by persons, in whose behalf Great Britain is entitled to claim compensation from the United States, and arising by virtue of the treaty aforesaid, the award and the findings of the said Tribunal of Arbitration, as also the additional claims specified in the fifth paragraph of the preamble hereto, shall be referred to two commissioners, one of whom shall be appointed by Her Britannic Majesty, and the other by the President of the United States, and each of whom shall be learned in law.

Appended to this convention is a list of claims intended to be referred.

ARTICLE II.

The two commissioners shall meet at Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, Canada, as soon as practicable after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and, after taking an oath that they will fairly and impartially investigate the claims referred to them and render a just decision thereon, they shall proceed jointly to the discharge of their duties.

The commission may sit at San Francisco, California, as well as Victoria, provided that it shall determine in any case that the interests of justice so require—due regard being had to the necessary expense, and to all other considerations involved.

ARTICLE III.

The said commissioners shall determine the liability of the United States, if any, in respect of each claim, and assess the amount of compensation, if any, to be paid on account thereof—so far as they shall be able to agree thereon—and their decision shall be accepted by the two governments as final.

They shall be authorized to hear and examine, on oath or affirmation, which each of said commissioners is hereby empowered to administer or receive, every question of fact not found in the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same; and it shall be open to the government of the United States, if it shall think fit, to raise the question of its liability before the commissioners in any case where it shall be proved that the vessel was wholly or in part the actual property of a citizen of the United States.

The said commission shall have power to compel the testimony of witnesses when sitting at San Francisco by application to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Ninth Circuit, which said court shall make all orders and issue all processes necessary and appropriate to that end; and when sitting at Victoria shall have and exercise all such powers for the procurement and enforcement of testimony as may hereafter be provided by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE IV.

The commissioners may appoint a secretary and a clerk or clerks to assist them in the transaction of the business of the commission.

ARTICLE V.

In the cases, if any, in which the commissioners shall fail to agree, they shall transmit to each government a joint report stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds on which their opinions have been formed; and any such difference shall be referred for final adjustment to an umpire to be appointed by the two governments jointly, or, in case of disagreement, to be nominated by the President of the Swiss Confederation at the request of the two governments.

ARTICLE VI.

In case of the death, or incapacity to serve, from sickness or any other cause, of either of the two commissioners, or of the umpire, if any, his place shall be filled in the manner herein provided for the original appointment.

ARTICLE VII.

Each government shall provide for the remuneration of the commissioner appointed by it.

The remuneration of the umpire, if one should be appointed, and all contingent and incidental expenses of the commission or of the umpire shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The amount awarded to Great Britain under this convention on account of any claimant shall be paid by the government of the United States to the government of Her Britannic Majesty within six months after the amount thereof shall have been finally ascertained.

ARTICLE IX.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at London or at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 8th day of February, 1896.

[L.S.] JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
[L.S.] RICHARD OLNEY.

APPENDIX OF CLAIMS.

CLAIMS submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Seizure.	Approximate distance from land when seized	United States' Vessel making seizure.
		Miles.	
Carolina	Aug. 1, '86	75	Corwin.
Thornton	" 1, '86	70	"
Onward	" 2, '86	115	"
Favourite	" 2, '86	....	Warned by Corwin in about same position as Onward.
Anna Beck	July 2, '87	66	Rush.
W. P. Sayward	" 9, '87	59	"
Dolphin	" 12, '87	40	"
Grace	" 17, '87	96	"
Alfred Adams	Aug. 10, '87	62	"
Ada	" 25, '87	15	Bear.
Triumph	" 4, '87	....	Warned by Rush not to enter Behring Sea.
Juanita	July 31, '89	66	Rush.
Pathfinder	" 27, '89	50	"
Triumph	" 11, '89	....	Ordered out of Behring Sea by Rush. Query as to position when warned.
Black Diamond	" 11, '89	35	Rush.
Lily	Aug. 6, '89	66	"
Ariel	July 30, '89	....	Ordered out of Behring Sea by Rush
Kate	Aug. 13, '89	....	" "
Minnie	July 15, '89	65	Rush.
Pathfinder	Mar. 27, '90	Seized in Neah Bay	Corwin.

Personal claims	1886
"	1887
Costs in "Sayward" case.	

ADDITIONAL CLAIMS.

Wanderer	1887-89
Winifred	1891
Henrietta	1892
Oscar and Hattie	1892

CHAP. 3.

An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies.

[*Assented to 23rd April, 1896.*]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1889, c. 2, s. 3, and 1894, c. 8, repealed.

1. The section substituted by chapter eight of the Statutes of 1894 for section three of chapter two of the Statutes of 1889 intituled *An Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies*, is hereby repealed and the following sections substituted therefor :—

Steamship service between Canada and United Kingdom.

"**3.** The Governor in Council may enter into a contract for a term not exceeding ten years with any individual or company, for the performance of a fast weekly steamship service between Canada and the United Kingdom, on such terms and conditions as to the carriage of mails and otherwise as the Governor in Council deems expedient, for a subsidy not exceeding the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year: Provided that such contract shall not be binding upon Canada until it has been laid before the House of Commons and approved by a resolution of the said House."

Proviso.

Steamship service between Canada and France and Belgium.

"**4.** The Governor in Council may enter into a contract for a term not exceeding five years with any individual or company, for the performance of a fortnightly steamship service between a port or ports in Canada and ports in France and Belgium, on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council deems expedient, for a subsidy not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars a year."

CHAP. 4.

An Act respecting certain debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust held by the Government of Canada.

[*Assented to 23rd April*, 1896.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS certain debentures issued by the trustees of the Montreal turnpike roads, amounting in all to the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum and long since matured, are held by the Dominion Government; and whereas by the Act fifty-ninth Victoria, chapter sixty-five, of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, the said trustees are authorized to issue debentures to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of redeeming and cancelling the said bonds so held by the Dominion Government,—the principal of the bonds so to be issued to be payable on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Quebec, 59 V., c. 65.

Exchange of debentures authorized.

1. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General may make arrangements with the trustees of the Montreal turnpike roads for the redemption and cancellation of the debentures of the trust now held by the Government of Canada, and for replacing them with debentures issued under the Act fifty-ninth Victoria, chapter sixty-five, of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.

CHAP. 5.

An Act respecting the liability of Her Majesty and public companies for labour used in the construction of public works.

[*Assented to 23rd April*, 1896.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Payment out of securities deposited by him of wages due by contractor for public work.

1. In case any contractor with Her Majesty, or any sub-contractor in the construction of any public work let under contract by Her Majesty, makes default in the payment of the wages of any foreman, workman or labourer, employed on such work, or in the payment of any sum due by him for the labour of any such foreman, workman or labourer, or of any team employed on such work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister entering into such contract on behalf of Her Majesty, not later than two months after the same becomes due, and satisfactory proof thereof is furnished, Her Majesty may pay such claim to the extent of the amount of all moneys or securities in the hands of Her Majesty for securing the performance of the contract at the time of the filing of the said claim.

List to be filed by contractor.

2. Her Majesty may demand in writing that each contractor or sub-contractor shall, not later than the tenth day of each month, or at any other time within ten days after receiving such demand, file in the office of the said Minister a list showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts due and unpaid for wages or labour done by every foreman, workman, labourer and team employed by him during the previous month, or up to the time of the service of such demand, and attested upon the oath or statutory declaration of such contractor or sub-contractor, or his authorized agent.

Penalty for not filing list.

3. Every contractor or sub-contractor who, having received such demand, makes default in forwarding such list in accordance with the provisions of the next preceding section, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, for every day during which such default continues; and the amount of such penalty, within the said limits, shall be determined by the Minister under whom the work is being executed, and may be deducted out of the moneys in the hands of Her Majesty, deposited by or owing to such contractor, and shall become vested in Her Majesty.

Condition of subsidy for construction of railway or works.

4. Whenever any subsidy, advance, loan or bonus of money is authorized by Parliament to be granted to any company or person towards the construction of any railway or other work, it shall, in the absence of special provision by Parliament to the contrary, be a condition of such grant that Her Majesty may retain so much of such money as the Governor in Council thinks proper, to secure the payment of claims for wages of persons employed on such railway or work, either by such company or person or by any contractor or sub-contractor, or for sums due or to become due for labour of persons or teams so employed; and in the event of any claim for such wages, or for any such sum, remaining unpaid for thirty days after notice thereof has been served upon the Minister of Railways and Canals, or such other Minister as is charged with the supervision of such railway or work, the Governor in Council may,

Retention of part of subsidy as security for wages.

on being satisfied that such claim is due and unpaid, direct that it be paid, together with all proper costs and charges in connection therewith, out of any moneys so retained.

Companies hereinafter incorporated, liable for wages.

5. Every company hereafter incorporated by, or receiving a renewal or extension of its charter from, the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways, canals, telegraph lines and other works, shall, by virtue of accepting such incorporation, renewal or extension of charter, become and be liable for the payment of wages, not exceeding three months', of every foreman, workman, labourer or team employed in the construction of any work in Canada done by or for the said company, whether directly under the company or through the intervention of any contractor or sub-contractor; but nothing herein shall be construed in any way to prejudice or affect the right of any such foreman, workman or labourer against any contractor or sub-contractor with whom he has contracted.

Liability of contractor not affected.

Delays for notifying company of claim and bringing suit.

6. In case any such foreman, workman or labourer is not paid his wages for himself or his team by any contractor or sub-contractor by whom he has been employed, a notice stating the name of the claimant and the amount of wages claimed, the rate of such wages, the nature and amount of work done, the time when, the place where, and the name of the contractor or sub-contractor, superintendent or foreman for whom, such work was done, shall be served upon the company not later than two months after such wages are earned, and shall be followed up by the commencement of a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the collection thereof, within thirty days after the service of such notice; otherwise the liability mentioned in the next preceding section shall cease.

Service of notice.

7. The notice mentioned in the next preceding section, and any summons, notice, order or other process required to be served upon the company for the prosecution of such claim, may be served upon the president, vice-president, secretary, managing director, superintendent, or engineer, or any recognized officer representing the company, or by leaving it with any adult person at the office or domicile of any of them.

CHAP. 6.

An Act respecting the Voters' Lists of 1896.

[*Assented to 23rd April, 1896.*]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

List of voters need not be revised for 1896.

1. It shall not be necessary that any revision of the lists of voters prepared in accordance with the provisions of *The Electoral Franchise Act*, shall be proceeded with during the present year, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, but the lists of voters in force at the time of the passing of this Act shall continue in force until they are finally revised, in accordance with the provisions of *The Electoral Franchise Act*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CHAP. 7.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.

[*Assented to 23rd April*, 1896.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. For the present session of Parliament, the deduction of eight dollars per day mentioned in section twenty-six of the *Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons*, being chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, shall not be made for twelve days in the case of a member who has been absent from a sitting of the House of which he is a member, or of some committee thereof, during such number of days ; but this provision shall not operate to extend the maximum amount mentioned in section twenty-five of the said Act, nor in the case of a member elected since the commencement of the present session shall it apply to days prior to his election.

Days of absence during present session.

Proviso.

CHAP. 8.

An Act further to amend the Customs Tariff, 1894.

[*Assented to 23rd April*, 1896.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Item 643 in schedule B to *The Customs Tariff*, 1894, chapter thirty-three of the Statutes of 1894, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :

1894, c. 33 amended.

" 643. Mining and smelting machinery imported prior to the first day of July, 1897, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada."

CHAP. 9.

An Act further to amend The Railway Act.

[*Assented to 23rd April*, 1896.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Preamble.

1. Section fifty-eight of *The Railway Act* is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

1888, c. 29, s. 58 amended.

" **58.**—1. The directors may make by-laws or pass resolu-
" tions from time to time for the following purposes :—

" (*a.*) For the management and disposition of the stock,
" property, business and affairs of the Company, not incon-
" sistent with the laws of Canada.

Resolutions or by-laws may be made, for certain purposes.

"(*b.*) For the appointment of all officers, servants and "artificers and for prescribing their respective duties and the "compensation to be made therefor.

"(*c.*) For the retirement of such of said officers and servants, "on such terms as to an annual allowance or otherwise, as in "each case the directors, in the interest of the Company's "service, and under the circumstances, consider just and "reasonable."

Retroactive effect of preceding section.

2. All resolutions heretofore passed, instead of by-laws, for the purposes mentioned in section fifty-eight of *The Railway Act* as substituted by this Act, are hereby confirmed.

S. 108 amended

3. Section one hundred and eight of *The Railway Act* is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Expropriation of lands. Notice to owner and verification of map &c.

"**108.** At least ten days' notice of such application shall be "given to the owner or possessor of such property, and the "correctness of the map or plan and book of reference, and the "truth of the allegations in such application, shall be certified "by the president or one of the directors of the Company or "by its general manager, and by its engineer, and such map "or plan and book of reference and statement, shall be made "and transmitted to the minister in duplicate."

CHAP. 10.

An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

[*Assented to 23rd April,* 1896.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

$2,000,000 may be advanced to Montreal Harbour Commissioners.

1. The Governor in Council may from time to time advance and pay to the corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, hereinafter called the Corporation, such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two million dollars, as are necessary to enable the corporation to redeem debentures issued by them and outstanding, whether due or not, and to pay certain loans and advances made to them, and interest on such debentures, loans and advances, and to complete the works now in progress, and to construct any further works required in the harbour of Montreal.

Certain payments to be made out of moneys advanced.

2. The Corporation shall, out of the said advances, or out of any moneys borrowed under the authority of this Act, pay and redeem all Montreal harbour bonds or debentures now held by the government of Canada, and shall also pay to the said government the amount of a certain demand loan of seventy-six thousand dollars due by the Corporation to the government, and all interest due on any of the said bonds or debentures, and on such demand loan to the time of redemption or payment thereof.

Debentures of Harbour Commissioners to be deposited with Minister of Finance.

3. The Corporation shall, upon an advance being made to them under this Act, deposit with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, debentures of the Corporation, issued under the authority of this Act, equal in par value to the advance so made,—such debentures to be of such amounts as the said Minister determines, and to bear date the day when such advance is made, and to be repayable within twenty-five years from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the meantime to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum, such interest to be payable half-yearly on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year.

4. Section thirty-five of chapter forty-eight of the Statutes of 1894 is hereby repealed. 1894, c. 48, s. 35, repealed.

5. The Corporation may borrow the sum of one million dollars, or its equivalent in pounds sterling, for the purpose of paying and redeeming the said Montreal harbour bonds and debentures now held by the government of Canada, and the said demand loan due by the Corporation to the government, and all bonds or debentures issued by the Corporation now outstanding and falling due during the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and all loans and advances made to the Corporation, and all interest due on any such bonds or debentures, loans and advances,—and also a further sum of one million dollars, or its equivalent in pounds sterling, for the purpose of constructing, extending and improving the wharfs, structures and other accommodations in the harbour of Montreal, in such manner as the Corporation, with the consent and approval of the Minister of Public Works deems best calculated to facilitate trade and increase the convenience and utility of the said harbour.

$1,000,000 may be borrowed to pay certains debentures, &c.

And $1,000,000 for construction and improvements in harbour.

6. The Corporation may also borrow such sums of money as are necessary for the purpose of redeeming debentures issued by the Corporation other than those specially referred to in the next preceding section, now outstanding and issued under the authority of any Act heretofore passed, whether such Act has been repealed or not; but the sums so borrowed shall not in any case exceed the amount of debentures to be redeemed, and shall not be applied to any other purpose.

Loans for redemption of other debentures.

Limitation.

7. The Corporation may borrow, in Canada or elsewhere the sums of money authorized by this Act, in such amounts, for some number of years, and at such rates of interest, not exceeding four per cent per annum, as it finds most expedient; and may issue bonds or debentures therefor, and may offer for sale and sell such bonds or debentures at such rates and on such terms as it deems best.

Interest, &c.

Issue and sale of bonds.

8. The principal and interest of the sums of money which may be borrowed under this Act, as well as all sums already borrowed for the improvement of the harbour of Montreal, shall be paid out of the revenue arising from the rates and penalties imposed by or under *The Montreal Harbour Commissioners' Act*, 1894, for and on account of the said harbour; and the lawful charges upon the said revenue shall be as follows, and in the following order, that is to say:—

Payments of loans.

Charges on revenue.

(*a.*) The payment of all expenses incurred in the collection of the said revenue, and other indispensable charges; Collection.

(*b.*) The defraying of the expenses attendant on keeping the harbour clean, and on keeping the wharfs and other works therein in a thorough state of repair; Repairs.

(*c.*) The payment of interest due on all sums of money borrowed under this Act or under any of the Acts repealed by *The Montreal Harbour Commissioners' Act*, 1894, without priority or preference; Interest.

(*d.*) The paying off the principal of such sums. Principal.

CHAP. 11.

An Act respecting debentures of Loan Companies

[*Assented to 23rd April*, 1896.]

Preamble.

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

How debentures may be made payable.

1. Any loan company subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, if it is authorized to issue debentures, may make such debentures payable to order, or to bearer, or to registered holder, or otherwise as the Company deems advisable.

CHAP. 12.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Adulteration of Food, Drugs and Agricultural Fertilizers.

[*Assented to 23rd April*, 1896.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

R.S.C., c. 107 amended.

1. *The Adulteration Act*, chapter one hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto immediately after section twenty-one :—

As to honey

"**21**A. The feeding to bees of sugar, glucose or any other sweet substance other than such as bees gather from natural sources with the intent that such substance shall be used by bees in the making of honey, or the exposing of any such substance with the said intent, shall be and be deemed a wilful adulteration of honey within the meaning of this Act ; and no honey made by bees in whole or in part from any of such substances, and no imitation of honey, or sugar honey, so called, or other substitute for honey shall be manufactured or produced for sale, or sold or offered for sale in Canada : Provided that this section shall not be interpreted or construed to prevent the giving of sugar in any form to bees, to be consumed by them as food."

CHAP. 13.

An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

[*Assented to 23rd April*, 1896.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :

R. S. C., c. 69, s. 2 amended.

1. Paragraph (*b*) of section two of *The Animal Contagious Diseases Act*, chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"Animal" defined.

"(*b*) The expression 'animal' includes cattle and all other animals ;"

Actinomocosis.

2. Paragraph (*f*) of the said section is hereby amended by adding actinomocosis to the diseases therein mentioned.

2. Paragraph (*a*) of section twenty-seven of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "horses or other" in the first and sixth lines thereof. Section 27 amended.

2. Paragraph (*j*) of the said section is hereby amended by striking out the words "horses or other" in the first line thereof.

3. Section thirty of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "horses or other" in the second and third lines thereof. Section 30.

4. Section thirty-nine of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "horses, cattle or other" in the first line, and the words "horses or other" in the eighth and eleventh lines thereof. Section 39 amended.

CHAP. 14.

An Act further to amend The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.

[*Assented to 23rd April*, 1896.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

1. Subsection one of section four of *The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act*, chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:— R.S.C., chap. 135, s. 4, amended.

"**4.** 1. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice, to be called The Chief Justice of Canada, and five puisné judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal." Constitution of Court. Title of Chief Justice.

2. The following proviso is hereby added at the end of subsection one of section nineteen of the said Act as amended by section one of chapter thirty-seven of the Acts of 1888, and by section one of chapter thirty-seven of the Acts of 1889:— S. 19, further amended.

"Provided further that any four judges shall constitute a quorum and may lawfully hold the court in cases where the parties consent to be heard before a court so composed." By consent of parties four judges may hold court

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 2nd May, 1896.

David Tisdale, of the Town of Simcoe, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law : to be a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

The Honourable David Tisdale, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada : to be the Minister of Militia and Defence, *vice* the Honourable Alphonse Desjardins appointed Minister of Public Works.

25th April, 1896.

François Frédéric Gourdeau, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, Chief Clerk and Accountant of the Department of Marine and Fisheries : to be the Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, from 1st May, 1896, *vice* William Smith, Esquire, superannuated.

—

10th January, 1896.

Robert McKechnie, of the Town of Dundas, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs, *vice* Thomas Stock, retired.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern—Greeting :

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the SECOND day of JUNE next ;

Now Know Ye, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly ; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said SECOND day of JUNE next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43–3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING :

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING :

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of
Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS on the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, Colin Campbell Colebrook, a Sergeant of the North-west Mounted Police, was murdered about eight miles east of Kinistino, or about forty miles south-east of Prince Albert, in the North-west Territories, by an Indian known as "Jean-Baptiste," or "Almighty Voice," who escaped from the police guard-room at Duck Lake.

And whereas it is highly important for the peace and safety of Our subjects that such a crime should not remain unpunished, but that the offenders should be apprehended and brought to justice.

Now know ye that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the said party.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTIETH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

Description of the aforesaid Indian "Jean Baptiste" or "Almighty Voice":

About twenty-two years old, five feet ten inches in height, weight eleven stone, slighty built and erect, neat small feet and hands; complexion inclined to be fair, wavey dark hair to shoulders, large dark eyes, broad forehead, sharp features and parrot nose with flat tip, scar on left cheek running from mouth towards ear, feminine appearance. 43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern,—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister
of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS it is in and by The Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 86 and intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters" amongst other things in effect enacted, that the said Act shall apply to such ports only as are from time to time designated for that purpose by proclamation (excepting the Ports of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec ; the Port of Toronto in the Province of Ontario ; the Ports of Halifax and Pictou in Nova Scotia and the Port of St. John in New Brunswick.)

AND WHEREAS an Order of the Governor General in Council was passed on the 1st day of April A.D. 1896 designating the Port of Middle South Harbour, in the County of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia, as a port to which the said Act shall apply and declaring that the limits of the said port for Harbour Masters purposes shall comprise all the waters of Lower South Cove and of Mosher's Cove, north to the Narrows, between the south end of Lohnes Island and the Mainland, and east to a line drawn from the eastern extreme of Lohnes Island to Mosher's Head.

Now KNOW YE that We do hereby and by virtue of the authority vested in Us, by the said Act and Order in Council respectively, proclaim and declare that the said Act shall hereafter apply to the Port of Middle South Harbour, in the County of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIRST day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

43–3

DESPATCHES.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The 8th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council made in pursuance of The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and dated the 11th day of August, 1884, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to direct that on and after the 1st day of September, 1884, the regulations contained in the schedule thereto should, so far as regards British ships and boats, be substituted for the regulations contained in the first schedule to an Order in Council made as aforesaid, and dated the 14th day of August, 1879.

And whereas by two Orders in Council made in pursuance of the said Act, and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated respectively the 30th day of December, 1884, and the 24th day of June, 1885, certain modifications and additions were made to the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, as regards British fishing vessels and boats.

And whereas by another Order in Council made in pursuance of the said Act, and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated the 18th day of August 1892, certain modifications and additions were made to the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited Order in Council of the 11th August, 1884, as regards steam pilot vessels.

And whereas by the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, it is amongst other things provided as follows :—

Art. 3. A sea-going steamship when under way shall carry—

(*a.*) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz., from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(*b.*) On the starboard side a green light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*c.*) On the port side a red light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere at a distance of at least two miles.

(*d.*) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

And whereas by another Order in Council, made in pursuance of the said Act and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated the 30th day of January, 1893, the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, were further modified by the addition to the said recited article 3, of the provisions contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council now in recital and set out in the schedule hereto.

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty that the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, should be rescinded to the intent that the modifications and additions made to the said recited article 3, and set out in the schedule hereto, should no longer continue in operation.

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, on the 12th day of December, 1895, by a Provisional Order within the meaning of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, to rescind the said Order in Council of the 30th January, 1893.

And whereas the provisions of section 1 of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to rescind the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, and to direct that from the date of this Order the provisions contained in the schedule to the last mentioned Order and to this Order, shall cease to be in operation, and the said recited article 3 of the said regulations contained in the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, shall have effect as if the said Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, had never been made.

45-3 (Sgd.) C. L. PEEL.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 22nd day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 23rd day of July, 1889, made by Her Majesty in the exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows :—

1. As regards sailing ships, that merchant sailing ships of the German Empire, the measurement whereof after the 1st day of January, 1873, has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.
2. As regards steamships, that merchant ships belonging to the said German Empire which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall after the said 1st day of January, 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships. Provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such German steamship desires the deduction for engine room in his steamship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships instead of under the German rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to British rules; and that in the event of any such steamship possessing a certificate of tonnage or other national paper issued as aforesaid on or after the 20th day of June, 1888, denoting the net registered tonnage of such ship under the British rules, the ship shall be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted thereon.

And whereas by section 84 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that, whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of this country shall without being remeasured in Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship ;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty in Council that the tonnage regulations of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, and such regulations are now in force in the German Empire, having come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1895 ;

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the German Empire to which the hereinbefore recited Order of the 23rd July, 1889, may apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Order remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so apply ;

And whereas the provisions of section one of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty (in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned) is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the merchant ships of the German Empire the measurement whereof shall, after the 1st day of July, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

44-4 C. L. PEEL.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1580]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to Government Piers, Harbours and Breakwaters, chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John Smith, of Webster's Corners, Province of Prince Edward Island, to be Wharfinger for Hickey's Pier, Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, *vice* Robert Webster, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1594]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 25th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. George Rowe, to be Harbour Master for the port of Comox, Vancouver, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1581]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Camille Pinsonneault, to be Deputy Harbour Master for the port of St. John's, in the Province of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1128]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 27th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The General Inspection Act, chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 25th September, 1895, respecting the reduction of fees for the Inspection of Grain and the Regulations established for the governance of Inspectors in accounting for the same, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45-4

[1400]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 5th section of the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 36, intituled "An Act respecting the Shipping of Live Stock," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 10th June, 1893, fixing a fee of 3 cents on each ox, and the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1893, fixing a fee of one cent on each sheep, together with any other Orders in Council that may exist, fixing the fees to be charged on live stock shipped from Canada to ports in Europe, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded and annulled, and that a fee of one and one-half cents per head shall be charged on each head of cattle so shipped, and a fee of one half a cent on each sheep so shipped, under the provisions of the said The Live Stock Shipping Act.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45-4

[1430]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Detroit River between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, in the State of Michigan, U.S., and known as the "Ouelette Street Ferry."

REGULATIONS.

1. The limits of the ferry shall extend from the easterly to the westerly boundary of the Town of Windsor, as produced to the River Detroit, and a point in the City of Detroit to be fixed by the Municipal authorities of that place.

2. Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained at some point in the said Town of Windsor, within the said limits, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3. The vessels used shall be substantial seaworthy steamers of not less than 85 feet keel and 28 feet beam, and having projecting guards, so as to afford sufficient spaces for horses and carriages, and of a speed not less than 10 miles per hour.

4. The engines shall be of not less than 100 horse power, high or low pressure, and shall be, as well as the vessels generally, subject to the inspection and approval of the Dominion Inspector of Steamboats. The vessels shall be supplied with life-preservers and be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander, and the Controller of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any steamer which may at any time be placed upon the said ferry or the commander thereof, or the said docks or wharves, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service, or unsafe or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

5. That the lessee shall not at any time carry or convey, or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over the said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.

6. That the lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

7. That during the period commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of December, in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, true Meridian time of Windsor, (Sundays excepted), and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of fifteen minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, and at intervals of ten minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 8 o'clock at night, and at intervals of 20 minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 11.40 o'clock p.m. On Sundays the said ferry shall continue to cross from each side commencing at the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning at intervals of 15 minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 10 o'clock p.m., and at intervals of 20 minutes successively thereafter until 11.20 o'clock p.m., unless such crossing is rendered impossible by the dangers of navigation.

8. That the charges for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say :—

Foot passengers	$0.05
Pleasure riding, morning, afternoon and evening.	0.10
Children under twelve years of age	Free.
Horse, vehicle and driver	$0.10
Two-horse vehicle and driver	0.20
Horse with rider or attendant	0.10
Cattle on foot, each	0.15
Sheep, pigs or calves on foot, each	0.05
Freight not carried in a vehicle, every 100 lbs. or under	0.03
Loads of hay, straw, furniture or usually bulky or heavy material	0.50
Loads as above with single horse	0.25
Foot passengers, 10 tickets	0.25
Single-horse vehicle, driver and one other person, 10 tickets	1.00
Two-horse vehicle, driver and one other person, 5 tickets	1.00

9. Notices of the rates of fares and rates of tolls on the said ferry shall be put and kept up and exhibited at all times, in a conspicuous place on or near the said dock or wharf, and also on the steamers employed from time to time on the said ferry.

10. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after such notification as aforesaid, the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

11. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time at which it may be shewn that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil, and keep any or either of the said provisoes, restrictions or conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

12. That the said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or by-laws or the

regulations of the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

13. Provided always that if the United-States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit, shall in the exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge or damage, in respect to same, no claim or demand for compensation, or any right or title thereto, shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

14. The lease will be granted for a period of ten (10) years.

15. The lease shall not be sub-let or assigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45–4

[1392]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 2nd April, 1896, establishing regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Saint Mary's River between Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, and Sault Ste. Marie, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, be and the same is hereby cancelled, and that the following regulations be established in lieu thereof :—

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be coterminous with the limits of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to a point in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to be fixed by the municipal authorities of that place.

2. *Landing Stages and Wharves.*—Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained by the lessee at some central point in the said Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Controller of Inland Revenue.

3. *Vessels.*—The vessels to be used shall be substantial and seaworthy and capable of carrying safely and commodiously all the traffic that offers between the two towns. They must be provided with engines of sufficient effective horse-power and be high-pressure, and the vessels and engines shall be subject to the approval of the Dominion Inspector of Steamboats.

4. *Conveyance of Contraband Goods.*—The lessee shall not at any time carry or convey or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over the said ferry, any contraband articles whatsoever.

5. *Observance of Custom and Revenue Laws.* — The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

6. *Hours of Running.*—During the period commencing on the 1st of June and ending the 30th September in each and every year, the ferry shall commence running at 7 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross every 30 minutes thereafter until 9 o'clock p.m., by central standard time (Sundays excepted), except in the case of unforeseen marine casualties, fog or unavoidable circumstances, and from the 1st of November until the close of navigation, until 8 o'clock p.m., central standard time.

7. *Tariff of Fares.*—The charges for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say,—

	cts.
For foot passengers, each way, adults	10
do do do children	5
For horse and rider, each way	25
For horse, each way	25
For one horse and vehicle and driver, each way..	35
For each additional horse and passenger	10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	25
For each sheep or hog, each way......................	5
For each 100 lbs. of baggage or other article, each way..	10

8. *Posting Notice of Tariff.*—Notice of the rates of fares and tolls on the said ferry, shall be put up and kept up, and exhibited at all times in a conspicuous place on or near the said docks or wharves, and also on the steamers employed from time to time on the said ferry.

9. *Modification of Tariff.*—The Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after notification to the lessee, he or his employees shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

10. *Failure to carry out Regulations.*—The Governor in Council shall be at liberty, at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to perform, fulfil and keep any or other of the said provisos, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

11. *Observance of United States Laws.*—The said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or bylaws or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the State of Michigan, or of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, State of Michigan, or the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

12. *Provision against indemnity.*—Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., shall in the exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of the said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry, or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge or damage in respect to the same, no claim or demand for compensation or any right or title thereto shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

13. *When boats shall be placed on route.*—The ferryboats shall be placed on the route immediately on the opening of navigation in the spring of 1896.

14. *Term of lease.*—The lease will be granted for a period of ten (10) years from the 1st May, 1896. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Controller of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45–4

[1031]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to approve of the following Rules and Regulations for the Government of Pilots in the Pilotage District of Restigouche, which have been framed by the Pilotage Authority of that district, and the same are hereby approved accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the government of Pilots for the Pilotage District of Restigouche, in the Dominion of Canada made by the Pilotage Authority of the said district under the Pilotage Acts of Canada.

That all rules and regulations heretofore made for the Government of Pilots or in relation to pilotage in the said district, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof—

1. That the limits of the Pilotage District of Restigouche shall be held to extend on the Bay of Chaleurs north as far easterly as Black Cape, County of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec; thence on the Bay of Chaleurs southward as far easterly as The Light House in the Province of New Brunswick, embracing all the navigable waters, harbours, bays and rivers west of said outline; and that with in the limits of the said district the payment of pilotage dues is made compulsory.

2. Every person now acting under license as a pilot by and under the Pilotage Authority of the Pilotage District of Restigouche, shall forthwith on demand surrender said license to the said Pilotage Authority and shall if legally entitled thereto receive a license for such term of years as the Pilotage Acts of Canada may permit on the payment of a license fee computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

3. Every person not heretofore acting as a pilot, applying to be licensed as such for the Pilotage District of Restigouche aforesaid must make application in writing to the Secretary of the Pilotage Authority and be a resident of the County of Bonaventure west of the Grand Cascapedia or of the County of Restigouche, of not less than twenty-one years of age, and shall have continuously served as an Indentured Apprentice approved by the said Pilotage Authority under a licensed Pilot for a term of not less than three years; two years of which apprenticeship shall have been on board a licensed pilot boat and the third year he shall accompany the pilot on board all ships in which such pilot shall be employed; and have served at least two months as seaman on board a square-rigged vessel or made an Atlantic voyage on board such ship or vessel; shall also produce a certificate of good character while serving his apprenticeship, from the pilot to whom he was indentured, and shall be examined by examiners appointed for that purpose by the Pilotage Authority of the said district; and at that examination shall answer such questions and shew such qualification as will warrant them in giving said applicant a certificate of his competency to perform all the duties of a pilot in the said district and a license shall issue to such person for such term as the Pilotage Acts of Canada may direct on payment of the expenses of such examination and a license fee as per term computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

4. The rates of pilotage including the properly securing and mooring all ships or vessels piloted for the several ports within the Pilotage District of Restigouche shall be as follows:—For every foot of water any ship or vessel shall draw at the time inward or outward bound—Port of Dalhousie, Benjamin, Beaver Point, Nash's Creek, Jacquet River, or any loading station east of Dalhousie on the Bay of Chaleurs, one dollar; Port of Campbellton, one dollar and fifty cents; Oak Bay or any loading station east of same, west of Dalhousie, one dollar and twenty-five cents when ships proceed direct from sea.

Ships bound for Dalhousie, Benjamin, Beaver Point, Nash's Creek, Jacquet River, or any loading station east of Dalhousie, calling at any of the said harbours for orders, or to discharge ballast, cargo, or otherwise on ship's account, one dollar; and thence to any other of the said ports or loading station—on the Bay of Chaleurs, fifty cents per foot on draft of such ship at the time.

Ships bounds for Campbellton, Oak Bay, or any loading station, east of Oak Bay and west of Dalhousie waiting at Dalhousie or at any of the outer or Bay Ports to discharge ballast, cargo, or otherwise on ship's account, one dollar; and thence to the said Port of Campbellton, seventy-five cents; Oak Bay or any loading station east of Oak Bay and west of Dalhousie, fifty cents per foot on draft of such ship at the time, and *vice versa.*

For the removal of any ship including the properly securing and mooring such ship, the following rates, viz.:—The sum of one dollar and fifty cents for ships not exceeding one hundred and twenty tons; the sum of two dollars for ships over one hundred and twenty tons, and not exceeding two hundred tons; the sum of three dollars for ships over two hundred tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons; the sum of four dollars for ships over three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons; and the sum of five dollars for all ships over six hundred tons; and when the distance of removal extends four miles, fifty per cent additional to above rates.

5. No owner or master of any ship shall in any case be compelled to employ or to give his ship into the charge of a pilot on the ground of his being compelled to pay pilotage dues to any person or otherwise.

If any such pilot shall within the said Pilotage District offer his services to any inward bound ship, liable to pay pilotage and be refused, no other licensed pilot being on board, or having previously within said limits offered his services to such ship, such pilot so refused shall be entitled to demand and receive the same rate of pilotage as if he had been actually employed to pilot such ship into any of the ports in the Pilotage District of Restigouche.

6. Every ship which navigates within the limits of this district for which the payment of pilotage dues is made compulsory shall pay pilotage dues unless such ship is on her inward bound voyage, and no licensed pilot has offered his services as a pilot.

No owner or master of any outward bound ship shall be compelled to accept the services of the pilot who brought such ship into any port in the said district, or any other pilot, to pilot such ship outward, on any pretense, under sections 57 and 58 of the Pilotage Act. If such ship is on her outward bound voyage, and the owner or master does not employ a pilot, or give his ship into the charge of a pilot, the pilotage dues shall be paid to the Pilotage Authority and applied as the Pilotage Act provides.

7. All boats to be licensed as pilot boats shall be surveyed by, or on behalf of the Pilotage Authority, and if satisfactory shall be licensed for a term of twelve months on payment of a fee of five dollars each; and such boats shall be surveyed annually; and if found satisfactory shall have the license renewed for a like term on the payment of a fee of five dollars for every renewal.

8. All licensed pilot boats, shall be of not less than five tons measurement and shall have conspicuous numbers, such to be painted dark on each side of the fore or main sail in figures corresponding to the number of the licensed boat; and likewise the number of the boat license painted on each bow.

9. Every licensed pilot shall be the actual owner of not less than half of a decked pilot boat in actual service under penalty of suspension of his pilot license.

10. Every applicant before receiving a license to pilot ships within said District of Restigouche, shall be required to produce proof satisfactory to the

Pilotage Authority of said district that he is the actual owner of at least half of a decked pilot boat.

11. Any licensed pilot boat that may at any time on survey by the Pilotage Authority be found in any way unfit for the service for which she is licensed, or not characterized in accordance with section eighty of the Pilotage Act, thereto, shall have the license suspended until she is made and fitted out to the satisfaction of the Pilotage Authority, and the license shall during such suspension be lodged with the secretary of the Pilotage Authority.

12. In case of any dispute between masters of ships, owners or agents and pilots, respecting pilotage, removals or other pilot duties or for remuneration thereof or for extra services of any nature, ordinary or extraordinary, the matter shall be referred to one or more of the Pilot Commissioners nearest to the place of dispute and his or their decision shall be final and binding on all parties to the dispute respecting all such questions and disputes in which the sum in dispute does not exceed forty dollars; and all pilotage or fees for services and all costs for summoning witnesses and the hearing of any question or matter in dispute shall be paid by such person or persons respectively as the Commissioner or Commissioners by his or their order may direct; and any licensed pilot who shall neglect to appear before Commissioner or Commissioners within twenty-four hours after notice when his attendance shall be required on any occasion or who shall give any unnecessary trouble or annoyance to any Commissioner or Commissioners or cause detention to master or ship shall for every offence as above specified be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and also to the suspension of their license or dismissal at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority as represented by a majority of the Commission.

13. On proof to the satisfaction of the Pilotage Authority that any pilot licensed by them has been guilty of any improper conduct, drunkenness, whether the same shall occur while in charge of a ship or at any other time, or wilful neglect of duty or that any pilot be incapacitated by age or mental or bodily infirmity such pilot shall be suspended or deprived of his license at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

14. Every licensed pilot while acting in that capacity shall be provided with his license and shall produce the same whether requested to produce it or not, to every person by whom he is employed, or to whom he offers his services as pilot at the time he enters into the employment of, or offers his services to, such person; and shall at all times produce his license at the request of every person by whom he is employed as pilot; and if he neglects or refuses to produce his license, he shall for every such neglect or refusal incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and shall be subject to suspension or dismissal by the Pilotage Authority; he shall also produce to the master of any ship, or other person employing him, when required so to do, a copy of the Pilotage Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 80, and any Acts amending the same, likewise a copy of the by-laws and tariff dues, or pilotage rates, established within the district for which he is licensed; and in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of said Pilotage Authority.

15. Every licensed pilot shall on attaining the age of sixty-five years produce and deliver up his license to the Pilotage Authority of the district to which it extends; and such authority may grant him a new license for one year on the payment of a license fee of five dollars—and so on from year to year on the payment of five dollars license fee for every renewal.

16. That this Pilotage Authority may limit the period during which any license to a pilot granted by it, shall be in force to any term not less than two years from the date thereof, and may in its discretion after the end of such period renew such license for a further limited term not less than two years; and may also in its discretion cancel any license to a pilot, heretofore granted, and substitute for it, a license limited and renewable as aforesaid.

17. Every pilot shall make a report to the secretary of the Pilotage Authority, of every ship piloted by him from or to the sea, on the forms to be furnished him by the said secretary, giving the name, rig, tonnage, nationality, draft of water and when boarded, if inward bound, where from and to whom consigned; and if outward bound, name of shipper, port and where bound; also to report other and extra services, if any have been rendered. To which report, he shall, if possible, obtain the master's signature. He shall also report any casualty or accident, that may have happened to any ship under his charge, or any other matter of importance, coming under his observations connected with ships. He shall likewise report, when any of the buoys are not in their places, or any of the lighthouses are not lighted at the proper time or not kept lighted as required, and any pilot neglecting to make report in accordance with this section and in connection with the various subject matters specified, the Pilotage Authority may at their discretion cancel the license of such delinquent pilot, or refuse any such a renewal of license to pilot ships in said district.

18. If exigencies should obtain that in the judgment of the Pilotage Authority of the District of Restigouche, the interests in ships and commerce, would be the better served by the appointment of pilots other than indentured apprentices if none such are available, it shall be competent for the Pilotage Authority of the said District of Restigouche, to receive such other applications for license, and on examination of any such applicant by examiners appointed for that purpose by said Pilotage Authority of the said district, and should any such applicant show such qualifications as will warrant said examiners in giving applicant a certificate of his competency to perform all the duties of a pilot, in the said district, said Pilotage Authority may, waiving the provisions of sections nine and ten of these By-laws, forthwith issue a license for such term as the Pilotage Act permits, to such applicant to pilot ships within said district on payment of the expenses of such examination, and a license fee as per term computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

19. Every person wishing to become an indentured apprentice to a licensed pilot must make application in writing to the secretary of the Pilotage Authority and have the rudiments of an ordinary English education, and be of good moral character and approved by the Pilotage Authority, and on such approval be indentured to a licensed pilot to serve for a term of three years as a pilot apprentice on board of a licensed pilot boat of the Pilotage District of Restigouche under the directions and control of the master pilot to whom indentured.

20. Any licensed pilot not complying with these rules and regulations or evading the sense, intent or meaning conveyed or intended to be conveyed of any or either of them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars for the breach of any such rule or regulations, with, in case of the continuing breach a further penalty not exceeding four dollars, for every twenty-four hours during which such breach continues, and shall be liable to have his license cancelled at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

21. Every licensed pilot, before boarding any ship, shall enquire if any infectious or contagious disease be on board or if ship be from any port or place making her liable to be quarantined, in such cases, pilot shall not go on board; but his boat shall be towed astern, or he may lead such ship; and he shall cause the national flag to be hoisted at the main, and shall bring her to anchor at the place appointed for riding quarantine; and shall not suffer any person to board or leave the ship, until she is visited by the health officer; nor then without said officer's permission, under penalty not exceeding thirty dollars or suspension of his license, at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

22. That Andrew G. Wallace one of the Commissioners of Pilots for the Pilotage District of Restigouche, is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Pilotage Authority of said district, and as such secretary and treasurer he shall collect and receive all fees for licenses, fines, costs and other moneys under these regulations, record the minutes and keep a book for the entry of all licenses, fees, fines and other moneys received and paid. That said secretary-treasurer

shall receive the salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, to be, with the other necessary expenses of the pilotage businesss of the said district deducted from the fees for licenses.

(Signed) KILGOUR SHIVAS,
Chairman.
J. D. SOWERBY.
ANDREW G. WALLACE,
Secretary-treasurer.

44-4

[1002]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On a Report, dated 16th March, 1896, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting a case which has arisen out of claims to the north-west quarter of Section 19, Township 20, Range 1 west of the 5th Meridian, and which should be dealt with under the provisions of sub-clause (*h*) of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, the particulars thereof being as follows :—

This quarter-section is within a tract of land which was at one time leased to Charles William Martin, for grazing purposes, and upon which were erected the principal buildings belonging to his ranche. Mr. Martin having applied for this quarter-section as a homestead, was granted an entry for it on the 15th April, 1893. Shortly afterwards he applied for his patent but he was advised that before a certificate of recommendation for such patent could be granted to him he would have to furnish the usual proof of compliance with the residence and cultivation conditions of his entry.

Upon the 25th July, 1894, there was received by the Department of the Interior, an assignment of the quarter-section bearing date the 7th December, 1893. This instrument was executed by Mr. Martin in favour of Mrs. Lizzie M. Barter, widow of the late John James Barter, who in his lifetime was largely financially interested in the affairs of the Quorn Ranche Company, being at one time the company's manager. A dispute having arisen between the shareholders of this company as to its affairs and as to the ownership of the buildings and improvements upon the quarter-section in question, certain of the shareholders claiming that they belonged to the company and that Mr. Martin had erected the buildings and made the improvements for the company, Mrs. Barter brought an action in the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories, North Alberta Judicial District, against the shareholders and receivers of the company, and, under and in pursuance of the terms of a memorandum of settlement and compromise which was executed between the parties to the said action, and which was made a rule and judgment of the above mentioned Court by a decree granted by Mr. Justice Scott on the 20th November, 1894, in such action, Edward J. Swann and J. Sidney Gibb, the company's receivers, executed a quit-claim deed in favour of Mrs. Barter of all the estate and interest of the company to the quarter-section in question. Copies of the decree, memorandum of settlement, and quit-claim deed are of record in the Department of the Interior.

The Minister, under the foregoing circumstances, is of the opinion that Mrs. Barter has an equitable claim to the patent for this quarter-section, which should be recognized upon payment by her of a reasonable price for the same, which price, after consulting the Deputy Minister of the Interior, and the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, he has fixed at $1 an acre.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the sale of the quarter-section to Mrs. Barter, at the rate mentioned above, be authorized under the provisions of sub-clause (*h*) of clause 90 of The Dominion Lands Act, she having paid $160 in scrip, in full of such purchase.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42-4

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[861]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 31 of The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that two acres of the north-east quarter of Section 10, Township 54, Range 24 west of the 4th Dominion Lands Meridian, shown upon the annexed plan by Dominion Land Surveyor Robert W. Lendrum, be conveyed to the Trustees of School District No. 185 of the North-west Territories for School purposes.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

43-4

[1245]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the tariff of tolls and dues for Government Wharves, which impose a wharfage rate of 10 cents per ton on rock plaster, shall be and the same is hereby amended by substituting the rate of 2½ cents per ton for rock plaster instead of the said rate of 10 cents.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

43-4

[1340]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Captain Michael T. Daley, of Bathurst, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, New Brunswick, in the room of Mr. James Andrews, who has left the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1419]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Captain James Gordon, of Kingston, Kent, New Brunswick, a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Richibucto, *vice* W. J. Smith, removed from the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1348]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Port Wardens," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to determine that Whitney Pier, Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, and Province of Nova Scotia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port at which a Port Warden may be appointed.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

[1395]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Port Wardens," is pleased to appoint Mr. James Carlin, to be Port Warden for Whitney Pier, Sydney, Cape Breton.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

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[795]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Steamboat Inspection Act, chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the accompanying consolidation of the rules and regulations respecting steamboat inspection and examinations for engineer's certificates shall be, and the same are hereby established as the Rules and Regulations for the Inspection of Steamboats and the examination of applicants for engineer's certificates.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RULES FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS AND FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS OF STEAMBOATS.

PART I.

Mode of Inspection.

Sec. **1**. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall, at least once in every year, subject the boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials that such boiler is well made of good and suitable materials. For the purposes of such test the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, the same to be worked by the crew of the vessel; and no Inspector of boilers and machinery shall make or deliver to the owner or master of any steamboat any certificate, unless he has first subjected the boiler or boilers of such steamboat to such test by hydrostatic pressure and examination as herein prescribed.

Sec. **2**. Before a boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure, it shall be opened up for inspection, the man-hole and mud-plate doors removed, and the outside and the inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made; when bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plate of the boiler, they shall be removed; and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. **3**. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler re-tested satisfactorily, before a certificate is granted.

Sec. **4**. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material of which they are composed.

Sec. **5**. Before testing a boiler the Inspectors should examine it, take the necessary measurements and calculate what the working pressure should be, in accordance with these regulations; these instructions apply to superheaters, steam chests, and water-jackets, as well as boilers.

Sec. **6**. If a boiler is too hot for an Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to do so, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make a satisfactory examination.

Sec. **7**. In order to satisfy himself as to strength and internal condition of the boiler, the Inspector may, should he deem it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, and may also demand that such information by drawings and specifications of the several parts be furnished him of the construction, as will enable him to determine, by calculation and examination, their strength.

Sec. **8**. During the construction of every boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the District in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall, at all times during such construction allow the Inspector free access to it.

Sec. **9**. To prevent questions arising after a boiler is commenced, particulars of its construction by drawings and specifications should be furnished the Inspector by the maker or contractor, for his approval; the Inspector having received such drawings or specifications, and approved of them, will be careful to see that they are followed in construction, or deductions made in accordance with Section 25. This regulation will also apply to boilers undergoing alterations.

Sec. **10**. No boiler shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the name or mark of the maker thereof; and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler made wholly or in part of plate not so marked; and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name of the maker of the plates, their quality and the quality of all materials used in the construction of the boiler, shall be furnished the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any Justice of the Peace in Canada, or before a Notary Public and certified under his official seal, if taken out of Canada: Provided always, that in any case where such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained owing to the death of the maker, or from other causes deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical boiler-makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it and its workmanship and strength, shall, if satisfactory to the Inspector, be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **11**. No boiler or pipe in connection therewith shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material or workmanship, or is unsafe in its form, or from age, use or from any other cause.

Sec. **12**. Inspectors should see all new boilers, and boilers that have been taken out of a ship for thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure up to at least one and one-half of the working pressure that will be allowed, previous to the boiler being placed in the vessel, to test the workmanship, etc., but the working pressure is to be determined by the stay power, the thickness of the plate, strength of riveting, etc., and not by the hydraulic test.

Sec. **13**. The hydraulic test should in no case exceed the ratio of one and one-half the working pressure allowed, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination and until the strength of all the parts has been calculated from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

Sec. **14**. When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another Inspector, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by the hydrostatic pressure has an opportunity of examining the boiler inside and outside after the test, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler, taking care to inform the owner or master, or maker or agent, and the Inspector who partially inspected it, what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed, and the Inspector

who partially inspected the boiler should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **15**. Cast iron must not be used for stays in boilers; Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers; particular attention should be paid to chocking and fastening boilers to the vessels to guard against shifting or breaking loose.

Sec. **16**. A pressure once allowed on a boiler is not, under any circumstances whatever, to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman of the "Board of Steamboat Inspection." In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed, he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman; but, as above stated, the pressure should not, in any case, be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **17**. In the event of any novelty in construction of a boiler, or of any departure from the practice of staying and strengthening as prescribed in these rules and regulations, the Inspector shall report full particulars to the Chairman before fixing the working pressure.

Sec. **18**. An Inspector shall not declare a boiler safe unless he is fully informed as to its construction, material and workmanship. He should, therefore, be very careful how he ventures to give a certificate for a boiler that he is not called in to inspect until after it is completed and fixed in the ship.

Sec. **19**. In the case of new boilers, the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 7,000 pounds per square inch of net section on solid iron screw stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 6,000 pounds when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

Sec. **20**. (*a*.) The pressure on plate forming flat surfaces is found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)^2}{S - 6} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.

S = Surface supported in square inches*.

C = Constant according to the following circumstances:—

$C = 100$ when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plate they cover.

$C = 90$ when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts only.

$C = 60$ when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay, and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.

$C = 54$ when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts only.

(*b*.) If the diameter of riveted washers be at least two-thirds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constants may be increased to 150.

(*c*.) When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness of the plates they cover, and not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays, the constants may be increased to 160.

(*d*.) When doubling plates cover the whole of the flat surfaces, the constant may be increased to 200.

$C = 80$ when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates and fitted with nuts.

$C = 60$ when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

$C = 36$ when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, with the stays screwed into the plates, and having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

(*e*.) In cases where plates are stiffened by T or L irons, and a greater pressure is required for the plate than is allowed by the use of the above constants, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Chairman.

(*f*.) When the riveted ends of the screw stays are much worn, or when the nuts are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of the inspection, and it is expected that in cases where the riveted ends of screw stays in the combustion boxes and furnaces are found in this state it will be often necessary to reduce the constant from 60 to 36.

(*g*.) Flat steel plates, which are in no way exposed to the action of the fire or hot gases and stayed with stays, having nuts with washers at least in diameter one-third pitch of stays, and half the thickness of plate, the working pressure to be allowed may be found by the following formula:—

$$48000 \times \frac{T^2}{P^2} = \text{W. P.}$$

T = Thickness plate in inches.

P = Greatest pitch of stay bolts in inches.

Sec. **21**. Inspectors should not in any case allow a greater compressive stress on the tube plates than 7,500 pounds, which is that used in the following formula:—

$$\frac{(D - d)\ T \times 15{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

D = Least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.

d = Inside diameter of ordinary tube in inches.

T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.

W = Extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double-ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

Sec. **22**. When stays prevent an Inspector from getting inside a boiler, he must order their removal, and he must see them properly replaced before granting a certificate.

Sec. **23**. In the case of zig-zag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets is equal to that horizontally between the rivets, when the diagonal pitch equals six-tenths the horizontal pitch *plus* four-tenths the diameter of the rivet.

Sec. **24**. When the outside of the bottom of a boiler can not be otherwise thoroughly inspected, the boiler should be lifted once at least in every four years.

Construction of Boilers.

Sec. **25**. (*a*.) When cylindrical boilers or the cylindrical parts of boilers composed of iron plates are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps, each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection, then 4·5 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the material is to be taken as equal to 47,000 pounds per square inch with the grain, and 40,000 pounds across the grain. When the above conditions are not complied with, the addition, in the following scale, must be added to the factor, according to the circumstances of each case:—

A·15—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

B·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.

C·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.

D·5—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.

E*·75—To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.

F·1—To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

G·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.

H·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.

I·2—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.

J*·2—To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.

K·2—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lapped and double riveted.

L·1—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lapped and treble riveted.

M·3—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.

N·15—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are treble riveted.

O1·—To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.

P‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.

Q‡·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.

R‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.

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*When a greater ratio than 4 to 5 the greatest square to be taken.

S‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are lapped joints and are double riveted.

T·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are lapped joints and are single riveted.

U·25—To be added when the circumferential seams are lapped, and the strakes of plates are not entirely under or over.

V·3—To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, such as flue boilers; and the circumferential seams are fitted as described opposite P., R. and S., but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q. and T., V·3 will become V·4.

W*·4—To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.

X*·4—To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.

Y†1·65—To be added if the boiler is not open for inspection during the whole period of its construction.

(*b.*) The strength of the joints is found by the following method:—

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch}-\text{Diameter of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of plate at joint as compared with the solid plate. **}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivets} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of rivets as compared with the solid plate. ††}$$

(*c.*) Where marked * the allowance may be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or unsatisfactory.

** The maximum pitch of the rivets should not exceed 8½ inches, and if in any case the Inspector finds the pitch in excess of this, he should report to the Chairman.

†† If the rivets are exposed to double shear, multiply the percentage as found by 1·75.

† When inspecting boilers that have not been open to inspection during construction the case should be submitted to the Chairman as to the factors to be used.

‡ P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1, shall not apply to the end or circumferential seams, if such seams are sufficiently stayed by through bolts; nor to the seams between the square and round part of the shell, in cylindrical boilers with square furnaces, when such seams are double riveted.

(*d.*) Then take iron as equal in tensile strength to 47,000 pounds per square inch and use the smallest of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale:—

$$\frac{47{,}000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint} \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety.}}$$
$$= \text{Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.}$$

(*e.*) Plates that are drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*f.*) Butt straps must be cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good quality as the shell plate, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre.

(*g.*) The rivet holes may be punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place, must be taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*h.*) When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched, they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

(*i.*) The diameter of rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plate of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plate.

(*j.*) The distance of the rivet holes from the end or edge of the plates shall not be less than the diameter of the rivets.

(*k.*) Dished ends that are not truly hemispherical must be stayed; if they are not theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed they must be stayed as flat surfaces, but if they are theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed the stays may have a strain of 10,000 lbs. per effective square inch of sectional area.

(*l.*) Inspectors will remember that the strength of a sphere to resist internal pressure is double that of a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

Sec. **26.** (*a.*) The neutral parts of boiler shells under steam domes must be sufficiently stiffened and stayed.

(*b.*) The sides of boilers having square furnaces and half round tops must be stayed from side to side of the shell, over the furnace, one or more rows of these stays to be placed well above the centre of the cylindrical part.

(*c.*) Screw stays are not to be used when supporting flat surfaces at any angle but a right angle to the surface supported, their diameter to be measured inside the thread.

(*d.*) The longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell of boilers should be as far as possible from the bottom.

(*e.*) The inside diameter of the outside strake or course in the cylindrical shell of a boiler is to be taken as the measure of its diameter.

Sec. **27.** (*a.*) In cylindrical super-heaters the strength of the joints and the factor of safety is found in a similar manner as for cylindrical boilers and steam receivers, but instead of using 47,000 pounds as the tensile strength of iron, 24,000 pounds is adopted, unless where the heat of flame impinges at or nearly at right angles to the plate, then 18,000 pounds is substituted.

(*b.*) In all cases the internal steam pipes should be so fitted that the steam in flowing to them will pass over all the plates exposed to the impact of heat or flame.

(*c.*) Super-heaters or water-jackets should, as regards inspection, be deemed to be the most important part of the boilers, and must be inspected inside and outside; those that cannot be entered (on account of their size) must have a sufficient number of doors through which a thorough inspection of the whole of the interior can be made.

(*d.*) Special attention should be paid to the inspection of super-heaters, as with high pressure the plates may become dangerously weak and not give any sound to indicate their state when tested with the hammer; the plate should, therefore, be occasionally drilled. Drain pipes must be in all cases fitted to super-heaters in which a collection of water in the bottom is possible.

(*e.*) Super-heaters that can be shut off from the main boiler must be fitted with a Government lock-up safety valve of sufficient size, but the least size passed shall not be less than two inches in diameter.

Sec. **28.** The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way:—

Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay, the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

Sec. **29.** (*a.*) When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula, which is used by the Imperial Board of Trade, will be useful for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and the ends fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box:

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\, D \times L} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

W=Width of combustion box in inches.

P=Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.

D=Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.

L=Length of girder in feet.

d=Depth of girder in inches.

T=Thickness of girder in inches.

C=500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.

C=750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.

C=850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

(*b.*) The working pressure for the supporting bolts, and for the plate between them, shall be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

Sec. **30.** The flat ends of all boilers, as far as the steam space extends, and the ends of super-heaters should be fitted with shield, or baffle plates, where exposed to the hot gases of the up-take, as all the plates subjected to the direct impact of heat or flame are liable to injury, unless covered with water.

When a super-heater is constructed with a tube subject to external pressure, the working pressure should be ascertained by the rules given for circular iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced as thirty is to forty-seven:

If steel is proposed to be used in super-heaters, the particulars should be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the Board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all cases it should be discouraged for this purpose; this applies to the unshielded up-takes of all boilers, including ordinary vertical donkey boilers.

Sec. **31.** Donkey boilers that are in any way attached to, or connected with the main boilers, or with the machinery used for propelling the ship, must be inspected and fitted the same way as the main boilers, and must have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety-valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers, and no safety-valve shall be passed less than two inches in diameter, except as hereinafter provided by the rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves.

Sec. **32.** (*a.*) No boiler or steam chamber is to be so constructed, fitted or arranged as that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve.

(*b.*) A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and (when two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or super-heater) between each boiler and super-heater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

Sec. **33.** (*a.*) Each boiler must be fitted with glass water gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge,

that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all the fittings as complete as if there was only one boiler.

(*b.*) Boilers that fire at both ends, and those of unusual width, must have water gauges and test cocks at each end or side, as the case may be. When a steamer has more than one boiler, and those boilers are fitted with stop valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one, and have all the requisite fittings.

Sec. **34**. Inspectors shall be most careful not to give any official sanction to any new arrangement or construction of marine steam boilers without first obtaining the permission of the Chairman in writing, nor shall they give any written approval of any invention or arrangement unless by direction of the Chairman, and whenever they know that any invention or new arrangement is to be fitted to a vessel that is intended to have a passenger certificate, they shall as soon as possible obtain plans and specifications and submit the same to the Chairman.

Sec. **35**. When the longitudinal seams in cylindrical furnaces are not welded or made with a butt strap, the following constants will be substituted for 90,000:

(*a.*) Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*b.*) Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*c.*) Furnaces with lapped joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
(*d.*) Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

Steel Boilers.

Sec. **36**. (*a.*) The following rules should guide Inspectors when the general quality of the steel has been found suitable for marine boilers:—

(*b.*) The steel makers or boiler makers should test one or more strips or pieces cut from each plate and bar for tensile strength and elongation, and stamp both results on each plate or bar. When practicable the plates or bars should be so stamped that the marks can be easily seen when the boiler is constructed.

(*c.*) An Inspector is not obliged to witness the foregoing test, but he should see that all the plates and bars are properly stamped.

(*d.*) From the plates and bars, the tests of which have been stated to have been made by the steel maker, and not witnessed by the Inspector, the Inspector may, if he thinks it advisable, select any plates or bars after they are in the boiler shop and require specimens to be cut off and tested. If the results are not satisfactory, the whole of the plates, except those which were tested and found satisfactory by the Inspector, may be liable to be rejected.

(*e.*) Twenty-five per cent of the rivet bars should be tested for tensile strength and elongation, the tensile strengh should be from 26 to 30 tons gross, or 58,000 to 67,000 pounds to the square inch, and the elongation in ten inches should not be less than 25 per cent.

(*f.*) The Inspector may not in every case see some of the rivets tested, but he should occasionally select a few, and after they are prepared, see them tested. The tensile stress should be from 27 to 32 tons gross, or 62,000 to 72,000 pounds to the square inch, with a contraction of area of 60 per cent. The elongation should when practicable be taken in length equal to two and a half times the diameter of the prepared part.

(*g.*) Twenty-five per cent of the bars for stays of each size should be tested, solid steel screw stays which have not been welded or otherwise worked after heating, may be allowed a working stress of 9,000 pounds to the square inch of net section, provided the tensile stress is from 27 to 32 tons gross, or 62,000 to 72,000 pounds to the square inch, and the elongation in ten inches about 25 per cent, and not less than 20 per cent.

(*h.*) Steel stays which have been welded or worked in the fire have been found to be unreliable, therefore they should not be passed.

(*i.*) If the original size of the bars for rivets or stays be reduced before testing it should be done in the lathe or by a machine; test pieces of any kind should not be prepared by heating and drawing down.

(*j.*) If for the plates from which the Inspectors select the above proportion, a greater stress is wished than is allowed for iron, tests for tensile stress and elongation should be made, also a few tempering and bending tests, and those for which no reduction of thickness is asked may be tested for resistance to bending and tempering only, if preferred in the latter case, the stress and elongation stamped on each plate should be reported by the Inspector to the Chairman, along with the result of the bending and tempering test.

(*k.*) The breadth of test strips for tensile stress should be about 2 inches, and the elongation, taken in the length of 10 inches should be about 25 per cent, and not less than 20 per cent. The strips must be carefully prepared and measured, and they should be cut from the plate by a planing or shaping machine. The skin of the test pieces should not be removed by planing, shaping or otherwise, the edges only being planed or shaped, and in no case should the test pieces be prepared or reduced in size by hammering or otherwise working on the anvil, and they must not be annealed previous to being tested, neither must the plates or bars be annealed before the test pieces are cut from them.

(*l.*) The bending tests for plates not exposed to flame should be made with strips in their normal condition, and occasionally also some tempering test. Strips cut from furnaces, combustion boxes, &c., should be heated to a cherry red, then plunged into water of about 80 degrees and kept there until of the same temperature as the water and then bent. The bending and tempering strips should not be less than two inches broad and ten inches long, and they should be bent until they break, or until the sides are parallel at a distance from each other of not more than (3) three times the thickness of plate.

(*m.*) When full allowance over iron is wished, the tensile stress of the plates not exposed to flame should be not less than 27 tons gross, or 62,000 lbs, and should not exceed 32 tons gross, or 72,000 lbs., per square inch of section, and 29 tons gross, or 65,000 lbs., should be the stress used in the calculation for cylindrical shells, if the plates comply with all the conditions as stated therein; but when the minimum tensile strength of shell plate is not less than 28 tons gross, or 63,000 lbs., and allowance is wished for the excess, then the case should be specially submitted for the consideration of the Chairman as to whether the stress in the calculation may be increased to 30 tons gross, or to 67,000 lbs.: the tensile strength of furnace, flanging and combustion box plates may range from 26 tons gross, or 58,000 lbs., to 30 tons gross, or 67,000 lbs., to the square inch.

(*n.*) All plates that are punched, flanged or locally heated must be carefully annealed after being so treated.

(*o.*) The rivet holes in the furnaces and longitudinal seams of cylindrical shells should be drilled, but if it is wished to punch them and afterwards bore or anneal the plates in a proper furnace, the particulars of the punching and boring or annealing should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration before being done, but all punched holes should be made after bending.

(*p.*) In all cases where assent has been given by the Chairman for plates to be punched after bending, and then annealed, the maker of the boiler should stamp the plates with the words "punched after bending and then annealed," and in all cases where assent has been given for punching and afterwards boring plates the words "punched and then bored" should be stamped on the plates.

(*q.*) If the flanging plates and those exposed to flame comply with the foregoing conditions, the constants in these rules for iron boilers may be increased as follows:—

1. The constants for flat surfaces, when they are supported by stays screwed into the plates and riveted, 10 per cent.

2. The constants for flat surfaces, when they are supported by stays screwed into the plates and nutted, or when the stays are nutted in the steam space, 25 per cent. This is also applicable to the constants for flat surfaces stiffened by riveted washers or doubling strips and supported by nutted stays.

3. The constants for combustion box girders, 10 per cent.

(*r.*) When the furnaces are new, corrugated, and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plain parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick.

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times T}{D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

T = Thickness in inches.
D = Mean diameter in inches.

(If the furnace is riveted in two or more lengths, the case should be submitted to the Chairman.)

(*s*.) A greater compressive stress should not be allowed on tube plates than 10,000 lbs. to the square inch, which is that used in the following formula:—

$$\frac{(D-d)\ T \times 20,000}{W \times D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

D = Least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.

d = Inside diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.

T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.

W = Extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

(*t*.) The rivet section, if of iron, in the horizontal seams of cylindrical shells, where lapped and at least double riveted, should not be less than $\frac{13}{8}$ times the net plate section; but if steel rivets are used, their section should be at least $\frac{28}{23}$ of the net section of the plate if the tensile stress of the rivet is not less than 27 tons gross or 62,000 lbs., or not more than 32 tons gross or 72,000 pounds per square inch. Therefore, in calculating the working pressure, the percentage strength of the rivet may be found in the usual way by the rules, but in the case of iron rivets the percentages found should be divided by $\frac{13}{8}$, and in the case of steel rivets by $\frac{28}{23}$, the result being the percentages required. If the percentage strength of the rivets by calculation is less than the calculated percentage strength of the plate, calculate the working pressure by both percentages. When using the percentage strength of the plate, use the nominal factor of safety suitable for the method of construction as by the rules for iron boilers, but when using the percentage strength of the rivets, use 4·5 as the factor of safety. The less of the two pressures so found is the working pressure to be allowed for the cylindrical portion of the shell, or otherwise in accordance with the formulæ in appendix.

(*u*.) Local heating of the plates should be avoided, as many plates have failed from being so treated.

(*v*.) Steel plates which have been welded should not be passed if subject to a tensile stress, and those welded and subject to a compressive stress should be sufficiently annealed. In other respects the boiler should comply with the rules for iron boilers.

Sec. **37**. In no case shall a certificate be granted for a boiler, when drift pins have been used in bringing the holes in the sheets together.

Sec. **38**. Man-hole openings must be stiffened with compensating plates or rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plate cut out, and in no case shall such plates or rings be of less thickness than the plate to which they are attached, nor the attachment of less strength than the plate or ring. All openings in the shells of boilers should have their short axes placed longitudinally, and if not so placed must have compensating plates or rings, and attachments, equal to twice the effective sectional area of the plate cut out.

Where cast iron frames are fastened around man-holes in steamboat boilers, a compensating ring in addition must be provided.

Mud-holes or hand-holes should not be placed in boiler shells of a greater short diameter than five inches, unless provided with reinforcing plates, and if on the cylindrical shell of a boiler, their short diameter should be in a line with the axis of the shell.

Sec. **39**. Every boiler made after the coming into force of these Regulations, shall be stamped with the initial letters of the Inspector's name who inspected and tested it, the year it was made and the pressure under which it was tested; also the actual working pressure allowed upon it.

Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **40**. (*a*.) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular steel furnaces and flues, when subjected to such pressure when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formulæ:—

(*b*.) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the length of the flue, or furnace, in feet, plus *one* multiplied by the diameter in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds, adding ten per cent to the result of the formula; provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:

$$\frac{90,000 \times T^2}{(L+1) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.

L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

(*c*.) The product of 10,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter (outside) of the flue or furnace, in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds.

Corrugated Steel Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **41**. (*a*.) In steel flue furnaces when new, corrugated, and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick:

$$\frac{14,000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per sq. in.}$$

(*b*.) When the furnaces are riveted in two or more lengths the case should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration, as it may be necessary to make a reduction.

Corrugated Iron Furnaces.

Sec. **42**. The working pressure for corrugated iron furnaces practically circular and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{10,000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

Cylindrical Boiler Shells.

JOINTS WITH DRILLED HOLES.

Sec. **43**. Formulæ for ordinary chain riveted and ordinary zig-zag riveted joints, and for joints of these descriptions, when every alternate rivet in the outer or in the outer or inner rows have been omitted:—

Let E = distance from edge of plate to centre of rivet in inches.

V = distance between rows of rivets in inches.

V_1 = distance between inner and middle row of rivets in inches for joint J.

B = boiler pressure in lbs. per square inch.

C = 1 for lap or single butt joints.

= 1·75 for double butt joints.

d = diameter of rivets in inches.

D = inside diameter of boiler in inches.

F = factor of safety for shell plates, as by section 25 of these regulations.

n = number of rivets in one pitch.

p_D = diagonal pitch in inches.

P_D = diagonal pitch in inches between inner and middle rows of rivets in inches for joint J.

p = greatest pitch of rivets in inches.

r = percentage of plate left between holes in greatest pitch.

R = percentage of rivet section.

R_1 = percentage of combined plate and rivet section.

S = tensile strength of material in lbs. per square inch of section.

T = thickness of plate in inches.

T_1 = thickness of each butt strap in inches.

$^0/_0$ = least value of r, R, R as the case may be, divided by 100.

When joints are used in boiler construction other than those shown in the attached sketches, or when any of the rivets are less than two diameters apart, the particulars of such joints should be submitted for the consideration of the Board.

ORDINARY CHAIN AND ZIG-ZAG RIVETED JOINTS.

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p-d)}{p} = r.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = R.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d \quad \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4 \cdot 5 \times 28 \times p \times T} = R.$$

GIVEN C, d, F, n, T, TO FIND p, SO THAT r AND R ARE EQUAL.

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C}{T} + d = p.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{23 \times d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4 \cdot 5 \times 28 \times T} + d = p.$$

GIVEN C, F, n, T, r, TO FIND p AND d.

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{r \times T}{(100-r) \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times r \times T}{(100-r)^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C} = p.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times r \times T}{23 \times (100-r) \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times 4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times r \times T}{23 \times (100-r)^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F} = p.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets when d is found first, then:—

$$\frac{100\,d}{100-r} = p.$$

Iron plates and iron butt straps or steel plates and steel butt straps:

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

Single butt straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

For Distance between Rows of Rivets, &c.

Iron and steel:—

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = E.$$

Chain riveted joints not less than:—

$$2 \times d = V.$$

(*See* Note (*a*) *below*.)

Zig-zag riveted joints:—

$$\frac{\sqrt{(11p + 4d)\,(p + 4d)}}{10} = V.$$

Diagonal pitch:—

$$\frac{6p + 4d}{10} = p_D.$$

To Determine the Working Pressure

$$\frac{S \times \% \times 2\,T}{F \times D} = B.$$

Chain and Zig-zag Riveted Joints in which every alternate Rivet has been omitted in the Outer Row, or in the Outer and the Inner Rows such as are shown by the following Sketches.

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p - d)}{p} = r.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = R.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times p \times T} = R.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p - 2d)}{p} + \frac{R}{n} = R_1.$$

For iron lap joints of this description the diameter of the rivet should not be less than:—

$$\frac{T}{{\cdot}7854} = d$$

For steel lap joints of this description the diameter of the rivet should not be less than:—

$$\frac{T \times 28 \times 4{\cdot}5}{{\cdot}7854 \times 23 \times F} = d.$$

Joints fitted with Single or Double Butt Straps.

Where the number of rivets in the inner row is double the number in the outer row.

Iron plates and iron butt straps or steel plates and steel butt straps:—

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times T\,(p - d)}{8 \times (p - 2d)} = T_1.$$

Single butt straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times T\,(p - d)}{8 \times (p - 2d)} = T_1.$$

When the number of rivets in the inner row is the same as in the outer row.

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

Single butt-straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

For Distance between Rows of Rivets, &c.

Iron and steel:—

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = E.$$

Chain riveted joints:—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \dfrac{\sqrt{(11p + 4d)\,(p + 4d)}}{10} = V \\ \text{or} \\ \quad 2 \times d = V \end{array}\right\}$$

The greater of these two values of V to be used. (*See* Note (*a*) *below*.)

For joint K.:— $2 \times d = V_1$. (*See* Note (*a*) *below*.)

Zig-zag riveted joints:— $\sqrt{(\frac{11}{20}p + d)\,(\frac{1}{20}p + d)} = V.$

Diagonal pitch:— $\frac{3}{10}p + d = p_D.$

For joint J.:— $\dfrac{\sqrt{(11p + 8d)\,(p + 8d)}}{20} = V_1.$

Diagonal pitch:— $\dfrac{3p + 4d}{10} = P_D.$

To Determine the Working Pressure.

$$\frac{S \times \% \times 2T}{F \times D} = B.$$

Note (*a*).—The minimum value of V or V_1 for chain riveted joints is given as $2d$,

but $\dfrac{4d + 1}{2}$, is more desirable.

PART II.

Regulations governing the inspection and testing of boilers now in existence and of boilers now or hereafter to be manufactured, in Canada, for the use of steamboats, whenever in the opinion of the Inspector the regulations contained in Part One of these regulations, on account of the make of such boilers, or for some other reason, are not capable of application in the testing thereof; provided that in every such case the Inspector shall issue his certificate, in which he shall state that his inspection has been made under Part Two of this order.

Mode of Inspection.

Sec. 44. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall, at least once in every year, subject the boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials that such boiler is well made of good and suitable materials; the limit of such pressure shall be in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure; for the purposes of such test the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, and the same shall be worked by the crew of the steamboat; and no Inspector shall make or deliver to the owner or master of any steamboat, any certificate unless he has first subjected the boiler of such steamboat to such test by hydrostatic pressure.

Sec. 45. Before a boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure, it shall be opened up for inspection, the man-hole doors and mud-plates removed, and the outside and inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made. When bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plates of the boiler, they shall be removed; and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. 46. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler retested satisfactorily before a certificate is granted.

Sec. 47. When the outside of the bottom of the boiler cannot be otherwise perfectly inspected, the boiler shall be lifted for inspection once at least in every four years.

Sec. 48. In subjecting boilers made of iron plates to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, the Inspector shall assume one hundred pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure

allowable as a working power for a new boiler 42 inches in diameter, made of the best refined iron, at least one quarter of an inch thick, in the best manner and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working pressure of all iron boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. **49**. In subjecting boilers made of steel to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, the Inspector shall assume one hundred and twenty-five pounds as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler 42 inches in diameter, made in the best manner of the best quality of steel plate, at least one quarter of an inch thick, with all the rivet holes drilled in place, the plates being then taken apart and the burrs removed, the longitudinal seams in the shell being fitted with double butt steel straps cut across the grain of the plate, and each of at least five-eighths or over the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams being at least double riveted and having at least seventy per cent of the strength of the solid plate, and all the flat surfaces stayed in the best manner and all the seams double riveted,—and they shall rate the working pressure of all steel boilers so made, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed for such boilers in the ratio of one hundred and eighty-seven and a half pounds to one hundred and twenty five pounds, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. **50**. If the Inspector is of opinion that any boiler, whether made of iron or steel plates, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure as that hereinbefore specified for each such description of boiler respectively, he may, for reasons to be stated specifically in his certificate, fix the working pressure of such boiler at less than two-thirds of the test pressure.

Sec. **51**. The foregoing rules shall be observed in all cases, unless the proportion between such boilers and the cylinders, or some other cause renders it manifest that their application would be unjust, in which case the Inspector may depart from the said rules if it can be done with safety; but in no case shall the working pressure allowed exceed the proportion hereinbefore mentioned, as compared with the hydrostatic test.

Sec. **52**. (*a*.) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular iron furnaces and flues subjected to such pressure, when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formula :—

(*b*.) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches,—divided by the length of the flue or furnace in feet plus 1, multiplied by the diameter in inches,—shall be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds,—provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula :—

(*c*.) The product of 8,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter of the furnace or flue in inches, shall be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds,—

(*d*.) The length of the furnace to be used in the first formula being the distance between the rings, if the furnace is made with rings; and that one of the two formulæ which gives the lowest pressure being the one by which the Inspector shall be guided.

Sec **53**. On flat surfaces the allowable working pressure shall not exceed six thousand pounds to each effective square inch of sectional area of the stays supporting it; the pressure to be allowed on plates forming flat surfaces shall be that found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working pressure in pounds per square inch, where—}$$

T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch;

S = Surface supported in square inches; when a greater ratio than 4 to 5, the greatest square to be taken.

C = 100; but when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam only is in contact with the plates on the opposite side, C is to be reduced to 50.

(*a*.) When the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and riveted washers.

If the diameter of riveted washers be at least two-thirds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constants may be increased to 150.

(*b*.) When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness of the plates they cover, and not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays, the constants may be increased to 160.

(*c*.) When doubling plates cover the whole of the flat surfaces, the constant may be increased to 200.

Sec. **54**. In order to satisfy himself as to the strength and condition of a boiler, the Inspector may if he deems it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, and may also demand that such information shall be furnished him in respect to the interior construction of the boiler as will enable him to judge correctly of its strength.

Sec. **55**. In no case shall a certificate be granted for a boiler when drift pins have been used in bringing the holes in the sheets together.

Sec. **56**. Man-hole openings must be stiffened with compensating plates or rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plates cut out and in no case shall such plates or rings be of less thickness than the plate to which they are attached, nor the attachment of less strength than the plate or ring. All openings in the shells of boilers should have their short axes placed longitudinally and if not so placed must have compensating plates or rings and attachments, equal to twice the effective sectional area of the plate cut out.

Where cast iron frames are fastened around man-holes in steamboat boilers, a compensating ring in addition must be provided.

Mud-holes or hand-holes should not be placed in boiler shells of a greater short diameter than five inches, unless provided with reinforcing plates, and if on the cylindrical shell of a boiler, their short diameter should be in a line with the axis of the shell.

Sec. **57**. When bars or angle irons are used for sustaining the crown sheet of the furnace of a boiler, three-fifths of the working pressure allowable upon the crown sheet shall be sustained by hanging stays from the shell of the boiler attached to the crown sheet.

Sec. **58**. Donkey boilers on steamboats shall be provided with two safety-valves, which may be locked up.

Sec. **59**. Boilers in which the longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell are single riveted, in place of being double riveted, shall be subject to a reduction in the working pressure allowable for a boiler made in the best manner (as prescribed by sections 48 and 49 of these regulations), and the limit of pressure in boilers so made shall not exceed eighty pounds to the square inch in place of one hundred pounds or one hundred and twenty-five pounds, as mentioned in the said section.

Sec. **60**. No boiler made and placed on board a steamboat shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the mark or name of the maker thereof; and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler made wholly or in part of plate not so marked; and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name of the maker of the plates, their quality, and the quality of all materials used in the construction thereof, shall be furnished to the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any justice of the peace in Canada, or before a notary public, and certified under his official seal, if taken out of Canada: Provided always, that in any case where such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained owing to the death of the maker, or from any other cause deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical boiler-makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it, and its workmanship and strength, shall, if satisfactory to the Inspector, be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **61**. During the construction of every boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the district in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall, at all times during such construction, allow the Inspector access to such boiler.

Sec. **62**. No boiler or pipe shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material, or is unsafe in its form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or any other cause.

Construction of boilers.

Sec. **63**. (*a*.) When cylindrical boilers or the cylindrical parts of boilers composed of iron plates are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps, each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection during the whole period of construction, then 4 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the material is to be taken as equal to 48,000 lbs. per square inch with the grain, and 42,000 lbs. across the grain. When the above conditions are not complied with, the addition, in the following scale, must be added to the factor according to the circumstances of each case.

A·15—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

B·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.

C·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.

D·5—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.

E*·75—To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.

F·1—To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

G·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.

H·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.

I·2—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.

J*·2—To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.

K·2—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and double riveted.

L·1—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and treble riveted.

M·3—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.

N·15—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are treble riveted.

O1·—To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.

P‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.

Q‡·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.

R‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.

S‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are double riveted.

T·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are single riveted.

U·25—To be added when the circumferential seams are lap, and the strakes of plates are not entirely under or over.

V·3—To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, such as flue boilers; and the circumferential seams are fitted as described opposite P., R. and S., but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q. and T., V·3 will become V·4.

W*·4—To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.

X*·4—To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.

Y†1·—To be added if the boiler is not open to inspection during the whole period of its construction.

(*b.*) The strength of the joints is found by the following method:—

$$\frac{\text{(Pitch} - \text{Diameter of rivet hole)} \times 100}{\text{Pitch.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of plate at joint compared with the solid plate.}$$

$$\frac{\text{(Area of rivets} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets)} \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of rivets as compared with solid plate. †† }$$

(*c.*) Where marked * the allowance may be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or unsatisfactory.

†† If the rivets are exposed to double shear multiply the percentage as found by 1·75.

† When surveying boilers that have not been open to inspection during construction the case should be submitted to the Chairman as to the factors to be used.

P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1, shall not apply to the end or circumferential seams, if such seams are sufficiently stayed by through bolts; nor to the seams between the square and round part of shell, in cylindrical boilers with square furnaces, when such seams are double riveted.

(*d.*) Then take iron as equal in tensile strength to 48,000 pounds per square inch and use the smallest of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale:—

$$\frac{(48{,}000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint}) \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety.}}$$

$= \text{Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.}$

(*e.*) For steel plates of the best quality the tensile strength may be taken as equal to 60,000 pounds per square inch, using the same factor of safety.

(*f.*) Plates that are drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*g.*) Butt straps must be cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good quality as the shell plates, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre.

(*h.*) The rivet holes may be punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*i.*) When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

(*j.*) The diameter of rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plates.

(*k.*) The distance of the rivet holes from the ends or edge of the plates shall not be less than the diameter of the rivet.

(*l.*) Dished ends that are not truly hemispherical must be stayed; if they are not theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed they must be stayed as flat surfaces, but if they are theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed the stays may have a strain of 10,000 pounds per effective square inch of sectional area. Dished ends, of less diameter than two feet, may be passed without stays, if theoretically double the strength required.

(*m.*) Inspectors will remember that the strength of a sphere to resist internal pressure is double that of a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

Sec. **64**. (*a.*) The neutral parts of boiler shells under steam domes must be sufficiently stiffened and stayed.

(*b.*) The sides of boilers having square furnaces and half round tops must be stayed from side to side of the shell, over the furnace, one or more rows of these stays to be placed well above the centre of the cylindrical part.

(*c.*) Screw stays are not to be used when supporting flat surfaces at any angle but a right angle to the surface supported, their diameter to be measured inside the thread.

(*d.*) The longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell of boilers should be as far as possible from the bottom.

(*e.*) The inside diameter of the outside strake or course in the cylindrical shell of a boiler is to be taken as the measure of its diameter.

Sec. **65**. (*a.*) In cylindrical super-heaters, the strength of the joints and the factor of safety is found in a similar manner as for cylindrical boilers and steam receivers, but instead of using 48,000 pounds as the tensile strength of iron 24,000 pounds is adopted unless where the heat or flame impinges at or nearly at right angles to the plate, then 18,000 pounds is substituted.

(*b.*) In all cases the internal steam pipes should be so fitted that the steam in flowing to them will pass over all the plates exposed to the impact of heat or flame.

(*c.*) Super-heaters or water-jackets should, as regards inspection, be deemed to be the most important part of the boilers and must be inspected inside and outside; those that cannot be entered (on account of their size) must have a sufficient number of doors through which a thorough investigation of the whole of the interior can be made.

(*d.*) Special attention should be paid to the inspection of super-heaters, as with high pressure the plates may become dangerously weak and not give any sound to indicate their state when tested with the hammer; the plate should therefore be occasionally drilled. Drain pipes must be in all cases fitted to super-heaters in which a collection of water in the bottom is possible.

(*e.*) Super-heaters that can be shut off from the main boilers must be fitted with a Government lock-up safety-valve of sufficient size, but the least size passed shall not be less than 2 inches diameter.

Sec. **66**. The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way:

Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay, the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

Sec. **67**. (*a.*) When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula, which is used by the Imperial Board of Trade, will be useful for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and in case of combustion chambers, that the ends are fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box:

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\ D \times L} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

W = Width of combustion box in inches.

P = Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.

D = Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.

L = Length of girder in feet.

d = Depth of girder in inches.

T = Thickness of girder in inches.

C = 500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.

C = 750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.

C = 850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

(*b.*) The working pressure for the supporting bolts and for the plate between them, shall be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

Sec. **68**. The flat ends of all boilers, as far as the steam space extends, and the ends of super-heaters should be fitted with shield, or baffle plates, where exposed to the hot gases of the uptake, as all the plates subjected to the direct impact of heat or flame are liable to get injured unless covered with water.

" When a super-heater is constructed with a tube subject to external pressure, the working pressure should be ascertained by the rules given for circular iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced as thirty is to forty-seven.

" If steel is proposed to be used in super-heaters, the particulars should be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the Board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all cases it should be discouraged for this purpose; this applies to the unshielded uptakes of all boilers, including ordinary vertical donkey boilers."

Sec. **69**. Donkey boilers that are in any way attached to, or connected with the main boilers, or with the machinery used for propelling the ship, must be inspected and fitted the same way as the main boilers, and have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety-valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers, and no safety-valve shall be passed less than two inches diameter, except as hereinafter provided in the rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves.

Sec. **70**. (*a.*) No boiler or steam-chamber is to be so constructed, fitted or arranged as that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve.

(*b.*) A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and when two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or super-heater, between each boiler and super-heater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

(*c.*) Screwed steam connecting pipes of iron may be used on steamboats up to and not exceeding four inches diameter; and if such pipes are over two inches diameter, they must be connected with suitable flanges and bolts, to the satisfaction of the Inspector who inspected them.

Sec. **71**. (*a.*) Each boiler must be fitted with glass water gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge, that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all the fittings as complete as if they were only one boiler.

(*b.*) Boilers that fire at both ends and those of unusual width, must have water gauges and test cocks at each end or side, as the case may be. When a steamer has more than one boiler, and those boilers are fitted with stop valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one and have all the requisite fittings.

Sec. **72**. Inspectors are to be most careful not to give any official sanction to any new arrangement or construction of marine steam boilers, without first obtaining the permission of the Chairman in writing, nor are they allowed to give any written approval of any invention or arrangement unless by direction of the Board, and whenever they know that any invention or new arrangement is to be fitted to a vessel that is intended to have a passenger certificate, they should, as soon as possible, obtain plans and submit the same to the Chairman.

Sec. **73**. When the longitudinal seams in cylindrical furnaces are not welded or made with a butt strap, as provided in section 52 of these regulations, the following constants will be substituted for 90,000 :

(*a.*) Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*b.*) Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*c.*) Furnaces with lap joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are doubleriveted and bevelled; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
(*d.*) Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **74**. (*a.*) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular steel furnaces and flues where subjected to such pressure, when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formulæ :—

(*b.*) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the length of the flue, or furnace, in feet, plus 1, multiplied by the diameter in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds, adding ten per cent to the result of the formula, provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L+1) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.
D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.
L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

(*c.*) The product of 10,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter (outside) of the flue or furnace, in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds.

Corrugated Steel Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **75**. (*a.*) Steel flue furnaces when new, corrugated and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plane parts at the ends do not exceed six inches in length, and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick.

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

(*b.*) When the furnaces are riveted in two or more lengths the case should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration, as it may be necessary to make a reduction.

Corrugated Iron Furnaces.

Sec. **76**. The working pressure for corrugated iron furnaces practically circular, and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed six inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than that found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{10{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

Duties of Inspectors.

Sec. **77**. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material.

Sec. **78**. Before testing a boiler the Inspector should examine it, take the necessary measurements and calculate what the working pressure should be, in accordance with these regulations. If the test is not satisfactory the defects must be made good and the boiler re-tested. This instruction applies to super-heaters, steam chests and water-jackets as well as boilers.

Sec. **79**. If the boiler is too hot for the Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to examine it, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make an efficient examination.

Sec. **80**. Inspectors should see all new boilers and boilers that have been taken out of a ship for a thorough repair, tested by a hydrostatic pressure up to at least one and one-half the working pressure that will be allowed previous to the boilers being placed in the vessel to test the workmanship, etc., but the working pressure is to be determined by the stay power, thickness of plates and strength of riveting, etc., and not by the hydrostatic test.

Sec. **81**. The hydrostatic test should in no case exceed that provided by section 44 of these regulations, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination and until the strength has been calculated from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

Sec. **82**. When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by the hydrostatic pressure has an opportunity of examining it inside and outside after the test, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler in question, taking care to inform the owner or master, or maker or agent, and the Inspector who partially inspected it what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed on it, and the Inspector who partially inspected the boiler, should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **83**. Cast iron must not be used for stays, and Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers. Particular attention should be paid to chocking and fastening boilers to the vessel.

Sec. **84**. A pressure once allowed on the boiler of a passenger steamer is not, under any circumstances whatever, to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman. In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning the reason why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman, but as above stated the pressure should not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **85**. In fixing the maximum working pressure on steamboat boilers, Inspectors are to assume one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch as the limit allowable for a new steel boiler forty-two inches in diameter, madein the best manner, of the best quality of steel plates, at least one quarter of an inch thick, with all the rivet holes drilled in place, the plates being then taken apart and the burrs removed, the longitudinal seams in the shell being fitted with double butt steel straps cut across the grain of the plate and each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams being at least double riveted and having at least seventy per cent of the strength of the solid plate, and all the flat surfaces stayed in the best manner and all the seams double riveted, and they shall rate the working pressure of all steel boilers so made, whether of greater or less diameter according to their strength compared with this standard, and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed for such boilers in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and all percentages added to the factor of safety for inferior workmanship or material, are to be deducted from that pressure.

Sec. **86**. In fixing the maximum working pressure on steamboat boilers, Inspectors are to assume one hundred pounds to the square inch as the limit allowable for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of the best refined iron, at least one quarter of an inch thick, in the best manner and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working pressure of all iron boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard, and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and all percentages added to the factor of safety, for inferior workmanship or material, are to be deducted from that pressure.

Sec. **87**. In the case of zig-zag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets is equal to that horizontally between the rivets, when diagonal pitch $= \frac{6}{10}$ horizontal pitch $+ \frac{4}{10}$ diameter of rivet hole.

PART III.

Rules for Inspection of Water Tube Boilers.

MODE OF INSPECTION OF THE WATER TUBE TYPE OF BOILER KNOWN AS THE ROBERTS SAFETY WATER TUBE BOILER OR OF SIMILAR TYPE OF BOILER.

Sec. **88**. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall at least once in every year, subject the water tube boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, in the ratio of two hundred pounds to the square inch, to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials, under both steam and water tests, that such boiler is well made and of good and suitable materials. For the purposes of such tests the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, and fuel and other requisites, the same to be worked and operated by the crew of the vessel; and no Inspector of boilers and machinery shall make or deliver to the master or owner of any steamboat fitted with water tube boiler or boilers, any certificate of inspection unless he has first subjected the boiler or boilers of such steamboat to such tests by hydrostatic pressure, and running under steam, to test both the boilers and the working of the feed pumps while running, and by examination as herein prescribed, the period of test while running under steam to be not less than one hour, but may be extended to a longer time at the option of the Inspector.

Sec. **89**. Before a water tube boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure it shall be opened up for inspection, the outer covering shall be removed and the outside and inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made. When bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plate and tubes of the boiler, they shall be removed, and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. **90**. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler retested satisfactorily to the Inspector before a certificate is granted.

Sec. **91**. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of water tube boilers by calculations of the strength of the several parts hereinafter specified, and by tests of the whole as provided herein.

Sec. **92** If a water tube boiler is too hot for an Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to do so, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make a satisfactory examination.

Sec. **93**. In order to satisfy himself as to strength and internal condition of a water tube boiler, the Inspector may, should he deem it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, any sections or coils of pipes taken apart, and may also demand that such information by drawings and specifications of the several parts be furnished him of the construction, as will enable him to determine by calculations and tests and by examination their strength.

Sec. **94**. During the construction of every water tube boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the district in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall at all times during such construction allow the Inspector free access to it.

Sec. **95**. No part of a water tube boiler shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the name or stamp of the maker thereof, and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any water tube boiler made partly of plate not so stamped, and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any water tube boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name or stamp of the maker of the plates, their quality and the quality of all pipes and materials used in the construction of the boiler, and stating the quality of the workmanship, shall be furnished the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any justice of the peace in Canada, or before a notary public and certified under his official seal if taken out of Canada: Provided that in any case such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained from any cause deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical water tube boiler makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it, and its workmanship and strength, shall if satisfactory to the Inspector be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **96**. To prevent questions arising after a water tube boiler is commenced, particulars of its construction by drawings or specifications should be furnished the Inspector by the maker or contractor for his approval, the Inspector having received such drawings and specifications, and not disapproving of them, will be careful to see that they are followed in construction, or to make deductions to the working pressure if not followed; this regulation will also apply to boilers undergoing alterations.

Sec. **97**. No water tube boiler or pipe in connection therewith shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad or faulty material, or bad workmanship, or is unsafe in its form, or from age, or from use, or from any other cause.

Sec. **98**. Inspectors should see all new water tube boilers, and water tube boilers that have been taken out of a ship for thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure up to at least twice the working pressure that will be allowed previous to the boiler being placed in the vessel, to test the workmanship and materials, but the working pressure is not to be determined by the test alone, as the stay power, thickness of plate and tubes, and the strength and workmanship are all to be considered.

Sec. **99**. The hydraulic test should not exceed twice the working pressure allowed, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination, and the strength of the parts has been decided on, from the measurements and examination of those parts of the boiler.

Sec. **100**. When a water tube boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another Inspector, if the Inspector who witnesses the tests of the boiler by hydrostatic pressure, and while running under steam, has an opportunity of examining the boiler inside and outside after the tests, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler, taking care to inform the owners or maker, or master or agents, and the Inspector who partially inspected it, what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed, and the Inspector who partially inspected the boiler should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **101**. Cast iron must not be used for stays, pipes or elbows in water tube boilers; Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers; particular attention should be paid to chocking

and fastening boilers to vessels to guard against shifting or breaking loose, and all pipes to be of the best quality of metal, lapwelded or solid drawn.

Sec. **102**. A pressure once allowed on a water tube boiler is not under any circumstances to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection. In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased working pressure may with safety be allowed he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning the reason why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of the opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman, but as above stated the working pressure should not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **103**. In the event of any novelty in construction of a water tube boiler, or any departure from the practice of staying and strengthening as prescribed in these regulations and rules, the Inspector shall report full particulars to the Chairman before fixing the working pressure.

Sec. **104**. An Inspector shall not declare a water tube boiler safe unless he is fully informed as to its construction and material and workmanship; he should therefore be very careful when he proposes to give a certificate for a boiler that he is not called in to inspect until after it is completed and fitted in the ship.

Sec. **105**. In the case of new water tube boilers the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 5,000 pounds per square inch of net section on solid iron screw stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 4,000 pounds when the stays have been welded; where the head of drum is held by one stay in the centre, the area to be supported by it will be one quarter of the whole area of the head, measuring from inside of drum. Stays in water tube boilers may have an allowance of 6,000 pounds per square inch of sectional area, when under conditions similar to boilers to which rules in parts I. and II. apply.

Sec. **106**. The pressure on plate forming flat surfaces is found by the following formulæ: –

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

When the head of drum is supported by one stay in the centre the area of flat surface supported and the working pressure will be found by the formula:

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)}{\left(\frac{d}{2}-1\right)^2-6} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

d = Inside diameter of drum head in inches.
T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.
S = Surface supported in square inches.
C = Constant as follows:

(*a.*) C = 80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat, flame or hot gases, and the water and steam (as in the Roberts Safety Water Pipe Boiler) in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, fitted with nuts, or well riveted over with a good head.

(*b.*) When the riveted ends of the screw stays are much worn, or when the ends are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of the inspection, as when the ends of the screw stays are found in this condition the constant may be reduced from 80 to 36. In doubtful cases the Inspector should refer the case to the Chairman.

Sec. **107**. With regard to the inspection generally of the Roberts Safety Water Tube Boiler, or of boilers of a similar type: –

The boiler shall be open to inspection during construction, the Inspector to satisfy himself that, in regard to all boilers constructed of this type made after the first day of February, 1891, the quality of the plate or material of which the drum is made is of the "best quality," and stamped with the name or stamp of the manufacturer thereof, and if of steel the tensile strength to be between 57,000 pounds and 64,000 pounds, and with not less than 25 per cent elongation, and the tests for plates (applicable when the drum is riveted longitudinally) and for stays to be similar to tests required in section 36 of the foregoing "Rules for inspection of boilers of steamboats."

(*a.*) The constant for calculating the working pressure to be allowed on the drum if of iron or steel plates to be 30,000 pounds per square inch of sectional area, due regard being had to percentage of seams if riveted, and to percentage of plate left by line of holes where the water tubes are attached, using a factor of not less than 5, with additions as provided in the foregoing "Rules for inspection of boilers of steamboats."

Sec. **108**. The thickness of plate in drums of water tube boilers of less than ten inches diameter to be not less than three-eighths of an inch, and of ten inches diameter and up to fourteen inches diameter to be not less than half an inch thick, and the drum heads to be in no case less than half-inch thickness, and after being flanged, if of steel plate, to be annealed.

The drum heads of water tube boilers may be welded to the drum, instead of being riveted or bolted to the drum, when the drum and heads are made of iron, and of not over nine inches in diameter.

Sec. **109**. The safety-valves to be placed one on the steam pipe near the drum, and one on the drum; the number and dimensions of safety-valves will be the same as provided by "Rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves."

(*a.*) The aggregate safety-valve area required on each twin water tube boiler (connected by valves or cocks), over the same grate area, may be divided into or among four safety-valves, two being on each part of boiler.

PART IV.

Rules Relating to the Inspection of Safety-Valves. As provided by Sec. 1 of the Act 53 Vic. Chap. 17, intituled "An Act to Amend the Steamboat Inspection Act, Chap. 78 of the Revised Statutes."

Sec. **110**. (*a.*) After the following rules come into operation, every boiler made or placed on board a steamboat shall be fitted with two or more lock-up safety-valves of a construction approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman, if the Board is not then in session; the aggregate area of said lock-up safety-valves shall not be less than that given in the following tables opposite the boiler pressure intended, the safety-valves should be upon the boiler, or as near the boiler as practicable without pipes, cocks, valves, or other possible obstructions between the safety-valves and the boiler.

Every Inspector, when inspecting, visiting or examining the boiler or machinery of any steamboat, shall satisfy himself that the safety-valves attached thereto are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, well managed and in good working order, and only loaded so as to open at or below the certified working pressure; and he may, if he thinks proper, order and cause two or more of such safety-valves which together shall be of sufficient dimensions to discharge all the steam the boiler can generate, and of such construction as he approves, to be locked up and taken wholly away from the control of the engineer when the steam is up; but the engineer shall have access to the safety-valves when the steam is not up, and shall see that they are kept in working order, and the master of the steamboat shall see that the engineer has access to them for that purpose, and keeps them in proper working order:

The cocks and valves attached to the boiler shall be substantially made, and in no case shall they be attached to the boilers by screwing into the plate, unless, as an additional security, bolted flanges are used in addition to such attachment:

No valve, under any circumstances, shall at any time, be so loaded or so managed in any way, as to subject a boiler to a greater pressure than that allowed by the Inspector at the then last inspection thereof:

Every safety-valve made or placed on board of a steamboat and attached to a boiler shall have a lift equal to at least one-fourth of its diameter; the openings for the passage of steam to and from the valves shall each have an area not less than the area of the valve, as shall also the waste steam pipe, and the valve box shall have a waste water pipe; if the lever of a lever safety valve is not bushed with brass the pin shall be of brass,—iron and iron working together shall not be allowed; every such safety-valve shall be fitted with a lifting gear so that it can be worked by hand, either from the engine room or the fire hold, or by the master or person in charge on deck.

(*b.*) Safety-valves should not be passed of a diameter less than two inches, except in the case of small boilers where the area of grate surface is less than fifteen square feet, when safety-valves of less diameter may be used, but in no case shall their diameter be less than one inch, and provided they are of approved construction, and the proportion of area of safety-valve to area of grate be complied with as given by the tables of safety-valve areas.

(*c.*) The grate area shall be ascertained by measuring the length of the grate from the inner edge of the dead plate to the front of the bridge and the width from side to side of the furnace on top of the bars at the middle of their length.

(*d.*) The safety-valve should be tested (by the Inspector) on new boilers, or on other boilers if he wishes to test their efficiency, under full steam and full fires, for at least 15 minutes with the feed water shut off and stop valve closed: if the accumulation of pressure exceed 10 per cent of the loaded pressure, he should not issue a certificate without reporting to the Chairman full particulars of the test, and the strength pressure of the boiler with sketch of safety-valve, and in no case is an Inspector to give a certificate for safety-valves unless he has examined them and is acquainted with the details of their construction.

Sec. **111** (*a.*) Inspectors are instructed that in all new boilers and whenever alterations can be easily made, the valve chest should be placed directly on the boiler, and the neck or part between the chest and the flange which bolts on to the boiler should be as short as possible.

(*b.*) In any case in which an Inspector is of opinion that it is positively dangerous to have a length of pipe between the boilers and the safety-valve chest, he shall at once insist on the requisite alterations being made before granting a certificate.

(*d.*) If lever safety-valves are used, the distance between the centre of the valve and the centre of the fulcrum, should not be less than the diameter of the valve.

(*e.*) Safety-valves must be placed in convenient and accessible places, that their adjustment and examination may be readily and efficiently made. The Inspector in his examination of the boilers and machinery is particularly to direct his attention to the safety-valves, and whenever he considers it necessary, he is to satisfy himself as to the pressure on the boiler by actual trial. The Inspector is to examine the safety-valves, weights, and springs at every inspection.

(*f.*) The valve seats should be secured so that they cannot lift with the valve.

(*g.*) The spindle should be so attached to the valve, that when the spindle is lifted, the valve will also lift.

(*h.*) The size of the steel of which the spring is made in spring safety-valves is found by the following formula taken from the Imperial Board of Trade Rules:—

$$\sqrt{\frac{S \times D}{c}} = d.$$

$c = 8{,}000$ for round steel.

$c = 11{,}000$ for square steel.

$S =$ The load on the springs in pounds.

$D =$ The diameter of the spring (from centre to centre of the wire in inches).

($d =$ diameter, or side of square, of the wire in inches.)

The spring should be protected from the steam and impurities issuing from the boiler, and in case of the spring breaking means be provided to keep it in position on the valve.

(*i.*) A standard spring if made of the best square cast steel, contains ·25 of a square inch, the inside diameter is two inches, and the outside diameter is three inches, it has thirteen complete coils with the ends and is 11½ inches long. The working load is assumed at 600 pounds, one-sixth of its breaking load when hardened to a temper, just sufficient to break it, at which load it should deflect just one inch.

(*j.*) To find the sectional area of any other spring the pressure or weight on the valve being given:—

600 : 700 : ·25 : : ·29 = sectional area of spring at 700 pounds load. The other dimensions of the spring would be in like proportion, the number of coils thirteen being constant.

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS.

Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.
lbs.	sq. in.	lbs.	sq. in.
15	1·250	49	·585
16	1·209	50	·576
17	1·171	51	·568
18	1·136	52	·559
19	1·102	53	·551
20	1·071	54	·543
21	1·041	55	·535
22	1·013	56	·528
23	·986	57	·520
24	·961	58	·513
25	·937	59	·506
26	·914	60	·500
27	·892	61	·493
28	·872	62	·487
29	·852	63	·480
30	·833	64	·474
31	·815	65	·468
32	·797	66	·462
33	·781	67	·457
34	·765	68	·451
35	·750	69	·446
36	·735	70	·441
37	·721	71	·436
38	·707	72	·431
39	·694	73	·426
40	·681	74	·421
41	·669	75	·416
42	·657	76	·412
43	·646	77	·407
44	·635	78	·403
45	·625	79	·398
46	·614	80	·394
47	·604	81	·390
48	·595	82	·386

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS—*Continued.*

Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.
lbs.	sq. in.	lbs.	sq. in.
83	·382	142	·238
84	·378	143	·237
85	·375	144	·235
86	·371	145	·234
87	·367	146	·232
88	·364	147	·231
89	·360	148	·230
90	·357	149	·228
91	·353	150	·227
92	·350	151	·225
93	·347	152	·224
94	·344	153	·223
95	·340	154	·221
96	·337	155	·220
97	·334	156	·219
98	·331	157	·218
99	·328	158	·216
100	·326	159	·215
101	·323	160	·214
102	·320	161	·213
103	·317	162	·211
104	·315	163	·210
105	·312	164	·209
106	·309	165	·208
107	·307	166	·207
108	·304	167	·206
109	·302	168	·204
110	·300	169	·203
111	·297	170	·202
112	·295	171	·201
113	·229	172	·200
114	·290	173	·199
115	·288	174	·198
116	·286	175	·197
117	·284	176	·196
118	·281	177	·195
119	·279	178	·194
120	·277	179	·193
121	·275	180	·192
122	·273	181	·191
123	·271	182	·190
124	·269	183	·189
125	·267	184	·188
126	·265	185	·187
127	·264	186	·186
128	·262	187	·185
129	·260	188	·184
130	·258	189	·183
131	·256	190	·182
132	·255	191	·181
133	·253	192	·181
134	·251	193	·180
135	·250	194	·179
136	·248	195	·178
137	·246	196	·177
138	·245	197	·176
139	·243	198	·176
140	·241	199	·175
141	·240	200	·174

$$\frac{37{\cdot}5}{\text{Gross pressure}} = \text{Square inch of safety valve per square foot of grate.}$$

PART V.

Duties and Liabilities of Engineers.

Sec. **112**. (*a.*) Engineers are required in all cases upon stopping of the engine to open the safety-valves, so as to keep the steam in the boiler below the limit allowed by the Inspector's certificate as prescribed by law, to open the doors or close the dampers, and when from accident or other cause, the water in the boiler has fallen below the point of safety, to put out the fires immediately.

(*b.*) Engineers shall keep the fire pump and hose and their connections in perfect condition ready for immediate use, and when found unfit for use from age or other cause, shall report their condition to the Inspector of Hulls by whom the steamer was last inspected.

(*c.*) Engineers when laying up a steamer in the fall, or when finally leaving her, are required to report to the owner and also to the Inspector of the nearest district any defects of, or injury to, the boilers and machinery by which the safety of the same may be endangered. They shall also report to the Inspector of the district at which the steamer next arrives, any accident happening to the boilers

or machinery during the trip, and in case of omission to make such report, the license of the engineer so omitting shall be revoked.

(*d.*) The Chief Engineer of a steamer is held accountable by the Department of Marine for the proper care and management of the boilers and machinery under his charge. He is, therefore, in no case to absent himself from the vessel while on her regular trips, unless a competent substitute be provided to fill his place during his absence.

(*e.*) Engineers on first taking charge of a steamer, and at least once a year thereafter, shall satisfy themselves by close examination that the braces, stays and pins of the boiler are in good order, and sufficient for the strain to which they may be subjected; they shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are in good working order and sufficient for the requirements of sections 65 and 110 of these regulations.

(*f.*) Engineers are to exhibit their certificates in the engine room along with a copy of these regulations when required to do so.

Management of Boilers.

Sec. **113**. (*a.*) Getting up steam.—Warm the boiler gradually. Steam should not be raised from cold water in less than four hours. If practicable light the fires over night. By getting up steam too quickly, the boiler will soon be destroyed.

(*b.*) Firing.—Fire regularly. Keep the sides up, and use the slice gently and as seldom as possible.

(*c.*) Feed water.—Let the feed be regular and constant.

(*d.*) Glass gauge and try cocks.—Keep the glass free and try the gauge cocks every fifteen minutes.

(*e.*) Safety-valves.—Lift each safety-valve at least once a day, and always before getting up steam.

(*f.*) Low water.—Put out the fires by drawing them or throwing ashes on them. Never use water. Low water should never occur.

(*g.*) Blowing off the boiler.—Do not blow off by steam pressure; let the water run off if possible. See that the fires are all out and hot ashes removed.

(*h.*) Boiler Purgers.—Never use any compositions to keep down incrustation, or oil or other impurities to remove it without the approval of the Chairman.

(*i.*) General Rules.—Keep the boiler clean inside and outside and free from leak. Never throw water in the furnace. Under high pressure, raise the safety-valve gently. Lower the fires, or, if necessary stop the engine (if in the master's opinion it can be done with safety to the vessel), when foaming, to find a water level.

PART VI.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS.

Fourth Class Engineers.

1. No person shall be entitled to a fourth class engineer's certificate unless he has the following qualifications, that is to say:

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one years of age.

(*b.*) He shall have served an apprenticeship of not less than thirty-six months in a steam engine shop, and been employed on the making and repairing of steam engines—or if he has not served such apprenticeship, he shall have been employed for not less than thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some workshop, on the making and repairing of steam engines;—or

(*c.*) He shall have served at least thirty-six months in an engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch;—or

(*d.*) He shall have served not less than thirty-six months as oiler on the watch in the engine room of a steamer of not less than thirty nominal horse power;—or

(*e.*) He shall have served not less than forty-eight months as fireman on the watch in the firehold of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power;—

(*f.*) And in any of the above mentioned cases of service, twelve (12) months' service in a boiler shop on the making and repairing of steam boilers may be accepted in lieu of twelve months of the service named.

(*g.*) Service in the dual capacity of engineer and fireman, or oiler and fireman, will only be accepted as fireman service for fourth and not for any other class of engineer, if such service has been on engines of not less than three nominal horse power.

(*h.*) He shall be able to read, and write a legible hand.

(*i.*) He shall understand the construction and operation of the feed-water pump, water gauges and safety-valves; he shall know when a boiler is foaming, and how to stop the foaming, and also the dangers resulting from neglect to keep a boiler clean, and the usual methods of cleaning it.

Third Class Engineers.

2. No person shall be entitled to a third class engineer's certificate unless he has the following qualifications, that is to say:—

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one (21) years of age.

(*b.*) He shall have served an apprenticeship of at least thirty-six months in a steam engine shop employed in the making and repairing of steam engines,—or if he has not served such apprenticeship, he shall have been employed at least thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some workshop, in the making and repairing of steam engines, and in either case shall also have served twelve months in the engine room of a steamboat, as engineer on the watch;—or

(*c.*) He shall have served forty-eight months at least in the engine room of a steamboat as an engineer on the watch;—

(*d.*) He shall be able to give a description of boilers and the methods of staying them, and shall know the means of repairing them, the method of lining the engine, setting the eccentrics and adjusting the valves, the cause of any derangement and the means of remedying it;—

(*e.*) He shall be able to read and shall write a legible hand, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic.

Second Class Engineers.

3. A second class engineer shall have qualifications as follows, that is to say:—

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one years of age.

(*b.*) He must have served an apprenticeship of not less than thirty-six months in a steam engine shop, and have been employed on the making and repairing of steam engines;—or if he has not served such an apprenticeship he must prove that for not less than thirty-six months he has been employed as a journeyman mechanic, in some workshop, on the making or repairing of steam engines,[*] in either case he must also have served at least twelve months in the engine room of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power, as an engineer on the watch;—or

(*c.*) He must have served at least forty-eight months in the engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch, at least twenty-four months of which shall have been on on a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power.

(*d.*) He must be able to give a description of boilers, and the methods of staying them, together with the use and management of the different cocks, valves, pipes and connections.

(*e.*) He must understand how to correct defects from accident, decay, etc., and the means of repairing such defects.

(*f.*) He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, salinometer, and the principles on which they are constructed.

(*g.*) He must state the causes, effects and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

(*h.*) He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of a part of the machinery.

(*i.*) He must write a legible hand, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic, and decimals, and their application to questions about consumption of stores, and full capacity of tanks and bunkers, the duty of pumps, and the direct strains in engines and boilers.

(*j.*) He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use; as to the details of the various working parts, external and internal, and the use of each part.

First Class Engineers

4. A candidate for first class engineer's certificate must be at least twenty-two years of age.

(*a.*) In addition to the qualifications required for a second class engineer, he must have at least twelve months' service in a grade not lower than second engineer on watch in the engine room, in a steamboat or in steamboats of one hundred nominal horse power or over, during which time he must have held a second class engineer's certificate of competency.

(*b.*) He shall be competent to calculate the thickness of plates for a boiler of given dimensions to carry a fixed pressure of steam per square inch, also the pressure a boiler may be allowed as a working pressure, its dimensions, stays and other parts, method of construction and thickness of plates being given.

(*c.*) He shall be able to calculate the direct strain, the twisting strain, and the bending strain in rectangular bars, and in round bars with given loads. The required capacity of the feed pump, and the area of the safety-valves for a boiler of given dimensions, and the power of the engine from an indicator diagram of its work.

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[*] No period of service in a drawing office of over six months can be allowed to count for workshop service.

(*d.*) He shall know the relative volumes of steam at different temperatures and pressures, the chemical constituents of coal, and the quantity of air required for its combustion.

(*e.*) He must have a knowledge of surface condensation, superheating and the working of steam expansively.

(*f.*) He must be able to explain the operations of the engine, and to make a working drawing of any of its parts.

(*g.*) His knowledge of arithmetic must include the extraction of the square root, and the mensuration of superficies and solids.

Applications for examination are to be made to the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or to the Inspector of the division where the candidate resides, the application to be made on forms furnished for that purpose by the Inspector, and to be accompanied with proofs of service, and testimonials as to sobriety, experience and ability, and to character, and to general good conduct for at least the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application to be examined. If the service has been on shore the testimonials must be signed by an employer; if at sea by the master and chief engineer; if not so signed satisfactory reasons must be given the examiner, who will not accept proofs of service or testimonials which are not entirely satisfactory.

Engineers who from any cause have had their certificates cancelled will be re-examined before they are again allowed to hold a certificate of the same grade. Upon their passing the examination a new certificate will be issued to them. The Minister of Marine may, however, in special cases, upon report of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, if the circumstances warrant it, dispense with the re-examination.

Any engineer who held an engineer's certificate previous to the year 1886, of the second or third class, may receive a certificate from the Minister of the same grade, on passing an examination similar to his first examination before the Board of Steamboat Inspection, if the said Board, or the Chairman thereof, is satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge and experience in the duties of an engineer, are such as to qualify him to be such engineer, and provided that the said Board, or the Chairman thereof, so reports to the Minister, specifying the grade of certificate he is to receive, and for such certificate he shall pay a fee of $5.

SERVICE REQUIRED FOR SECOND OR FIRST CLASS ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES VALID IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Engineers possessing first and second class Canadian certificates, who passed examinations equal to the examinations at present in force in the United Kingdom, and who are desirous of exchanging their certificates for the same grade certificate valid in the United Kingdom, may apply to the Chairman or an Inspector for examination in regard to sea service, sobriety, character, colour tests, ability and hearing. If successful in passing the examination, a certificate valid in the United Kingdom may be issued free of charge.

Candidates for second or first class Canadian (Engineers') certificates valid in the United Kingdom, will be required to pass examinations equal to the examinations in the United Kingdom.

The service required, proof of which the examination papers of the applicant must exhibit, is as follows:—

Second Class Engineers' Certificates Valid in the United Kingdom.

1. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   12 months' service as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade,—or
2. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   18 months' service as engineer on the watch in the coasting trade,—or
3. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   18 months' service as engineer on the watch in the lake or river trade, and
   3 months service as engineer on the watch in actual sea service,—or
4. 48 months' service as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade,—or
5. 72 months' service as engineer on the watch in the coasting trade,—or
6. 90 months' service as engineer on the watch in the lake or river trade, with
   3 months' service as engineer on the watch in actual sea service

First Class Engineers' Certificates Valid in the United Kingdom.

1. In addition to the qualifications required for a second class engineer, the candidate must have had at least 12 months' sea service as engineer on the watch in the engine room of a steamship of not less than 100 nominal horse power, during which time he must have been in possession of a second class engineer's certificate of competency;—
2. Or he must have served at least 18 months as engineer on the watch in a steamship engaged in the coasting trade of not less than 100 nominal horse power, and have been possessed of a second class engineer's certificate of competency during that time;—
3. Or he must have served 12 months as first, or only engineer on a lake or river steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, in addition to which he must have had at least 6 months' actual service at sea as engineer on the watch, during all of which time he must have been in possession of a second class engineer's certificate of competency.

Interpretation.

"Lake or river service" refers to service on the inland waters which must have been performed in a capacity not lower than 3rd engineer on a steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, 2 months of such service being considered only as equivalent to one month's actual sea service.

"Coasting trade" refers to service in steamships plying between any port or place in Canada and any other port or place in Canada, not being a port or place on the inland waters. Service in the coasting trade must amount to half as much again as service in the foreign trade.

"Workshop service" refers to an apprenticeship to an engineer, or as a journeyman mechanic employed in a factory, or workshop, making and repairing steam engines.

"Engineer on the watch" refers to the actual charge of the propelling engines, responsible for the bells, and in a capacity which affords opportunity of obtaining practical experience as an engineer. Service in the capacity of greaser or fireman will not be accepted.

"Sea service" or "foreign trade" refers to service in steamships engaged in the foreign sea trade, and plying between some port or place in the Dominion and some port or place outside the Dominion, not being a port or place on any of the inland waters.

PART VII.

Inspection of Hulls and Equipment of Steamboats Carrying Passengers.

Sec. **1**. Inspectors of Hulls, before granting a passenger certificate, must be satisfied that the following particulars have been complied with, in accordance with the requirements of the Act relating to steamboat inspection:—

(*a.*) That the hull of the vessel is sufficient for the service intended, and in good condition.

(*b.*) That the boats, life-preservers, buoys, lights, signals and compasses are in good condition, and the certificates of the master and mate, or mates, are such as are required by the said Act.

(*c.*) The time (if less than 12 months) for which the said hull will be deemed sufficient.

(*d.*) The limits (if any) beyond which, as regards the hull and equipments, the vessel is, in the Inspector's judgment, not fit to ply.

(*e.*) The number of passengers, besides the crew, the vessel is allowed to carry, distinguishing, if necessary, between the respective numbers to be carried on the main deck and upper deck.

Sec. **2**. (*a.*) Inspectors shall make their inspections when the owner, or master, and engineer of the vessel are present, if possible. Repairs can then be required, and defects can be pointed out to the proper persons without incurring delay. If these persons are not present, the Inspectors will make their inspection without them.

(*b.*) In order to prevent any mistakes as to the nature and extent of repairs required by the Inspectors, whenever they can not give a certificate until the repairs are effected or alterations made, a written statement of the defects to be be remedied or alterations required, shall in all cases, be handed to the owner or master of the vessel, whether such statement is applied for by him or not, a copy of which should be always taken and transferred to the office press letter book.

(*c.*) If any difference of opinion arises between the Inspector and the owner or master, the facts should at once be submitted to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection for consideration, and for reference to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when necessary.

Sec. **3**. If a vessel usually plying in one district, is taken to another district to be inspected, the Inspector

in the latter district shall not give a certificate without first communicating with the Inspector for the former district; nor, if there is any difference of opinion, without referring the question to the Chairman aforesaid for decision.

Sec. **4**. It is the duty of the Inspector of Hulls to satisfy himself personally upon every detail of the inspection of a vessel, and not to trust to any certificate, or other document given by any person not responsible to his Department, who will hold him responsible to the fullest extent for the performance of the duty entrusted to him, and will support him in any reasonable step he may think necessary, in order to the fullest performance of his duty.

Sec. **5**. In case the Inspector has reason to believe that the hull or equipment is not fit for so long a time as twelve months, he is to grant his certificate for such shorter period as he may deem proper, informing the owners of his reasons for so doing.

Sec. **6**. It is most desirable that an Inspector should complete the inspection of a vessel in every detail when he has commenced it; and, if possible, arrangements should always be made with the owners to secure this. Delays and inconveniencies may be prevented, if notice is given by owners when the vessel is ready for inspection, and her equipment in place on board. An Inspector should not sign a certificate for any detail which he has not inspected, and for which he is not prepared to hold himself personally responsible.

Sec. **7**. Every person who knowingly and wilfully makes or assists in making, or procures to be made, a false or fraudulent certificate with respect to any steamboat, or who forges or assists in forging, or procures to be forged, fraudulently alters or assists in fraudulently altering any certificate required by the Steamboat Inspection Act, or any words or figures in any such certificate or any such certificate or any signatures thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. **8**. A certificate for twelve months shall not be granted, whenever the Inspector has any doubts whatever, as to the efficiency of any part of the vessel or equipment for such period.

Sec. **9**. Inspectors shall determine whether hulls of passenger steamers are in good condition and fit for the service for which they are intended; and shall examine the hulls outside and inside, once a year if possible, or oftener, and at such a time as is most convenient to the owner.

Sec. **10**. New steamboats should be inspected before painting or completion, but any such inspection is not to interfere with the complete inspection of hull and equipment, after completion, the object being to form an opinion of the workmanship, material and construction.

Sec. **11**. When a steamboat which has been inspected for a passenger certificate, is not in every respect in good condition, although the defects may not be sufficient to warrant the withholding the certificate, and although the vessel may be practically fit for the service intended, the Inspector should, when he grants the certificate, forward to the Chairman aforesaid a report showing the nature of the defects in question.

Sec. **12**. For examining the internal parts of a passenger steamboat, the Inspector shall, if he considers it necessary, have parts of the ceiling removed, in order that he may ascertain the condition of the hull, frames, floors, &c., particularly in the engine room and boiler space, and also in the coal bunkers, they being empty.

Sec. **13**. The date of the last inspection shall be entered in an office inspection book with particulars of the condition of the hull at that time, with approximate sketches of the midship section, showing the form, build, and dimensions of the vessel, and parts, sufficiently to judge of her shape and strength. Any question or doubt as to the strength of the vessel for the route on which she is placed, should be referred to the Chairman aforesaid.

Sec. **14**. The height of the coamings around all openings in main deck, and the means provided for securely protecting or fastening down all skylights, bunker openings, &c., are important items to be noticed by the Inspector in steamboats subject to heavy seas. All gangways and openings, on, or below weather deck, should be fitted with covers in such a manner that they can be quickly and efficiently secured. Hatch covers should be provided with means for effectually securing them down. Grating and hatch covers must be kept and secured in a suitable place, at all times accessible, and near to the openings for which they are intended.

Sec. **15**. All boats should be hung on the davits and kept ready for service at any moment. Inspectors should see that in all boats the full complement of oars is provided, that each boat has two plugs to each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one set and a half of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by sound lanyards, a bailer, a rudder and tiller or yoke and yoke lines; a painter of sufficient length and a boat hook. The rudder and bailer shall be attached to the boats by sufficient long lanyards and ready for use; means for speedily detaching the boats from the lower blocks of the davit tackles should be insisted upon. An ordinary fixed hook in the lower block shipped into fixed eye in the boat should not be allowed.

Sec. **16**. Inspectors should see that the davits are strong enough, that they are so spaced that the boat can be swung out without unnecessary labour; that the boat chocks can be expeditiously removed, and that the boats will not foul the ship's sides when lowering, when the ship has no list. The whole of the tackling, including the davits, equipment and crew, falls, blocks, eye-bolts and rings, &c., shall be of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full equipment and crew on board. The davit tackle falls must be long enough to lower the boat into the water, when the vessel is light. Life lines should be fitted to the davits long enough to reach the water when the vessel is light, and allowance made for the extreme roll of the vessel.

Sec. **17**. Inspectors will refuse a certificate in cases in which these instructions are not carried out, but it is to be left to the owners of passenger steamboats to furnish such methods as they please for lowering boats so long as the intention of the Act is complied with. Any unusual or doubtful method of lowering boats must be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection for its consideration and approval before it is passed. All boats should be lowered into the water at every inspection.

Sec. **18**. Life-buoys with lines attached should be secured by a toggle or becket, or any other similar method, so that they may be quickly released. They must not be lashed or seized to the rail or any other part of the vessel, but must be kept so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice in case of emergency. Life-buoys and jackets shall be carefully examined when inspecting the vessel to see that the materials of which they are composed have not become sodden and that the lines attached to them are of sufficient length, serviceable and in good order.

Masts and Sails and Gangboards.

Sec. **19**. Section 54 of "The Steamboat Inspection Act" empowers the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to require steamships above sixty tons registered tonnage, carrying passengers on the sea-coasts of the Dominion or on any, or on all the waters of the Dominion, with certain exceptions, to be provided with a mast or masts and sail or sails, suitable for such steamboat; and to prescribe the dimensions of such mast or masts, and sail or sails respectively.

Sec. **20**. Inspectors of hulls when inspecting passenger steamboats employed on the sea-coast, or on the great lakes of the Dominion, are to see that they are fitted with sufficient sail power to enable them to steer in the event of their machinery becoming disabled All such sails must be examined by the Inspector, who must be assured of their efficiency, as also with that of the standing and running gear at every inspection, and in any case of doubt to apply to the Chairman.

Sec. **21**. Inspectors shall see that suitable and safe gangboards are provided with means for securing them safely at both ends.

Sec. **22**. In the first inspection of a steamboat employed on the sea coast or on the great lakes of the Dominion, whether built of iron or wood, the Inspector shall require the compasses to be properly adjusted, or verified by a competent person, selected by the owner, whereupon such competent person shall grant a certificate to the owner to the effect that the compasses of the ship are properly adjusted, and a table of errors shall be furnished and handed by the owners to the Inspector before he gives the certificate of inspection.

Sec. **23**. Inspectors of hulls shall see that the deck pumps, whether worked by hand or steam, are properly placed, sufficient in number, and that provision is made to get at the end of the suction pipes in case of fouling. No deck pump shall be passed which requires charging by hand before taking suction. When such is found to be the case, the Inspector shall insist upon proper provision being made to make the pump efficient at all times. Fire hose should be stretched to their length and thorougly examined and tried under pressure from the pumps at least once a year, and at any other time the Inspector may deem necessary. The hose should be connected with the pumps for immediate use.

Sec. **24**. A spare tiller shall be provided, with relieving tackles, to be kept near the after-steering gear, ready for immediate use on sea-going steamers and steamers on the great lakes. The steering gear shall be inspected and thoroughly examined at least once a year.

Sec. **25**. Inspectors of hulls must be careful to see that every sea-going steamer, subject to the Act, and every steamer employed on the great lakes, is provided with suitable chain cables, anchors and ground tackle, in good condition sufficient for the service in which the vessel is employed, and that the cable is removed from the lockers at least once in a year and cleaned, if necessary, and the pins knocked out of the shackles.

Sec. **26**. (*a*.) Inspectors of hulls shall keep an office register book for new steamers in which they shall enter particulars of their registration, official number, name, port of registry, dimensions, tonnage, ownership, and names of

masters; also a general description of build, showing a sketch of the midship section, giving sizes of frames, planking, deck beams, clamps, knees, covering boards and fastenings, as the case may be, sufficient to judge of the vessel and the fitness for the route on which it is to be placed. A description of the upper works on passenger steamers shall also be given stating how the same are secured to the hull, and what provision is made against rolling in a heavy sea.

(*b*.) The trim of the vessel, light and loaded, shall be shown on the sketch of the midship section.

(*c*.) The fitness of the boats and other equipments for saving life, whether sufficient for the number of passengers the steamer is allowed to carry, together with the crew on the route she is to be placed, shall also be given in the said particulars. A copy of these particulars in full made out neatly on foolscap paper shall be sent to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection and shall be filed for reference in the office for the information of the Department of Marine.

Sec. **27.** (*a*). Each Inspector of hulls will also keep an office docking book, in which he shall enter the date of last docking of each steamer inspected by him, with particulars of repairs made upon her; also memoranda of her last inspection, as made by him; the condition in which he then found the hull and equipment; with copy of any correspondence between the owner and master, relating to any repairs, fittings, equipment, or other things which may require proof, in the event of their not having been complied with.

(*b*.) Inspectors of hulls shall not consider their duty as finished, in respect to a steamboat for which they have granted a certificate for a year or any shorter period, but are expected by the Department to have supervision over all steamboats subject to the Act, within, or coming within their district. Should any infractions of the law on the part of an owner or master of steamboats come to the knowledge of an Inspector, whereby the safety of life or property is endangered, it will be his duty at once to cause steps to prevent such occurrence by reporting the case to the Department of Marine, with the grounds of the complaint.

Passengers.

Sec. **28.** (*a*) The number of passengers allowed on passenger steamers may be found, by multiplying the length, by the breadth of the vessel at the water line, and dividing the product by a factor of safety, according to the class of vessel, thus:—

For ocean steamers the factor shall be.....	10
For ocean coasting steamers...................	10
For steamers navigating in the great lakes.	9
For lake coasting, harbour, river ferry and excursion steamers...	6

(*b*) No deviation shall be made from this regulation unless with the consent of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection and with the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(*c*.) In excursion steamers carrying passengers within the hold of the vessel, the limit shall be at the discretion of the Inspector, but in no case shall exceed as many as can find accommodation.

(*d*.) These factors may be increased to a further limit, if from age or unfitness, the vessel is not considered safe for the carriage of so many passengers

Sec. **29.** The carrying capacity in the number of persons of yawl boats shall be determined as follows, viz.:—

By multiplying the length of the keel by the breadth and by the depth from top of keel to gunwale in feet, and then dividing the product by 10, the quotient will be the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-boats and their Equipments.

Sec. **30.** (*a*.) Life-boats shall be built whale-boat fashion; they should have a shear of about ¾ inch to a foot, rising equally from amidship to the stem and stern, and to have sufficient strong serviceable air-tight compartments so constructed, fitted and arranged that water can not find its way into them.

(*b*.) The life-boat must be substantially constructed of galvanized iron of not less than No. 18 wire gauge in thickness.

(*c*.) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or in her air-casings.

(*d*.) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability. Whether a part of the air-case should be under the thwarts, or whether they should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the owner.

(*e*.) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*f*.) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*g*.) Life-lines shall be suitably attached to the gunwale of the life-boat.

(*h*.) The life-boat must be provided with the full complement of oars properly secured; two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, a bailer, rudder and tiller, also attached to the boat by lanyards; a hatchet, attached with a lanyard, shall be kept in each end of the boat, and a painter and a boathook.

(*i*.) Means for detaching speedily the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davit tackles must be provided. An ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed. The boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out without unnecessary labour, so that the boat chocks can be expeditiously removed, and the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list; and that the whole of the tackling davits, falls, blocks, eye-bolts, and rings, &c., are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement on board.

Rate or Duty.

Sec. **31.** The following rate or duty shall be paid by the owner or master of every steamboat in Canada, under the provisions of the 46th section of chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes of Canada:

The rate of duty to be paid yearly by owners or masters of steamboats, shall be eight cents for every ton gross each steamboat measures.*

* Note.—This rate was established on the 1st October, 1889.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

RESPECTING THE INSPECTION OF BOATS, LIFE-PRESERVERS AND OTHER LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES, TO BE CARRIED ON STEAMBOATS OR OTHER VESSELS, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION ACT AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Boats.

Sec. 1. The following provisions shall be observed with respect to boats to be carried on steamboats:—

(*a*.) No steamboat with passengers on board shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron or Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is at any point on the route of such steamboat, more than one mile broad;—

(*b*.) Unless there are on board thereof, or attached to such steamboat, good, suitable, sufficient and properly equipped boats in good condition, each having not less than seventeen feet length of keel, and at least six oars and other necessary tackle, and sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve adult persons, exclusive of the crew of such boat;

Which boats shall be in the following proportion to the registered tonnage of such steamboat, that is to say:—

At least one boat for every steamboat of less than fifty tons;

At least two boats for every steamboat of fifty tons and upwards, but less than (300) three hundred tons;

At least three boats for every steamboat of three hundred tons and upwards; and

(*c*.) If such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons or upwards to (300) three hundred tons, unless, in addition to the boats hereinbefore required, there is on board thereof or attached thereto,—

One good and sufficient life-boat capable of sustaining inside thirty persons, which life-boat may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions: Length of keel, twenty-two feet; breadth of beam outside, five feet six inches; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale at bottom rowlock, two feet nine inches; or

Two good and sufficient life-boats, each capable of sustaining inside twenty persons, which life-boats may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions: Length of keel, eighteen feet; breadth outside, five feet two inches; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale, two feet two inches.

(*d*.) If such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of (300) three hundred tons or upwards to six hundred tons or upwards (when the life-boats may be increased to the satisfaction of the Inspector), unless in addition to the boats hereinbefore required there is on board or attached thereto,—

Two good and sufficient life-boats, capable of each sustaining inside thirty persons, or four good and sufficient life-boats capable of each sustaining inside twenty persons, each to be at least of the dimensions described in (*c*).

Sec. 2. Every life-boat shall be made of suitable metal, in thickness not less than No. 18 wire gauge, or of wood, and built whaleboat fashion, with a shear of about ¾ inch

to 1 foot length from midships, rising equally to the stem and stern, with sufficient air-tight compartments in the ends and sides made of suitable metal or of wood, and so constructed as to be air-tight and serviceable, the air-tight compartments to have a capacity in cubic feet of one-tenth the capacity of the life-boat, which is found by multiplying the length and breadth outside and the depth inside from bottom of rowlocks or top of gunwale in feet, and by ·6, the result equals the cubic feet required in the inside and outside compartments, about one-half of which should be on the outside; and dividing by 10, gives the number of persons the life-boat shall be deemed fit to carry. Solid cork may be used instead of air-tight compartments on the outside, 1·25 cubic feet of cork being considered equal to 1 cubic foot of air case.

(*a*.) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or of her air-tight compartments, which must be of a metal approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman.

(*b*.) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability; whether a part of the air-tight buoyancy apparatus should be under the thwarts, or whether it should be in the ends and along the sides, will be so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the maker or owner, but the Inspector must be satisfied that the life-boat is efficient.

(*c*.) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*d*.) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*e*.) Suitable life-lines with sustaining buoys shall be securely attached to the sides or gunwales of the life-boats.

Sec. **3**. The life-boats must be provided with the full complement of oars, one for each rowlock, and two spare oars, all securely lashed inside ready for use.

(*a*.) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one and one-half sets of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by lanyards and ready to slip in place.

(*b*.) With a sea anchor, a rudder and tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length to reach from the davits to the boat in the water and to tow her, a bailer, a hatchet in each end of boat, and a boat hook, each attached to the boat with a good sound lanyard.

(*c*.) If the steamboat is plying at sea (on salt water) a vessel must be kept in each boat filled with fresh water, (and at least one life-boat must be fitted with a mast or masts, and sail or sails and proper gear for each), and an efficient compass and one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel or apparatus of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather, and with a lantern trimmed with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours.

(*d*.) Means for detaching quickly the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davits must be provided, an ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed, the boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out readily, so that the boat's chocks can be readily removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list, and that the whole of the tackling, davits, falls, blocks, eye-bolts, and apparatus are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement of crew and apparatus on board.

Sec. **4**. Every boat shall be kept in good condition, water-tight and ready for immediate use; when wood is used as fuel for heating the boilers of high-pressure (non-condensing) steamboats, the covers of such boats shall be made of wood covered with zinc; and every boat shall have the name of the steamboat to which it belongs, and the name of her port of registry, legibly painted on her bows and stern.

Sec. **5**. Every such steamboat shall be provided with sufficient means for lowering from on board safely and expeditiously the boats hereinbefore required to be on board of or attached to such steamboat; and masters of steamboats shall detail their crews and exercise them in lowering and handling the said boats and life-boats at least once a week, alternately.

Sec. **6**. Every such boat shall be hung in separate davits, with lowering apparatus complete and ready for instant lowering; provided, that in any case where any such steamboat carries two lifeboats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck without davits.

Sec. **7** No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than twenty-five passengers, shall be required to have on board or attached to such steamboat more than two boats in addition to a life-boat.

Sec. **8**. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize the use in individual, specified cases, of a greater or less number of boats, or of different dimensions from those hereinbefore specified, and upon such authorization being granted, it shall be sufficient for any such steamboat to carry and be provided with boats of the dimensions specified in such authorization.

Sec. **9**. Steamboats confined to the navigation of the River St. John above Fredericton, the waters in the district of Muskoka, the County of Victoria, and the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, and the waters of the Ottawa River and its tributaries above the City of Ottawa, or of lakes or rivers not exceeding one mile in width at any point on the route of such steamboat, and which are employed in the carriage of passengers, shall carry at least one good boat provided with four oars, and of sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve persons besides the crew.

Sec. **10**. Every steamboat employed in the carriage of passengers, and used only in the navigation of rivers or inland waters, other than the rivers and inland waters hereinbefore provided for, shall, if such steamboat exceeds one hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage, carry at least two good boats provided with four oars each, and of sufficient capacity to carry with safety at least twelve persons besides the crew; and if such steamboat does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons and is not less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall not be required to carry more than one such boat; and if such steamboat is less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall carry one good boat of the size and description, and provided in the manner approved of in each case by the Inspector.

Sec. **11**. Every steamboat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steamboat to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, shall at all times, when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with and have on board or attached to such steamboat in some convenient place a good, suitable and sufficient boat, or good, suitable and sufficient boats, in good condition and properly equipped, and provided with oars in sufficient number and other necessary tackle, and of sufficient capacity to carry all the crew of such steamboat, and with sufficient means for lowering such boat or boats from on board safely and expeditiously.

Sec. **12**. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of boats shall be determined by multiplying the length of keel by the breadth outside, and by the depth from top of keel to bottom of rowlock in feet, and divide by 10, the quotient being the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-Rafts and Life-Buoys.

Sec. **13**. Life-rafts must be approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection before the number of persons they may be allowed to carry can be determined, provided that not less than three cubic feet of strong serviceable inclosed air-tight compartments, constructed so that water cannot find its way into them, shall be the amount of air space to each person carried on the raft.

Sec. **14**. Approved buoyant apparatus must not require to be inflated before use, shall be of approved construction and marked in such a way as to plainly indicate the number of adult persons it can carry.

The buoyancy of such apparatus for the number of persons to be carried may be ascertained by dividing the number of pounds of iron it is capable of supporting in fresh water by 32.

Sec. **15**. An approved life-buoy may be built of solid cork capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it; or—

(*a*.) A strong life-buoy of any other approved pattern and material, provided that it is capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it, and provided that it is not stuffed with rushes, cork shavings or other shavings, or loose granulated cork or other loose material, and does not require inflation before use. There must not be a less number than two life-buoys on each passenger steamboat carrying by law two boats, with good line of suitable length attached to each buoy and kept at all times ready for instant use.

(*b*.) The air cases for life-rafts are not to exceed the length approved by the Board (four feet), with hooked, hammered and soldered joints, or riveted, and if made of iron to be galvanized, to be substantially inclosed with wood to be close jointed.

The covering of the air cases in boats should be fastened with brass screws so they can be readily taken off to examine the air cases.

Collapsible boats may be used if approved by an Inspector, with the consent of the Chairman.

Sec. **16**. No new pattern of or material in life-boats, life-rafts or life-buoys is to be passed unless approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection.

Life-Preservers.

Sec. **17**. No steamboat carrying passengers shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or on any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is at any point on the route of such steamer more than one mile broad, or shall navigate any bay or arm of the sea in Canada, unless she is provided with and carries on board thereof on every such voyage,—

(*a*.) Two hundred life-preservers (life-belts), if such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of two hundred

tons and upwards; or one hundred life-preservers, if of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons and upwards to two hundred tons; and if less than one hundred tons, such steamboat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. **18**. Every steamboat carrying passengers on rivers or inland waters other than the lakes and rivers provided for in the next preceding section, if of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards, shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage, not less than one hundred life-preservers, and if of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage, such steamboat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. **19**. Provided always, that no steamboat shall be required to carry life-preservers in excess of the number of passengers she is licensed to carry, and the maximum number of such life-preservers required on any steamboat shall not exceed two hundred; but in any steamboat, as to which the boat capacity and the number of life-preservers together, fall short of the number of passengers she is allowed to carry by her certificate of inspection, such deficiency shall be supplied by a number of wooden floats, each equal in buoyancy to one cubic foot of seasoned white pine, equal to the number of passengers and crew, not provided for in the boats, together with the life-preservers.

Sec. **20**. No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than sixty passengers, shall be required to be provided with or carry on board on any voyage, more than one life-preserver for each passenger, and one life-preserver for each of the crew then on board of such steamboat.

Sec. **21**. Every steamboat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steamboat to which the preceding sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, do not apply, shall, at all times when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with a life-preserver for each one of the crew.

Sec. **22**. Each of such life-preservers (life-belts) shall be capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 pounds of iron suspended from it. It should be cut out 2 inches under the arm pits, and fitted and secured so as to remain securely in its place when put on, with shoulder straps and waist belt, or by other means approved by the Inspector. When any other material than solid cork is used for buoyancy it must first be specially approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, and the life-preservers (life-belts) shall at all times be kept in convenient and accessible places in the state rooms or on the deck of such steamboat, under cover and in readiness for immediate use.

Sec **23**. A cork jacket with shoulder straps and waist lines for fastening the same around the body, or such other description of life-preservers as the Governor in Council may approve, shall be the form of life-preserver to be used on passenger steamboats.

Passenger Barges, Towed.

Sec. **24**. Any barge, boat, bateau, scow, or undecked vessel having passengers on board, towed by a tug, before being granted a certificate of inspection, must be equipped with a boat or boats, life-preservers, life-buoys, and life-rafts, or any or all of the equipment named herein in addition to the equipment named in section 9 of the Act of The Parliament of Canada, intituled: *An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act*, and assented to on 10th May, 1892, to the satisfaction of the Steamboat Inspector who inspects her, who shall require her to be equipped with suitable life-saving equipment for the waters on which she is to ply, as well as suitable private conveniences or closets for the use of the passengers.

(*a*.) The boats and boat equipment required must not be less than specified in section 1 (*b*) of these rules, and in order to have the capacity required to carry twelve adult persons with the crew, or seventeen persons in all, on 17 feet length of keel must be 5 feet beam, by 2 feet depth, the capacity being found by multiplying length, breadth and depth, and dividing by 10.

E. ADAMS,

Chairman Board of Steamboat Inspection

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAMBOAT SHAFTS.

Shafts.

4. Main, tunnel, propeller and paddle shafts should not be passed if less in diameter than that found by the following formulæ, without previously submitting the case to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection.

For compound condensing engines with two or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung:—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Where S = diameter of shaft in inches.

Where d^2 = square of diameter of high pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more high pressure cylinders.

Where D^2 = square of diameter of low pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more low pressure cylinders.

Where P = absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.

Where C = length of crank in inches.

Where f = constant from following table.

Note.—Intermediate pressure cylinders do not appear in the formulæ.

For ordinary condensing engines, with one, two, or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung:—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Where S = Diameter of shaft in inches.
D^2 = Square of diameter of cylinder in inches, or sum of squares of diameters when there are two or more cylinders.
P = Absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.
C = Length of crank in inches.
f = Constant from following table:—

TABLE.

For two Cranks. Angle between Cranks.	For Crank and Propeller Shafts f		For Tunnel Shafts. f
90°	For paddle engines of ordinary type multiply constant in this column suitable for angle of cranks by 1·4.	1,047	1,221
100°		996	1,128
110°		904	1,055
120°		855	997
130°		817	953
140°		788	919
150°		766	894
160°		751	877
170°		743	867
180°		740	864
For three Cranks 120°.		1,110	1,295

Note.—When there is only one crank the constants applicable are those in the table opposite 180°.

RULES RELATING TO THE TESTING OF NEW ENGINES ON PASSENGER STEAMBOATS.

In the case of new engines on passenger steamboats, Inspectors should see them tested while under way, with full steam, in order to assure as far as possible that no flaws in the several parts of the engine have escaped the examination made by the Inspector, as provided by Section 15 of the Act 49 Vic., chap 78.

[1207]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Steamboat Inspection Act, chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the existing rules and regulations for the inspection of steamboats and

examination of steamboat engineers established by the Order in Council of the 1st April, 1896,—the Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, which permits boilers constructed before the 1st of June, 1891, to be inspected according to the rules and regulations in force at the time such boiler was completed, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, confirmed and continued in force.

JOHN J. McGEE,
44–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1358]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Mr. Michel Billodeau, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Cocagne, in the County of Kent, Province of New Brunswick, *vice* Mr. John Brooks, who has left the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
44–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1420]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner "Shelby," of Victoria, British Columbia, official number 100,802 to "Selma."

JOHN J. McGEE,
44–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1347]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Pilotage Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Captain David Rudderham, of North Sydney, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sydney, in the room of David Mullins, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
44–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1396]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Mr. Beecham Ritcey, to be Harbour Master for Ritcey's Cove, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, *vice* Mr. Joseph Ritcey, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
44–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1152]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters' Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. James Taylor, of Annandale, in the County of Kings, Province of Prince Edward Island, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Grand River, in the room of Mr. R. S. Macdonald, who lives too far from the port.

JOHN J. McGEE,
42–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1151]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "Vera," registered at the Port of Chatham, Province of Ontario, official number 90523, to "Comfort."

JOHN J. McGEE,
42–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1104]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS an application has been made by the Trustees of the Langevin School District of the North-west Territories for a grant of two acres of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian, for the purposes of a school site and play-ground :

And whereas the said parcel in question is within the tract of land out of which the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company is authorized to select-the land subsidy for its railway, as earned from time to time, but the company is willing that the parcel in question should be granted for the purposes of the shool ;

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of clause 31 of The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, is pleased to grant to the Trustees of Langevin School District, No. 379, North-west Territories, two acres of land immediately adjoining the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian, for the purposes of a school site and play-ground, the grant being subject to the usual payment of $10 for patent fee, the said parcel of two acres being more particularly described as follows :—

Commencing at the north-west corner of the north-east quarter of Section 15, Township 28, Range 4 west of the 2nd Meridian ; thence in an easterly direction along the northern boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of five (5) chains ; thence in a southerly direction parallel to the western boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of four (4) chains ; thence in a westerly direction parallel to the northern boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of five (5) chains ; thence in a northerly direction along the western boundary of the said quarter-section a distance of four (4) chains to the place of beginning.

JOHN J. McGEE,
42–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[887]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the Consolidated Fishery Regulations of the 18th July, 1889, provide a close season for Maskinongé, in the Province of Ontario, from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of June in each year, both days inclusive.

And whereas representations have been made to the effect that this period is too long in so far as the waters of Rice Lake are affected, and that the above mentioned fish have finished spawning by the 20th May, and whereas it is further claimed that by the 15th June, the weeds in that lake are so thick that fishing for Maskinongé is very difficult, if not almost impossible, and the fishermen are consequently unable to take advantage of the fishing when the close season ends.

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 2 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, adopted on the 18th July, 1889, shall be and the same is hereby amended by the addition of the following proviso thereto :—

Provided that the close season for Maskinongé in Rice Lake, in the Province of Ontario, shall be from the 15th April to the 1st June in each year, both days inclusive.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

[1208]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that section 1 of the Tariff of Fees for the culling of timber established by the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 49 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 1—For Measuring of Timber.

	Per ton, cents.
White Pine, Basswood or Butternut	6¼
Red Pine	8¼
Hardwood	8¼
Waney Timber, string measure	9⅜
Hemlock	4⅜

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

[1167]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 6th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the portion of the north-east quarter of Section 23, Township 6, Range 30 west of the 4th Meridian, lying to the north-west of Pincher Creek, in the District of Alberta, which by the Order in Council of the 14th June, 1888, was set aside and reserved for stock-watering purposes, shall be and the same is hereby withdrawn from the stock-watering reserve established by the said Order in Council.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

42–4

1397]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the boundaries of the Pilotage District of Moncton, in the County of Westmoreland, and Province of New Brunswick, as set forth in the Order in Council of the 3rd June, 1881, establishing the said district, shall be and the same are hereby changed, and that the said District of Moncton shall comprise all the navigable waters of the Peticodiac River extending downward from the City of Moncton to a line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the mouth of Weldon Creek, in the County of Albert, and Province of New Brunswick.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 6th May, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8495. "History of First Century of the Christian Era, and the Principal Events in the Life of Jesus Christ." Scaife's Comparative and Synoptical System of Teaching History. Applied to all Countries. 20th Series. (First Part.) New Testament. (Chart.) The Comparative Synoptical Chart Co. (Ltd.), Victoria, B.C., 30th April, 1896.

8496. "McGill Obstetric Note Book." By J. C. Cameron, M.D. E. M. Renouf, Montreal, Que., 30th April, 1896.

8497. "The Nature of Disease." By F. M. R. Spendlove, M.D., Montreal, Que., 30th April, 1896.

8498. "Baby's Cradle Song." Words and Music by S. T. Church. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Limited), London, England, 1st May, 1896.

8499. "God Bless the Queen of Canada." (Song with Chorus.) Words by Charles D. Bingham. Music by Horace W. Reyner, Mus. Bac. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Limited), London, England, 1st May, 1896.

8500. "Pères et Théologiens du Premier Concile Provincial de Montréal, 1895. (Photo.) Query Bros., Montreal, Que., 1st May, 1896.

8501. "Waiting for Her Boy." Words by A. C. Lawrence. Music by D. J. Bunce. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 5th May, 1896.

8502. "Why Should I Leave You!" (Waltz Song.) Words by A. C. Lawrence. Music by D. J. Bunce. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 5th May, 1896.

8503. "A Tribute from the Gods." Photograph from original Picture designed and executed by James Brotherhood, Stratford, Ont., 6th May, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

45–1

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Government Rifle Ranges, McNab's Island.

Owing to the extreme range of the Lee-Metford or Magazine Rifle, with which the musketry training of the troops will in future be conducted, and with a view to the better protection of the public, it has been found necessary to demarcate more clearly the area of water seawards, and to the south of above ranges, liable to be struck by spent or ricochet bullets.

This area has been marked by four spar buoys, placed at intervals between the Thrum Cap Shoal and the Eastern Passage, at a distance of 3000 yards from the stop butts. The buoys mark the extreme limits of the danger zone. The spars are painted red, and are surmounted by cross heads painted red and white.

Notice is therefore hereby given that any ship or boat passing inside these buoys, during the hours of practice, incurs serious risk, and no attempt should, under any circumstances, be made to cross the aforesaid area as long as the red flag hoisted at the south end of McNab's Island is left flying.

This notice will have effect from the 11th May, 1896.

By order,

DUDLEY NORTH,
Colonel, A.A.G., Chief Staff Officer.

Halifax, N.S., 28th April, 1896. 45–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 8 of 1896.

ST. JOHN'S LEDGE BELL BUOY MISSING.

It is reported that the bell buoy is missing from St. John's Ledge, near Pubnico, in the Bay of Fundy. Steps will be taken to replace it as soon as possible, and notice will be given when it is again in position.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 17th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 9 of 1896.

I. BUOYAGE OF COLBURNE PASSAGE.

Two wooden platform buoys have been established by the Government of Canada, in Colburne Passage, off the south-east coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, one on either side of the fairway between Piers Island and Saanish Peninsula on the route to Cowitchan Harbour.

One of the platforms is surmounted by a square pyramid topped by a drum, the whole made of lattice work and painted black with the number 1 in white. It is moored on the east extremity of the south reef, at the narrowest part of the channel, in 2½ fathoms water.

Lat.	N.	48°	42'	00"
Long.	W.	123°	26'	00"

The other buoy carries the number 2 and is surmounted by a square pyramid topped by a ball, made of lattice work, the whole painted red. It is moored in 3 fathoms on the south extremity of the north reef, and is distant a little more than a cable N. ½ E. from the black buoy.

Cape Kappel in one with Cowitchan Head, bearing W. ¼ S., southerly, (N. 70° W. true) leads through Colburne Passage in 8 to 10 fathoms water between the two buoys and clear of all dangers.

Captain J. T. Walbran, master of the Dominion steamer "Quadra," reports that when setting the buoys he found the passage with its reefs, Piers Island, and their surroundings, incorrectly shown on Admiralty chart No. 2840.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1917 and 2840, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 68.

II. CHANGES IN YOKOHAMA HARBOUR LIGHTS, JAPAN.

Notice is given by the Government of Japan, that on 1st April, instant, the Red and Green Lightships moored to mark the North and East Breakwater-heads of Yokohama Harbour would be withdrawn, and that on and after the same date, the lights as specified below would be established by the Yokohama Harbour Works Bureau on both of the Breakwater-heads.

The lighthouse on the East Breakwater-head is constructed of iron, hexagonal in shape and is painted white. It is 40 feet in height from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The light is a fixed white light and illuminates the whole horizon. It is elevated 41 feet above the sea, being visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 nautical miles.

The light on the North Breakwater-head is a fixed red light, exhibited temporarily, pending the completion of the permanent lighthouse now in course of construction.

The light is shown on the scaffolding erected for constructing the permanent lighthouse, at an elevation of 41 feet above the sea. It illuminates the whole horizon, being visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 nautical miles.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 20th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 10 of 1896.

I. FOG BELL AT PORT DALHOUSIE.

A bell has been attached to the platform of the range light tower near the outer end of the East Pier at Port Dalhousie, Lake Ontario, and will be rung by hand, as a fog signal, in reply to fog signals from vessels desiring to make the canal.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 931.

II. SANDUSKY BAY STRAIGHT CHANNEL RANGE LIGHTS.

Sandusky Bay Range Light (*front*).—Notice is given by the United States Lighthouse Board, that, on or about 1st April, 1896, a fixed white light of the sixth order will be established in the structure recently erected on the northerly prolongation of the axis of the Straight Channel in Sandusky Bay, in 5½ feet of water, about ¼ mile N.N.W. ⅞ W. from Cedar Point Lighthouse, and about 500 feet northerly from the 18-foot contour on the northerly side of "Deep Hole" off Cedar Point. The light is shown from an octagonal lantern, with copper roof, surmounting a square tower projecting slightly from the southerly side of a square one-story dwelling, with sharp roof and dormers, standing on a square red crib. The house and tower are of wood, painted yellowish drab.

The focal plane of the light is 33½ feet above mean lake level.

The approximate geographical position of the light, is :—

Lat.	N.	41°	29'	31"
Long.	W.	82°	41'	49"

Sandusky Bay Range Light (*rear*).—On the same date a fixed white light of the sixth order was to be established in the structure recently erected on the northerly prolongation of the axis of the Straight Channel in Sandusky Bay, in 8½ feet of water, and about 1,500 feet N. by E. ½ E. (N. 17° 04' E. true), in rear of the front light. The light is shown from an octagonal lantern, with copper roof, surmounting a square pyramidal, yellowish drab wooden tower, on a square red crib.

The focal plane of the light is 50 feet above mean lake level and the light should be visible 12 miles.

Each light will illuminate 270° of the horizon from S.S.E. ½ E. (S. 27° 56' E. true) through eastward and southward to N.E. by E. ½ E. (N. 62° 04' E. true) or 45° to the westward of the range line, and the remainder of the illuminating arc to the eastward of the range line, and showing in the lake.

The lights mark a range line for running the Straight Channel in Sandusky Bay, from Cedar Point to the docks of Sandusky, coinçiding with the axis of the channel.

III. SANDUSKY BAY, NORTH AND WEST RANGE LIGHTS DISCONTINUED.

On the establishment of the Sandusky Bay (Straight Channel) Range Lights, the lights of these two ranges, in the northerly part of Sandusky Bay, about 1¼ miles W. of Cedar Point and heretofore marking the axis of the old dredged channels in the bay, will no longer be required as aids to navigation and will be discontinued.

IV. GRASSY ISLAND SOUTH CHANNEL RANGE FRONT LIGHT.

Notice is also given that, at the same time, a fixed white lens-lantern light would be established in the structure recently erected on the W. side of the main channel of the Detroit River, on Grassy Island Fishery, about 1,300 feet due S. from the present Grassy Island Light.

The focal plane of the light is 25 feet above the mean level of the river. The light will illuminate 90° of the horizon lying between N.W. by W. ½ W. (N. 62° 30' W. true), and N.N.E. ½ E. (N. 27° 30' E. true), or 62° 30' to the eastward and 27° 30' to the westward of the range line.

The light will be shown from an octagonal lantern, with white roof, surmounting a white, square, pyramidal tower, on a low foundation.

With Grassy Island Light as a rear light, this light will mark a range line for running the main channel of the Detroit River from the Grosse Isle North Channel Range line to the Mamajuda Range line. The point of intersection with the Grosse Isle North Channel Range line is east of Mamajuda Range Rear Light and about 350 feet to the eastward of the 18-foot contour on the west side of the channel. The point of intersection with the Mamajuda Range line is a little more than ¾ mile to northward of the Mamajuda Range Front Light.

V. WHITEFISH POINT LIGHT.

Notice is further given that, on the opening of navigation 1896, the characteristic of the light at the light station on Whitefish Point, west side of the entrance from Whitefish Bay into Lake Superior, would be changed to show a brilliant white flash every 5 seconds.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 21st April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 11 of 1896.

CITROUILLE POINT LIGHTHOUSE CARRIED AWAY.

Information has been received that the lighthouse at Citrouille Point, on the River St. Lawrence, above Quebec, has been carried away by ice. Until the tower can be rebuilt a temporary light will be shown from a lantern on a pole.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 702.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested, are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of April 1896, whereby the capital stock of "The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company of Ontario" (Limited) is reduced from five hundred and ten thousand (510,000) dollars to three hundred thousand (300,000) dollars, and the amount of each share of such stock reduced from eighty-five (85) dollars to fifty (50) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
44-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of April, 1896, incorporating John Bell Wright, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, physician; William Woollatt, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario, general superintendent; Erie Emma Wright, spinster; Annie Frances Wright, spinster; Julia Elizabeth Wright, spinster; all of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

To acquire by purchase or otherwise all patents for new and useful improvements in car axle lubricators, of which Arthur W. Wright, of Detroit, is the inventor, to manufacture and sell said improvements, or any other improvements for car axle lubricating, by the name of "The Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
44-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of April, 1896, incorporating Henry Dobell, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, merchant; John Delisle, of St. Jean d'Orléans, in the said Province of Quebec, sea captain; Charles Archibald, of Sydney, Cape Breton, gentleman; William Henry Archibald, of the same place, gentleman; Henry E. Hardisty, of the City of Montreal aforesaid, clerk; W. Patterson, of the same place, clerk, for the following purposes, viz.:—The acquiring, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining the steamship "Acadian" presently registered at the City of Montreal, and any other vessel, steamship or other craft which may be deemed advisable or necessary, either now or at any future time to add to or substitute for the said steamship; the conveying and carrying therein goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions, as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient, the buying and selling of, and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire or otherwise,—by the name of "The Acadian Steamship Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twelve thousand dollars, divided into one hundred and twenty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

44-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 13th day of April, 1896, incorporating Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, broker; Charles Henry Thorburn, stationer; Thomas Payment, druggist; John George Kilt, printer; Patrick Redmond Quain, coal merchant, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) The printing and publishing of a newspaper or newspapers or journals, and carrying on of a general newspaper, lithographing, electro-plating, printing, book-binding and job printing business at the City of Ottawa or elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) The acquiring by purchase or otherwise of any newspaper or journal and any printing, lithographing, electro-plating, publishing and book-binding or job printing business or plant, or the title or copyright thereof from any proprietor thereof, by the name of "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ten thousand dollars divided into one thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 24th day of April, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

43-3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th April, 1895 and 1896.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1895.	1896.
LIABILITIES—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,279,980 79	7,552,207 10
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,119 07
Dominion Notes	20,946,117 12	18,791,749 62
Savings Banks	42,732,363 27	45,063,369 47
Trust Funds	8,213,750 70	8,262,883 66
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,656 13	1,655,033 94
Total Gross Debt	317,167,393 38	317,780,898 06
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,461,235 25	35,480,665 17
Other Investments	7,690,107 49	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,576,325 87	16,280,020 27
Total Assets	69,651,170 60	67,947,160 79
Total Net Debt	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
do 31st March	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
Decrease of Debt	634,631 95	789,196 98

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of April, 1895.	Total to 30th April 1895.	Month of April, 1896.	Total to 30th April 1896.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,477,591 65	14,369,806 12	1,651,162 18	16,599,499 38
Excise	665,722 14	6,454,264 85	649,081 65	6,569,717 68
Post Office	235,000 00	2,435,011 70	265,455 05	2,532,312 34
Public Works, including Railways	377,590 55	2,992,333 59	354,727 87	2,973,427 03
Miscellaneous	140,596 50	1,198,183 73	219,693 90	1,299,672 11
Total	2,896,500 84	27,449,599 99	3,140,120 65	29,974,628 54
EXPENDITURE	2,375,801 60	26,220,793 00	2,336,564 59	25,056,105 97

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	51,052 51	2,038,872 52	109,228 87	1,987,912 29
Dominion Lands	6,746 15	69,508 85	4,067 55	51,903 43
Railway Subsidies	....	1,222,613 10	84,731 25	759,513 25
Total	57,798 66	3,330,994 47	198,027 67	2,799,328 97

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, for Accountant.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 6th May, 1896.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75			
$1 & $2	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50			
$4	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00			
$5, $10 & $20	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37			
$50 & $100	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00			
$500 & $1000	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00			
Total	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62			

Fractional Notes	$223,616 75
Provincial Notes	29,512 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	6,589,438 00
Dominion Fours	344,682 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	5,970,100 00
Toronto "	3,346,400 00
Halifax "	659,500 00
St. John "	1,089,500 00
Winnipeg "	177,000 00
Charlottetown "	146,000 00
Victoria "	216,000 00
Total	$18,791,749 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 31st March, 1896	$7,049,897 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg.	1,946,666 67
	$8,996,564 00
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $18,791,749.62	4,697,937 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$4,298,626 60
Unguaranteed Debentures	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $18,791,749.62	14,093,812 22
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	$3,156,187 78

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$4,298,626 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures	3,156,187 78
Total excess	$7,454,814 38

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FRED TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 13th April, 1896.

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of March, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	296,375 09	
Malt	74,329 19	
Malt Liquor		
Tobacco	190,330 40	
Cigars	48,891 65	
Inspection of Petroleum	2,287 64	
Manufactures in Bond	3,530 22	
Seizures	488 24	
Other Receipts	1,428 60	
Total Excise Revenue		617,661 03
Culling Timber		2 99
Hydraulic and other Rents		26 00
Minor Public Works		
Inspection of Weights and Measures		1,942 51
Gas Inspection		1,290 00
Electric Light Inspection		294 00
Law Stamps		633 65
Other Revenues		112 50
Grand Total Revenue		621,962 68

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th April, 1896.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st March, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 7,675 00	3,187 22
Animals	12,219 00	2,647 58
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	57,006 00	14,224 54
Brass and manufactures of	33,783 00	9,638 25
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	63,584 00	14,279 49
Flour	7,444 00	1,824 58
Meal, Corn and Oat	6,144 00	1,469 87
Rice	10,681 00	6,497 87
Other Breadstuffs	18,697 00	4,003 96
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	102,286 00	30,685 58
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	4,501 00	1,330 00
Coal, Bituminous	534,473 00	125,398 26
Copper, manufactures of	8,230 00	1,765 33
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	60,700 00	14,902 15
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	360,961 00	107,843 96
Cottons, Clothing,	57,200 00	18,778 96
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	15,398 00	2,207 03
" Thread on Spools	16,333 00	4,084 75
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	71,836 00	22,892 23
Drugs and Medicines	97,709 00	24,250 11
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	41,666 00	12,516 83
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	90,317 00	26,274 35
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	89,203 00	26,677 40
All other Fancy Goods	25,590 00	7,631 73
Fish and products of	49,122 00	8,783 42
Fruits and Nuts dried	64,554 00	21,254 28
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	60,479 00	8,180 04
" All other	5,411 00	1,216 37
Furs, Manufactures of	68,365 00	10,419 55
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	34,164 00	10,247 66
" Window Glass	12,814 00	2,574 30
" Plate-Glass	12,878 00	2,986 67
" All other Manufactures of.	14,542 00	3,187 07
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	6,984 00	2,128 25
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	30,686 00	9,044 45
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	104,970 00	31,491 00
" All other	72,614 00	21,781 20
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	52,424 00	5,283 45
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	20,518 00	5,741 78
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	177,950 00	49,263 87
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$124,863 00	34,970 38
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	32,636 00	11,401 86
" Stoves and Castings	17,854 00	4,646 96
" Tubing	57,257 00	11,617 86
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	188,497 00	49,996 06
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	54,567 00	13,529 27
Lead and manufactures of	16,646 00	3,069 65
Leather, all kinds	59,848 00	10,094 24
" Boots and Shoes	19,016 00	4,753 44
" All other manufactures of Leather	13,701 00	3,489 05
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	8,279 00	1,869 00
Metals and manufactures of	31,665 00	8,659 71
Musical Instruments	24,151 00	6,856 00
Oil, Mineral and Products of	45,275 00	27,881 65
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	19,774 00	3,954 80
" All other.	23,923 00	4,883 15
Paints and Colours	36,091 00	4,620 11
Paper, Envelopes, &c	92,605 00	30,718 62
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	6,478 00	2,336 53
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	34,290 00	11,295 58
" Butter, Cheese	12,929 00	2,789 61
Seeds and Roots	126,823 00	12,902 28
Silk, manufactures of	266,260 00	80,613 69
Soap, all kinds	10,976 00	3,428 42
Spices, ground and unground	11,759 00	1,846 30
Spirits, all kinds	60,334 00	135,150 93
Wines, Sparkling	7,922 00	2,197 52
" other than Sparkling	18,487 00	11,958 95
Sugar	249,690 00	53,747 95
Molasses & Syrups	35,846 00	3,828 17
Tobacco and Cigars	19,936 00	19,728 49
Vegetables.	9,220 00	2,183 57
Wood, manufactures of	49,753 00	11,574 12
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	158,636 00	47,691 06
" Clothing	108,720 00	36,602 93
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c	289,591 00	91,324 91
" Dress Goods	421,391 00	126,227 20
Knitted Goods	68,426 00	25,630 33
" Shawls	5,267 00	1,316 75
" Yarns	6,922 00	2,075 95
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	83,552 00	28,138 71
All other Dutiable Goods	1,016,932 00	269,605 60
Total Dutiable Goods	6,528,899 00	1,899,802 75
" Free	2,723,014 00	
Coin and Bullion	318,283 00	
Grand Total	9,570,196 00	1,899,802 75

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st March, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 7,459
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	153,210
Asphaltum or Asphalt	252
Broom Corn	5,762
Coal, Anthracite	306,968
Coffee	77,859
Cotton Waste	28,441
" Raw	151,546
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	122,203
Fish and products of	11,151
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	80,451
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	15,457
Fur, skins not dressed	128,827
Grease for soap making, &c	21,393
Hides and skins	123,723
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	87,916
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	47,399
Metals, Brass and Copper	48,077
" Steel Rails for Railways	....
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	$ 63,878
" Tin and Zinc	232,171
" Other	21,594
Oils, Vegetable	3,535
Salt	11,831
Settlers' Effects	101,529
Silk, raw	16,958
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	65,612
Tea	118,897
Tobacco Leaf	131,699
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	76,033
Wool	98,322
All other Free Goods	362,861
Total	2,723,014
Coin and Bullion	318,283
Total Free Goods	3,041,297

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th April, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of March, 1896.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	878,227	2,745	880,972
do Fisheries	366,137	2,149	368,286
do Forest	717,007	938	717,945
Animals and their produce	1,287,792	181,335	1,469,127
Agricultural Products	652,871	112,172	765,043
Manufactures	734,428	43,661	778,089
Miscellaneous Articles	11,855	12,209	24,064
Totals	4,648,317	355,209	5,003,526
Bullion	15,790		15,790
Coin		8,431	8,431
Grand Total	4,664,107	363,640	5,027,747

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th April, 1896.

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of March, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 29th February, 1896	28,136,199 15	WITHDRAWALS during month	700,251 51
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	692,565 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	7,049 74	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st March, 1896	28,135,562 38
	28,835,813 89		28,835,813 89

Certified,
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th April, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31s March, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 29th February, 1896.	Deposits for March, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, March, 1896.	Balance, 31st March, 1896.
	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	568,775 21	15,454 69	584,229 90	13,798 16	570,431 74
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	746,901 23	18,365 00	765,266 23	14,798 88	750,467 35
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	841,947 67	25,073 00	867,020 67	21,764 60	845,256 07
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	35,012 08	792 00	35,804 08	909 18	34,894 90
Amherst	276,148 62	2,553 00	278,701 62	3,583 19	275,118 43
Annapolis	235,790 05	2,157 00	237,947 05	649 73	237,297 32
Arichat	196,135 21	931 00	197,066 21	1,316 59	195,749 62
Barrington	173,873 17	1,105 00	174,978 17	777 01	174,201 16
Bridgewater	132,311 83	2,467 00	134,778 83	631 24	134,147 59
Guysboro'	109,510 74	1,505 00	111,015 74	681 15	110,334 59
Halifax	2,602,786 38	36,383 00	2,639,169 38	27,760 71	2,611,408 67
Kentville	305,667 96	7,492 00	313,159 96	3,746 68	309,413 28
Liverpool	254,398 02	3,881 00	258,279 02	3,566 14	254,712 88
Lunenburg	288,135 02	5,250 00	293,385 02	5,300 29	288,084 73
Maitland	62,107 48	3,033 00	65,140 48	1,694 69	63,445 79
New Glasgow	378,580 11	2,642 00	381,222 11	2,537 05	378,685 06
Parrsboro'	118,352 03	1,626 00	119,978 03	975 00	119,003 03
Pictou	294,700 16	2,452 00	297,152 16	1,884 42	295,267 74
Port Hood	118,495 64	856 00	119,351 64	383 83	118,967 81
Shelburne	118,841 60	1,382 00	120,223 60	812 86	119,410 74
Sherbrooke	68,309 74	450 00	68,759 74	380 35	68,379 39
Wallace	70,418 84	1,357 00	71,775 84	460 82	71,315 02
Weymouth	102,890 15	393 00	103,283 15	1,035 26	102,247 89
Yarmouth	628,062 53	7,839 00	635,901 53	6,860 25	629,041 28
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	273,288 42	1,493 00	274,781 42	1,763 14	273,018 28
Dalhousie	383,713 33	4,162 00	387,875 33	5,782 56	382,092 77
Fredericton	659,486 03	8,561 00	668,047 03	10,086 09	657,960 94
Newcastle	232,151 82	1,487 00	233,638 82	554 32	233,084 50
St. Andrews	288,579 60	1,776 00	290,355 60	2,294 13	288,061 47
St. John	4,103,841 08	38,277 00	4,142,118 08	49,187 10	4,092,930 98
Woodstock	496,630 47	8,555 00	505,185 47	6,124 58	499,060 89
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,811,502 39	17,532 00	1,829,034 39	18,550 75	1,810,483 64
Summerside	318,595 55	2,401 00	320,996 55	3,772 48	317,224 07
Total	17,295,940 16	229,682 69	17,525,622 85	214,423 23	17,311,199 62

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 15th April, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,451,872 22	180,000 00	31,889 14	9,757,103 22
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,918,166 21	83,000 00	239,444 69	5,240,610 90
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,370,038 43	263,000 00	271,333 83	14,997,714 12

ASSETS.

——	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and Distri Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,437,557 54	....	1,536,905 76	3,384,095 20	1,168,166 84	180,000 00	....	* 699,763 40	10,906,488 74
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.............	....	2,380,983 67	82,500 00	446,372 27	1,643,703 35	816,586 11	83,000 00	65,204 00	108,510 42	5,626,859 82
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,818,541 21	82,500 00	1,983,278 03	5,027,798 55	1,984,752 95	263,000 00	65,204 00	808,273 82	16,533,348 56

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 8th May, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,256.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto.	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chie Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $142,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st APRIL, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Blackstone		Inverness N.S.	D. R. McDonald.
Central Park		New Westminster B.C.	W. M. Smith.
Claverhouse	Ainslie	Inverness N.S.	Miss Katie McInnis.
Commeau	Saumarez	Gloucester N.B.	J. D. Commeau.
Desaulniers	Badgerow	Nipissing O.	Chas. Joanis.
Fosbery	Sec. 12, Tp. 22, R. 16, W. of 1st M.	Marquette M.	R. C. Hamilton.
Horse Hills	Sec. 16, Tp. 54, R. 23, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Joseph Wilson.
Kissina	Sec. 14, Tp. 12, R. 1, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	James Dodd.
L'Amoureux	River Lot 18, Tp. 54, R. 22, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Ernest Bérubé.
Livingstone	Sec. 36, Tp. 8, R. 2, W. of 5th M.	Alta.	Mrs. Mary G. Wilson.
Maple Ridge	Arisaig	Antigonishe N.S.	Roderick McIsaac.
Maryfield	Sec. 4, Tp. 11, R. 30, W. of 1st M.	Assa. East.	Wm. I. Parlett.
Millet	Sec. 32, Tp. 47, R. 24, W. of 4th M.	Alta.	Benj. Slaughter.
Nictaux South	Annapolis	Annapolis N.S.	Francis H. Smith.
Plourd	St. Jacques	Victoria N.B.	Mrs. Pelagie Mornault.
Port Law	Artemesia	Grey, S.R. O.	George Thompson.
Ralph	Unsurveyed	Pontiac Q.	Wm. T. Mason.
Red Lodge	Sec. 19, Tp. 34, R. 2, W. of 5th M.	Alta.	Thos. O. Critchley.
Robillard (reopened)	Gloucester	Russell O.	Joseph G. Emond.
(*a*) St. Barthélémi Station	St. Barthélémi	Berthier Q.	Camille Hénault.
Sinnott's Road	Lot 39	King's P.E.I.	Lawrence J. Byrne.
Trout Stream	Tracadie	Gloucester N.B.	Pierre Robicheau.
White's Corner	Cornwallis	King's N.S.	David White.

a 1st March.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Coalfields	Assa. East	to Roche Percée.
Emerald Hill	County of Selkirk, M.	to Medora Station.
Grierson	Alta.	to Rosebud.
Sutherland's Corners	County of Middlesex, W.R., O.	to Cario.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Blue Springs	District of Yale, B.C., 1st February.
Carrigan	County of Antigonishe, N.S.
Lavant	do Lanark, N.R., O., 14th March.
Liverpool Market	do Ontario, W.R., O.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules:

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions:—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

ONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz:

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette,* in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette,* and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule,* shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a.* All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b.* No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill:—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b*.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works and to reduce the number of its directors, and for other purposes.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
By A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 7th May, 1896. 45-9

HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the east branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay ; and to improve the navigation of rivers and waterways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation ; and to collect tolls thereon ; and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers ; and to construct and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canals and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solicitor for applicants.
Winnipeg, 2nd May, 1896. 44-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles and for the passage of cars propelled by any power, and for the acquisition of all terminal facilities and for power to lease to or otherwise give running powers thereover to any railway company ; and to carry gas pipes, wires or cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity and other power ; and with power to lay tracks on said bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York or the Congress of the United States of America for the same purpose ; and also for power to construct, maintain and operate water wheels under said bridge for the generation of electricity and for all powers necessary for that purpose and for the transmission abroad of such electric force. The height of the arches of said bridge shall not be less than sixty feet and the interval between the abutments or piers shall be two hundred feet, and said bridge shall be constructed with a draw of two hundred feet across the channel of said river for the passage of rafts and all vessels. The rates of toll for the use of said bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle (including the driver) drawn by two horses, twenty cents for a single horse, carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

HARCOURT, COWPER & MACOOMB,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Welland, 13th April, 1896. 43-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.
Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 28th April, 1896. 44-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To do a general trading business, and make, manufacture, buy or sell and deal in wood pulp of all descriptions ;

(*b.*) To buy, lease and sell any timber, sawed and unsawed, with a right to manufacture timber, cut wood, and make wooden articles of every description and ship and sell the same for manufacturing and other purposes ;

(*c.*) To buy, purchase, acquire, lease and sell any timber lands and limits and any other real estate requisite for the carrying on of its business, and to be vested generally with all the powers, privileges and rights requisite and proper to carry on the various kinds of business enumerated and to give effect to the intentions and objects of its incorporation.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Masterman, manufacturer, John A. Bauden, gentleman, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturer, Frederick Masterman, manufacturer, et William H. Masterman, manufacturer, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for applicants.
Montreal, 29th April, 1896. 44-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company is to be "Canadian Whisky Exporting Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—To export, import, manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in spirituous, fermented, unfermented, and other liquors, including whiskys, wines, beer, cordials, mineral and other waters and drinks, and to carry on generally such other business as appertains thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $50,000.

5. The number of shares into which the capital stock is to be divided is five hundred, and the amount of each share is $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Edward Chandler Walker, of the said Town of Walkerville, Franklin Hiram Walker, and James Harrington Walker, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, all distillers; William Aikman, junior, of the said City of Detroit, lawyer; and William Robins, of the said Town of Walkerville, secretary.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Franklin Hiram Walker, and William Robins, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BLAKE, LASH & CASSELS,
44–6 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ætna Boiler Company (Limited)."

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows:—To purchase the Ætna Safety Water Tube Boiler under Canadian Patent No. 43,672 and United States Patent No. 544619, and to manufacture and vend the same, also to acquire the patents for the said boiler in Great Britain and other countries, with power to sell and assign, with or without royalty, any or all of said patents.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, underwriter; Reginald Northcote, of the same place, manufacturer's agent; the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, of the City of Montreal, Senator; John Alexander Gemmill, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law, and Archie Foster May, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law; of whom the said Hugh Scott, Reginald Northcote, Alexander Walker Ogilvie and John Alexander Gemmill are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of May, 1896. 44–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Dominion Glass Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and deal in glass and glasswares of all kinds.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Henry Hogan, hotel-keeper, Joseph Barsalou, auctioneer, Honourable Alphonse Desjardins, Minister of Militia, J. Gustave Laviolette, physician, et Maurice Barsalou, hardware merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 22nd April, 1896. 43–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The American Tire Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and sell tires and all parts thereof, rubber goods for bicycles and vehicles, cotton linings, bicycles and bicycle parts and all articles pertaining thereto; and to acquire, use and sell any patents of invention or inventions or any license to use any inventions in connection with bicycles, vehicles and tires and their parts, with power to take mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security for the price of goods or articles manufactured or sold by the company and to dispose of the same and to do all things necessary for the sufficient carrying out of the said objects; and to obtain, purchase and hold the good-will and the machinery, plant, stock in trade and supplies and other the assets of the business heretofore carried on at the City of Toronto, under the firm name of "The American Tire Company."

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be in the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the said City of Toronto, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada.

5. The proposed amount of capital stock is $25,000.

6. The number of shares shall be five hundred of the par value of $50 each.

7. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Harrie Poyntz Davies, merchant, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York; Charles Percy Miller, merchant, of the said City of Toronto; Charles Sparks, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Esquire; Emilie Louisa Davies, spinster, of the said City of Toronto; Hawdon Brumell, traveller, of the said City of Toronto; the first three of whom are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

MACRAE & RYKERT,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The MacGregor-Gourlay Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a*.) To carry on in all its branches the manufacture and sale of woodworking machinery, ironworking and other machinery, castings, looms and pins ; (*b*.) And for the said purpose to acquire or dispose of the necessary real and personal property.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario.

4. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the said Town of Galt.

5. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

6. That the number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

7. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert MacGregor, of the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, manufacturer ; Alexander Graham Gourlay, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer ; Robert Boyd MacGregor, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer ; Robert Morton Hamilton, also of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer ; and James Ferguson MacGregor, of the same place, accountant.

8. That the said Robert MacGregor, Alexander Graham Gourlay, Robert Boyd MacGregor, Robert Morton Hamilton and James Ferguson MacGregor, are to be the first directors for the said company.

TURNBULL & BARRIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Galt, Ont., 18th April, 1896. 42–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Callender Telephone Exchange Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is, for the purchasing, operating, leasing and selling of the Callender Automatic Telephone Exchange Patents ; to manufacture, operate, sell, let, hire, purchase or lease every description of electrical apparatus, telephone exchanges, instruments and appurtenances, material, plant and patents ; to build, establish, construct, purchase, lease or acquire, maintain and operate a line or lines from, to, or through any place or places in the Dominion of Canada, for communicating by telephone or telegraph by means of electricity ; to fix, regulate and collect charges for services of their lines ; to acquire, use, sell or lease any patented inventions or improvements of instruments, machines, apparatus or material designed to utilize or transmit electrical or magnetic forces ; to assist or become a shareholder in any subsidiary or allied company or corporation, constituted for carrying out locally in any province or municipality in the Dominion, any similar objects and purposes ; to lease or amalgamate their lines and interests to, or with, and to lease other similar lines from any other company or corporation ; to acquire, hold and sell any estate, real and personal, requisite for carrying on the undertakings of the company.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, which is also to be its chief place of business.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be one thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—Romaine Callender, of the City of Brantford, in the County of Brant, electrician ; Edward Hart, of the same place, dentist ; Edward Lyman Goold, of the same place, manufacturer ; William James Knowles, of the same place, manufacturer ; and John Enoch Thompson, of the City of Toronto, gentleman.

7. That the said Romaine Callender, Edward Hart, Edward Lyman Goold, William James Knowles and John Enoch Thompson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BREWSTER, MUIRHEAD & HEYD,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Brantford, this 25th day of March, 1896.
40–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Midway Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows :—(*a*.) To acquire lands by purchase, lease or otherwise in the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, and elsewhere in Canada, from the Dominion or any Provincial Government, or any corporation or individual ; to sell, rent, mortgage, exchange or otherwise dispose of said lands ; to survey, colonize, settle, improve and build upon said lands ; to lay out, operate, lease and maintain, in and upon said lands, roads, streets, gas and water works, electric light and power works, street railway propelled by any motive force, and to establish parks and squares ; to assist settlers on and purchasers of said lands with power to secure any advances with interest in such manner as may be agreed ; to establish, erect, maintain, conduct and operate any kind of warehouse, factory, smelter mill or other building or business in and upon said lands, and the same to sell, lease, exchange and mortgage ; to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise develop, maintain and operate any mines and mining rights in Canada ; to acquire any patent rights, to erect machinery, plant, tramways and other matters and things necessary for the same ; to grind, treat, operate on, manufacture, smelt and render merchantable or fit for use any ores, minerals or other substances ; to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation or individual respecting any of the foregoing matters, and generally to do all such other things as are or may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the foregoing purposes or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The names in full, address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert C. Adams, gentleman, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, stock broker, Alexander Paterson, stock broker, Peter Lyall, contractor, Charles Cushing, notary public, William Strachan, manufacturer, James P. Cleghorn, merchant, S. C. Stevenson, gentleman, James W. Withell, gentleman, John Withell, gentleman, George Dawson, agent, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; and John C. Haynes, merchant, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. The follow-

ing are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company :—Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell and Robert C. Adams.

RYAN & JACOBS,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 8th April, 1896. 41-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Quickcure Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought, is to manufacture, acquire, purchase and sell the new compound or remedy called "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," and other remedies, as well as tooth washes and tooth powders, in Canada, with power to lease and acquire real estate for the purposes of said business.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Quebec.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—The Honourable John Sharples, merchant, Edson Fitch, merchant, John Theodore Ross, merchant, Harold Kennedy, merchant, Harrison D. Ross, dentist, Henry Ievers, dentist, and Arthur Furneaux Hunt, merchant, all of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the provisional or first directors of the said company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.
Quebec, 25th March, 1896. 40-7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is to be "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are, the transportation of freight, merchandise and passengers on Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries ; the freezing, storing, cold storing and shipping of fresh fish to be caught in the waters of Lake Winnipeg and its tributaries ; the carrying on of a general fishing business in the said lake and its tributaries on behalf of any parties duly licensed by the Dominion Government in that behalf ; the erection of ice-houses and storage-houses, and of chemical freezing plant and of all other plant used for freezing, storing or handling fish ; the acquiring of freehold and leasehold land for any of the purposes of the company with or without buildings or improvements thereon, and the erection of buildings or other structures thereon ; the acquiring or building of steam vessels or other vessels ; and generally the doing of all acts and things incidental or necessary to the proper carrying out of the aforesaid objects.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Selkirk, in the Province of Manitoba.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is fifty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Robinson, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, merchant ; Francis Lawrence Patton, of the same place, bank manager, Albert Elswood Richards, of the same place, barrister-at-law ; William Overton, of the Town of Selkirk, in said Province of Manitoba, manager ; Hugh Armstrong, of the Town of Portage-la-Prairie, in said Province of Manitoba, merchant ; and John Coventry, of the City of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, physician ; and the said William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton and Hugh Armstrong are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

RICHARDS & BRADSHAW,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 10th day of January, 1896. 40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "Davidson & Hay" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought are the purchasing of or otherwise acquiring the good-will, business and assets of the wholesale grocery firm of Davidson & Hay, Toronto, Ontario, or such part of such assets as the company may desire to purchase, and the carrying on in all its branches of a general grocery business, the business of warehousemen and dealing in wines and liquors.

3. The chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Irvine Davidson, of the City of Toronto, merchant ; John Dunlop Hay, of the same place, merchant ; Mary Davidson, of the same place, wife of the said John Irvine Davidson ; Elizabeth Strathearn Hay, of the same place, wife of the said John Dunlop Hay ; William Hendrie, of the City of Hamilton, contractor ; and William Logan, of the City of Toronto aforesaid, accountant ; of whom the said John Irvine Davidson, John Dunlop Hay, William Hendrie and William Logan are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for applicants.
Toronto, 31st March, 1896. 40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Troy Laundry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are :—To carry on throughout the Dominion of Canada the business of laundrymen ; to manufacture and sell shirts, collars and other articles of wearing apparel, and to furnish

customers, throughout Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred (200), and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—James Henry McKeown, merchant, Stewart James Carter, merchant, John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, merchant, and William Laurie Chipchase, merchant, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; of whom the said James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter and John Bothwell Tresidder, are to be the first or provisional directors of said company.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 1st day of April, A.D. 1896.
40-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Anglo-Canadian Mining Exchange" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a*.) To carry on business as general agents and dealers in mines, mining locations and mining lands in the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b*.) To buy or take on lease, and then to sell, exchange, grant leases or deal in any way whatsoever with any mines, mining lands and mining properties, or to obtain options thereon for the same purposes. But no purchase of any mining property shall be made without a two-thirds vote of the whole board of directors ;

(*c*.) To examine, inspect and investigate all such properties for the better placing of the same upon the market ;

(*d*.) To develop mining properties which, on examination, give sufficient evidence of value to such an extent as the directors shall consider necessary to make the same marketable ;

(*e*.) To purchase or obtain options on timber or other lands which by reason of their proximity to mining properties handled by the company may be deemed desirable ;

(*f*.) To prospect for mining locations and acquire from the various Provincial Governments mining and other rights in same ;

(*g*.) To act as promoters or agents in the formation of joint stock companies or syndicates for the sale and disposal of mining properties ;

(*h*.) To act as agents for the sale or purchase of mining stocks or shares ;

(*i*.) To act as a bureau of information on all subjects connected with mining in Canada ;

(*j*.) To do all such things as may be necessary for the attainment of the above objects and the business incidental thereto ;

(*k*.) To have the right to take paid-up unassessable stock in any joint stock company to whom this company shall have sold mines or mining properties in payment or part payment of the purchase money ;

(*l*.) To have the right to issue paid-up and unassessable stock of the company in payment for mines and mining locations or mining rights and interests.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000, of a par value of $10 each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Juchereau Kingsmill, president of the Mining Institute of Ontario, Ewen Mackenzie, Esquire, Henry O'Brien, barrister, James Gunn, Esquire, George Plunkett Magann, merchant, Alexander Fraser, merchant, George Gurd, accountant, and Jacob Dolmage, miner, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario ; and John Geale Dickson, of Shirley, Southampton, England, Esquire ; of whom the said John Juchereau Kingsmill, Ewen Mackenzie, Henry O'Brien, George Plunkett Magann and George Gurd, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBINSON, O'BRIEN & GIBSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 14th day of April, 1896. 42-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

NOTICE.—A dividend of three and one half per cent on the capital stock of the Summerside Bank, for the six months ending the 30th day of April, 1896, has been declared out of the profits of the Bank and will be paid to the stockholders thereof, at their banking-house, at Summerside, P.E.I., on and after the 4th day of June next.

ROBT. McC. STAVERT,
Cashier.

Summerside, P.E.I., 7th May, 1896. 45-4

NOTICE is hereby given that The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada has ceased to transact business in Canada, and that pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, application will be made to the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or after the 10th day of August next, by the said The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada, for the release of its securities, and all policy holders in Canada opposing such release are hereby required to file their opposition with the said the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or before the said 10th day of August next.

PARKE & PURDOM,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1896. 45-14

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of The North-west Irrigation Act, as amended, that the application of the Springbank Irrigation District for the right to divert sufficient water from the Elbow River, on the S.E. ¼ of Section 4, Township 24, Range 4 west of the 5th Meridian, to irrigate some 21,200 acres as shown by the plans filed by the district, and to construct the necessary works to enable the water so diverted to be used for irrigation purposes, has received the approval of the Governor in Council to the extent that the district has been granted the right to divert the water applied for at high water stage of the stream, and further has been granted five years from the 18th February, 1895, within which to complete the construction of their works, no changes or alterations in these proposed works having been ordered by the Governor in Council.

The memorial of the district, accompanied by the necessary plans, profiles and specifications was filed with the Minister of the Interior, on the fourteenth of November, 1894, and with the Agent, on the 5th day of November, 1894.

The particulars as to the district and the proposed works are as follows :—

The district was created under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories in September, 1894, and which was subsequently confirmed by the Act of Parliament 58–59 Vict., chap. 33.

The district is authorized by the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance to pledge the lands within the district as security for debentures sold to raise the amounts necessary to construct the above mentioned works, the amount so raised being limited to a sum equal to six dollars per acre upon the lands which can be actually irrigated from the proposed works, with an assessment limited to one dollar per acre per annum upon the lands irrigated, to pay for interest, management, maintenance and sinking fund.

The present Trustees of the district, who under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance are the Board of Management, are, Joseph McPherson, William A. Gibson and W. W. Stuart.

The probable number of consumers of the water diverted is stated by the memorial filed to be one hundred. The lands to be irrigated in their present condition with improvements, are stated to be worth about $8 per acre, which lands are stated to be at present used for ranching purposes, and to be unsuitable for agriculture except by the application of water through irrigation.

The rates to be charged by the district for water supplied for irrigation purposes is the rate to be hereafter fixed under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance above referred to. 45–5

CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held on the tenth day of June, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Windsor Hotel, in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of consenting to an agreement or arrangement made by the directors of this company with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the regulation and interchange of traffic, and the working of traffic over the railways of both companies, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect to such traffic.

R. A. SMITH,
Secretary, C. and E. Ry. Co.

Dated this 28th day of April, A.D. 1896. 44–4

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the Canada Southern Railway Company, for the election of directors, and other general purposes, will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd day of June, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the company's head office, in the City of St. Thomas.

NICOL KINGSMILL,
Secretary, C. S. Ry. Co.

1st May, 1896. 44–2

NIAGARA RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the Niagara River Bridge Company, for the election of directors and other general purposes, will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd day of June, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Canada Southern Railway Company, in the City of St. Thomas.

ALLYN COX,
Secretary.

New York, 24th April, 1896. 44–2

NIAGARA GRAND ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company, for the election of directors and other general purposes, will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd day of June, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the company's head office, in the City of St. Thomas.

NICOL KINGSMILL,
Secretary, N. G. I. B. Co.

24th April, 1896. 44–2

CANADA AND MICHIGAN BRIDGE AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The annual general meeting of the Canada and Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Company, for the election of directors and other general purposes, will be held on Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1896, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, at the Crawford House, in the City of Windsor.

NICOL KINGSMILL,
Secretary, C. and M. B. and T. Co.

4th April, 1896. 44–2

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some years prior to and up to the thirty-first day of December, 1895, subsisting between us Gordon Burleigh Pattee, George Halsey Perley and Charles Berkeley Powell, as lumber merchants, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, by and under the name, style and firm of "Perley & Pattee," (in which partnership one Georgiana M. Perley, I the said George Halsey Perley and one Ephraim Elliott Webb were interested as executrix and executors of William Goodhue Perley, deceased), was on the said thirty-first day of December, 1895, dissolved by effluxion of time.

Witness :
JAMES B. WATSON.

G. B. PATTEE,
GEORGE H. PERLEY,
C. BERKELEY POWELL.

Dated at the said City of Ottawa, this second day of January, 1896. 44–4

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the current half year, making a total distribution for the year of six per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office of the Bank, on Tuesday, the 16th June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

W. WEIR,
President.

Montreal, 24th April, 1896. 44–5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 61.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three (3) per cent for the current half-year, equal to six and a half per cent per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of this institution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Manager.

44–5

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 59.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

E. E. WEBB,
General manager.

Quebec, 25th April, 1896. 44–5

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Dividend No. 58.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the Bank in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

B. E. WALKER,
General manager.

Toronto, 28th April, 1896. 44–5

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, will be held at the Queen's Hotel in the City of Toronto, on Thursday, the 4th day of June A.D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing the Board of Directors of the said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be properly brought before an annual meeting.

Dated at Hamilton this 23rd day of April A.D. 1896.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
43–5

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the resolutions of the Board of Directors of the company a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, will be held at the Queen's Hotel, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May A.D. 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and authorizing the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property, real and personal, of the said railway company and otherwise acting in relation thereto ; and also for the purpose of considering, adopting and authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the said company upon its franchises, rolling stock, assets and property, real and personal, to a Trustee or Trustees to secure the issue of the bonds, debentures or other securities which may be authorized at said meeting ; and also for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the directors of the company with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, The Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of such traffic as set out in agreements which have been executed subject amongst other things to the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as prescribed by The Railway Act of Canada and the Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to the company passed in the year 1895, and subject also to the consent of the shareholders of the company ; and also for the purpose of considering the said arrangements and agreements, of authorizing a petition to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the approval thereof and for authority for the same to remain in force for fifty years ; and also for the purpose of considering and authorizing a lease or grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of running powers over and the exclusive use and possession of the extension of the track of the company near Garth Street to a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway near the Desjardins Canal ; and also the authority to grant to said Canadian Pacific Railway Company the joint use with this company of this company's yards and terminals within the City of Hamilton as set out in said agreements.

Dated at Hamilton this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1896.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
43–5

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 21.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking-house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

H. S. STRATHY,
General manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 18th April, 1896. 43–5

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Dividend No. 80.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year (being at the rate of ten per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,
General manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43–5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after the 1st June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the head office of the Bank, on Monday, 15th June, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL,
Cashier.

Hamilton, 22nd April, 1896. 43–5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

Dividend No. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

GEO. BURN,
General manager.

Ottawa, 21st April, 1896. 43-5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st April, 1896. 43-5

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THOMAS McDOUGALL,
General manager.

Quebec, 21st April, 1896. 43-5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent and a bonus of one per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd April, 1896. 43-5

THE LAKE ERIE AND DETROIT RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company at Walkerville, Ontario, on Tuesday the 5th day of May, 1896, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated at Walkerville, Ont., this 1st day of April, 1896.

G. J. LEGGATT,
Secretary.

40-5

CHIGNECTO MARINE TRANSPORT RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), will be held at the head office of the company, in Dashwood House, No. 9 New Broad Street, in the City of London, England, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of June, 1896, at noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the directors, transacting the business of the company, whether general or special, and the election of directors thereof, and for the transaction of such other business as can be then legally submitted to the said meeting.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

23rd April, 1896. 44-3 48-1

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The North West Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial and maps and plans required by section 12 of the said Act, in the Dominion Land Office, at Calgary, Alberta, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa.

The applicant applies for the right to divert sufficient water from High River, on the N. W. ¼, Sec. 1, Tp. 19, Rge. 29 W. of the 4th Mer., for irrigation purposes, and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the maps, plans and specifications filed to enable the water so diverted to be used on the following lands:—Part S. E. ¼, Sec. 12, Tp. 19, Rge. 29, and parts of Sec. 7, 17, 18, 19 and 20, Tp. 19, Rge. 28 W. of the 4th Mer.

R. A. WALLACE.

Dated at Calgary, 3rd March, 1896. 40-5

NOTICE.—On the 14th day of April, 1896, I deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, a plan showing the piling proposed to be constructed over the water pipes of the City of Toronto, in the Harbour of the City of Toronto, together with a description of the proposed site of such piling, and upon the 15th day of April, 1896, I deposited a duplicate of such plan and description in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the Eastern Division of the said City of Toronto, and after the expiration of one month from this date I will apply on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for the approval of such plan, and authority to construct the work shown upon the same.

THOMAS CASWELL,
City solicitor, Toronto.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1896. 42-5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent (3½) for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
General manager.

42-5

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent, for the current half-year (making a total distribution for the year of ten per cent) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its

banking-house in this City, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. The chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
General manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1896. 42–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

Ottawa, 2 mai 1896.

David Tisdale, de la ville de Simcoe, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer, conseil de la Reine : Membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada.

L'honorable David Tisdale, membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Ministre de la Milice et de la Défense, *vice* l'honorable Alphonse Desjardins, nommé ministre des Travaux publics.

—

25 avril 1896.

François Frédéric Gourdeau, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer, premier commis et comptable du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries : Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries du Canada, à dater du 1er mai 1896, *vice* William Smith, écuyer, mis à la retraite.

—

10 janvier 1896.

Robert McKechnie, de la ville de Dundas, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté, *vice* Thomas Stock, mis à la retraite.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous—Salut :

ATTENDU que par et de l'avis et du consentement de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons jugé à propos de DISSOUDRE le présent parlement du Canada, qui se trouve prorogé au DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

Sachez maintenant, qu'à cette fin Nous publions Notre présente Proclamation Royale, et par icelle DISSOLVONS en conséquence le dit Parlement du Canada, et les Sénateurs et les Membres de la Chambre des Communes sont en conséquence exemptés de s'assembler et d'être présents le dit DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

43–3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—Salut :

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons ce jour donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquels Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni ; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

42–3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—Salut :

Sachez que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de ce réunir en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

43-3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—Salut :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Sous-ministre de la
Justice, Canada.

Considérant que le vingt-neuvième jour d'octobre, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quinze, Colin Campbell Colebrook, sergent dans la police à cheval du Nord-Ouest, a été assassiné à environ huit milles à l'est de Kinistino, ou environ quarante milles sud-est de Prince-Albert, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, par un Sauvage connu sous la désignation de "Jean-Baptiste" ou "Voix Puissante," lequel s'est évadé du corps-de-garde de la police au Lac aux Canards.

Et considérant qu'il est d'une haute importance pour la paix et la sûreté de nos sujets qu'un tel crime ne reste pas impuni, mais que le criminel soit arrêté et puni.

Sachez donc qu'une récompense de cinq cents piastres sera payée à toute personne ou toutes personnes qui donnera ou donneront telle informatian suffisante pour amener l'arrestation et la conviction du dit criminel.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, dans Notre dite Puissance, ce VINGTIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

Description du susdit Sauvage "Jean-Baptiste" ou "Voix Puissante."

Agé d'à peu près vingt-deux ans ; stature, cinq pieds dix pouces ; poids, 196 livres ; charpente légère et droite, pieds et mains, délicats et petits ; teint tendant au blond ; cheveux noirs ondés tombant sur les épaules, grands yeux noirs, front large, traits anguleux et nez de perroquet, avec bout plat, cicatrice sur la joue gauche partant de la bouche jusqu'à l'oreille, apparence féminine.

43—3

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—Salut :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Sous-ministre de la
Justice, Canada.

Attendu que par et en vertu des Statuts revisés du Canada, chapitre 86, et intitulé "Acte concernant les maîtres de havre," il est entre autres choses en substance statué, que le dit acte ne s'appliquera qu'aux ports qui seront, de temps à autre, désignés à cet effet par proclamation ; mais il ne s'appliquera pas aux ports de Québec, de Montréal et de Trois-Rivières, dans la province de Québec, ni au port de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, ni à ceux d'Halifax et Pictou, dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, ni à celui de Saint-Jean, dans le Nouveau-Brunswick ;

Et attendu qu'il a été passé un arrêté du Gouverneur général en conseil en date du 1er jour d'avril, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, désignant le port de Middle South Harbour, dans le comté de Lunenburg, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, comme un port auquel devra s'appliquer le dit acte, et déclarant que les limites du dit acte pour des fins de maîtres de havre comprendront toutes les eaux de Lower South Cove et de Mosher's Cove, au nord jusqu'aux Narrows, entre l'extrémité sud de Lohnes Island et la terre ferme, et à l'est jusqu'à une ligne tirée de l'extrémité est de Lohnes Island jusqu'à Mosher's Head.

Sachez maintenant que par et en vertu de l'autorité que Nous confèrent les dits actes et arrêté en conseil respectivement, Nous proclamons et déclarons que le dit acte devra désormais s'appliquer au port de Middle South Harbour, dans le comté de Lunenburg, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre

Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen, Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce PREMIER jour d'AVRIL dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

CHARLES TUPPER,

43-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

DÉPÊCHES.

À OSBORNE HOUSE, ILE DE WIGHT,

Le 8e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté en conseil rendu en conformité de l'Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande, 1862, et daté le onzième jour d'août mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quatre, Sa Majesté, sur la recommandation conjointe de l'Amirauté et de la Chambre de Commerce a bien voulu ordonner que dès et après le premier jour de septembre 1884, les règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté soient, en ce qui concerne les navires et bateaux britanniques, substitués aux règlements contenus dans la première annexe d'un arrêté en conseil rendu comme susdit, et daté le quatorzième jour d'août 1879 ;

Et considérant que par deux arrêtés en conseil rendus en conformité du dit acte, et sur la recommandation conjointe susdite, et datés respectivement le trentième jour de décembre 1884, et le vingt-quatrième jour de juin 1885, certaines modifications et additions ont été faites aux dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du onzième jour d'août 1884, au sujet des vaisseaux et bateaux de pêche britanniques ;

Et considérant que par un autre arrêté en conseil rendu en conformité du dit acte, et sur la recommandation conjointe susdite, et daté le 18e jour d'août 1892, certaines modifications et additions ont été apportées aux dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du 11e jour d'août 1884, au sujet des bateaux-pilotes à vapeur ;

Et considérant que par les dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du onzième jour d'août 1884, il est entre autres choses décrété comme suit, savoir :—

Article 3.—Les navires à vapeur de long cours, lorsqu'ils sont en marche, doivent porter les feux suivants :—

(*a.*) En tête ou en avant du mât de misaine, à une hauteur de pas moins de vingt pieds au-dessus du plat-bord, et si le navire a plus de vingt pieds de largeur, alors à une hauteur au-dessus du plat-bord au moins égale à cette largeur, un feu blanc placé de manière à fournir un rayonnement uniforme et non interrompu dans tout le parcours d'un arc horizontal de vingt quarts du compas,—établi de façon à projeter la lumière de dix quarts de chaque côté du navire, c'est-à-dire depuis l'avant jusqu'à deux quarts en arrière du travers de chaque bord, et d'une portée telle qu'il puisse être visible à cinq milles au moins de distance, par une nuit sombre, mais sans brume ;

(*b.*) A tribord, un feu vert, établi de façon à projeter une lumière uniforme et non interrompue sur un arc horizontal de dix quarts du compas,—placé de manière à projeter la lumière depuis l'avant jusqu'à deux quarts sur l'arrière du travers à tribord, et d'une portée telle qu'il puisse être visible à deux milles au moins de distance, par une nuit sombre, mais sans brume ;

(*c.*) A bâbord, un feu rouge établi de façon à projeter une lumière uniforme et non interrompue sur un arc horizontal de dix quarts du compas,—placé de manière à projeter la lumière depuis l'avant jusqu'à deux points sur l'arrière du travers à bâbord, et d'une portée telle qu'il puisse être visible à deux milles au moins de distance, par une nuit sombre, mais sans brume ;

(*d.*) Ces feux de côté vert et rouge doivent être munis, en dedans du bord, d'écrans dirigés de l'arrière à l'avant et s'étendant à trois pieds au moins en avant de la lumière, afin que le feu vert ne puisse pas être aperçu de bâbord avant, et le feu rouge de tribord avant.

Et considérant que par un autre arrêté en conseil, rendu en conformité du dit acte, et sur telle recommandation susdite, et daté le 30e jour de janvier 1893, les dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du 11e jour d'août 1884, ont été de plus modifiés par l'addition au dit article 3 précité, des dispositions contenues dans l'annexe au dit arrêté en conseil présentement cité et énoncé dans l'annexe ci-jointe ;

Et considérant que l'Amirauté et la Chambre de Commerce ont conjointement recommandé à Sa Majesté que le dit arrêté en conseil précité du 30e jour de janvier 1893, soit rescindé à l'effet que les modifications et additions apportées au dit article 3 précité, et énoncées dans l'annexe ci-jointe, cesseront d'être en vigueur ;

Et considérant qu'il a plu à Sa Majesté, par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, le 12e jour de décembre 1895, par un arrêté provisoire dans le sens de l'Acte des règles de publication, 1893, de rescinder le dit arrêté en conseil du 30 de janvier 1893 ;

Et considérant que les dispositions de l'article 1 de l'Acte des règles de publication 1893, ont été remplies :

SACHEZ DONC qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'Acte de la marine marchande, 1894, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, de rescinder le dit arrêté en conseil précité du 30e jour de janvier 1893, et d'ordonner qu'à compter de la date du présent arrêté les dispositions contenues dans l'annexe de l'arrêté en dernier lieu mentionné et du présent arrêté, cesseront d'être en vigueur, et le dit article 3 des dits règlements contenus dans le dit arrêté en conseil du 11e jour d'août 1884, aura le même effet que si le dit arrêté en conseil du 30e jour de janvier 1893, n'avait jamais été passé.

45-3 C. L. PEEL.

AU CHATEAU DE WINDSOR,

22 février 1896.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine en conseil.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté daté le 23 de juillet 1889, rendu par Sa Majesté dans l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'*Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande*, 1862, il a plu à Sa Majesté par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé d'ordonner ce qui suit :—

1. En ce qui concerne les navires à voiles : Que les navires marchands à voiles de l'Empire d'Allemagne dont le mesurage, le et après le 5e jour de janvier 1873, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres et autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement des navires à voiles britanniques est censé être le tonnage de ces navires ;
2. En ce qui concerne les navires à vapeur : Que les navires marchands appartenant à l'Empire d'Allemagne, et mûs par la vapeur ou autre force motrice, exigeant une chambre des machines, et dont le mesurage, le et après le 1er jour de janvier 1873, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par

leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement des navires britanniques est censé être le tonnage de ces navires ; pourvu, toutefois, que si le propriétaire ou capitaine d'un navire à vapeur allemand désire que la déduction pour la chambre des machines dans son navire soit évaluée suivant les règlements concernant le mesurage de la chambre des machines et la déduction applicables aux vapeurs britanniques, plutôt que d'après les règlements allemands, la chambre des machines sera mesurée et la déduction sera calculée suivant les règlements britanniques, et que dans le cas où ce vapeur possèderait un certificat de tonnage ou autre document national délivré comme susdit le ou après le 20e jour de juin 1888, indiquant le tonnage de registre net de ce navire selon les règlements britanniques, le navire sera censé être du tonnage ainsi indiqué.

Et considérant que par l'article 84 de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, il est statué que lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil que les règlements de tonnage du dit acte ont été adoptés par un pays étranger, et y sont en force, Sa Majesté en conseil pourra ordonner que les navires du dit pays, seront, sans être remesurés dans les possessions de Sa Majesté, censés être du tonnage indiqué dans leurs certificats d'enregistrement ou autres papiers nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour les mêmes fins que le tonnage indiqué dans le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté en conseil que les règlements de tonnage de l'*Acte de la marine marchande*, 1894, ont été adoptés par le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, et que ces règlements y sont en vigueur, étant devenus exécutoires le 1er jour de juillet 1895 ;

Et considérant qu'il existe ou peut encore exister des navires appartenant à l'Empire d'Allemagne auxquels l'arrêté précité du 23 juillet 1889 peut s'appliquer, et qu'il n'est pas à propos de révoquer cet arrêté, mais de le laisser en vigueur aussi longtemps qu'il restera des navires auxquels cet arrêté peut s'appliquer ;

Et considérant que les dispositions du premier article de l'*Acte concernant les règles de publication*, 1893, ont été remplies :

Sachez donc qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs ci-dessus mentionnés, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, d'ordonner que les navires marchands de l'Empire d'Allemagne, dont le mesurage le 1er jour de juillet 1895, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

44-4 C. L. PEEL.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1581]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Camille Pinsonneault, député du maître de havre pour le port de Saint-Jean, dans la province de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1128]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 27e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte d'inspection générale," chapitre 99 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 25 de septembre 1895, concernant la réduction des honoraires pour l'inspection du grain, et les règlements établis pour la gouverne des inspecteurs dans la reddition de leurs comptes, soit et il est par le présent cancellé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1400]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 5e article de l'acte 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 36, intitulé "Acte concernant l'expédition du bétail," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 10 de juin 1893, fixant un honoraire de 3 centins sur chaque bœuf, et l'arrêté en conseil du 13 de mai 1893, fixant un honoraire de un centin sur chaque mouton, ainsi que tous autres arrêtés en conseil existant, fixant les honoraires à prélever sur le bétail expédié du Canada à des ports en Europe, seront et ils sont par le présent rescindés et annulés, et qu'un honoraire de un centin et demi par tête sera prélevé sur chaque tête de bétail ainsi expédiée, et un honoraire d'un demi-centin sur chaque mouton ainsi expédié, en vertu des dispositions du dit "Acte concernant l'expédition du bétail."

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1392]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23 qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 d'avril 1896, établissant des règlements pour la gouverne d'un passage d'eau sur la rivière Sainte-Marie, entre le Sault Ste. Marie, dans la province d'Ontario, et le Sault Ste. Marie, dans l'Etat du Michigan, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit et il est par le présent cancellé, et que les règlements suivants soient établis en remplacement :—

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau seront les mêmes que celles de la ville du Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, jusqu'à un point dans la ville du Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, qui sera fixé par les autorités municipales de cet endroit.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Des quais et débarcadères seront en tous temps fournis et entretenus par l'adjudicataire à quelque point central dans la dite ville du Sault Ste. Marie, et devront pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du Contrôleur du Revenu de l'intérieur.

3. *Bateaux.* — Les bateaux qui seront employés seront solides et navigables et capables de porter sûrement et facilement tout le trafic qui se fait entre les deux villes. Ils devront être munis de machines d'une force suffisante et à haute pression, et les bateaux et les machines seront soumis à l'approbation de l'Inspecteur fédéral des bateaux à vapeur.

4. *Transport d'effets de contrebande.*—L'adjudicataire ne transportera, ni ne permettra, ni ne tolèrera en aucun temps pendant la durée de son bail qu'il soit transporté sur le dit bac, aucun article ou effet de contrebande.

5. *Observation des lois douanières.*—L'adjudicataire observera toutes les lois de douane et du revenu du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

6. *Heures des traversées.*—A partir du 1er de juin jusqu'au 30 de septembre de toute et chaque année, le bateau commencera ses traversées à 7 heures a.m., et continuera à traverser toutes les 30 minutes ensuite jusqu'à 9 heures p.m., d'après le *central standard time* (à l'exception des dimanches), sauf dans le cas d'accidents maritimes imprévus, de brume ou de circonstances inévitables, et depuis le 1er de novembre jusqu'à la fin de la navigation jusqu'à 8 heures p.m., *central standard time.*

7. *Tarif des péages.*—Le tarif des péages et prix de passage sur le dit bac ne sera jamais plus élevé que le suivant, savoir :—

	centins
Pour les piétons, en chaque sens, adultes	10
" " enfants	5
Pour un cheval et son cavalier, en chaque sens	25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	25
Pour un cheval et voiture, et conducteur, en chaque sens	35
Pour chaque cheval et passager en sus	10
Pour chaque bête à cornes, en chaque sens	25
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon, en chaque sens	5
Pour chaque 100 livres de bagage ou autre article, en chaque sens	10

8. *Affichage du tarif.*—Une pancarte contenant le prix de passage et le tarif des péages sera affichée et maintenue en tout temps dans un endroit bien en vue sur ou près le quai ou l'embarcadère, ainsi que sur les bacs ou vapeurs faisant le service.

9. *Modification du tarif.*—Le Gouverneur en conseil aura le droit de changer et modifier le tarif et les prix ci-dessus établis, s'il le juge à propos dans l'intérêt du public ; et après que le tarif aura été ainsi modifié, l'adjudicataire ne pourra demander ou recevoir aucuns péages ou prix plus élevés que ceux prescrits par le tarif ainsi modifié, tant qu'il restera en existence.

10. *Négligence de remplir les conditions.*—Le Gouverneur en conseil aura toujours le droit, lorsqu'il lui sera prouvé que l'adjudicataire ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus ou celles stipulées dans son bail, de déclarer le bail résilié et nul, et alors ce dernier deviendra nul et non avenu à toutes fins et intentions, comme s'il n'eût jamais été consenti, sans indemnité pour l'adjudicataire.

11. *Observations des lois des Etats-Unis.*—L'adjudicataire ne devra en aucun temps pendant l'existence du bail, sciemment ou volontairement enfreindre aucune des lois ou aucun des statuts ou règlements des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., au sujet du service du bac, qui peuvent s'appliquer au passage d'eau ou à quelque partie de ce passage qui peut se trouver sous la juridiction des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., ni ne permettra ou ne souffrira que ses employés ou serviteurs les enfreignent.

12. *Disposition contre les indemnités.*—Pourvu toujours que si les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou l'Etat du Michigan, ou la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., dans l'exercice de quelque pouvoir leur appartenant en aucun temps pendant la durée du bail, empêchaient ou entravaient le service du bac sur le passage d'eau, ou sur quelque partie de ce passage qui peut être sous leur juridiction, ou s'ils causaient à l'adjudicataire quelque perte, dépense, frais ou dommage à ce sujet, celui-ci n'aura droit à aucune indemnité ou compensation de la part du Canada.

13. *Commencement du service.*—Les bacs seront placés sur la route immédiatement à l'ouverture de la navigation du printemps de 1896.

14. *Durée du bail.*—Le bail sera accordé pour une période de dix (10) ans à compter du 1er de mai 1896. L'adjudicataire sera tenu de fournir deux cautions, approuvées par le Contrôleur du Revenu de l'intérieur, lesquelles seront obligées conjointement et individuellement avec le principal en la somme de cinq mille ($5,000) piastres, pour le fidèle accomplissement par l'adjudicataire des conditions du bail.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1430]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23, qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants pour la gouverne d'un passage d'eau sur la rivière Détroit, entre Windsor, Ontario, et Détroit dans l'Etat du Michigan, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et désigné sous le nom de "Passage d'eau de la rue Ouelette."

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau s'étendront de la limite est à la limite ouest de la ville de Windsor, telle que produite jusqu'à la rivière Détroit, et un point dans la cité de Détroit, qui sera fixé par les autorités municipales de cet endroit.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Des quais et débarcadères seront en tous temps fournis et entretenus par l'adjudicataire à quelque point dans la dite ville de Windsor, dans les dites limites, et devront pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du Ministère du Revenu de l'intérieur.

3. *Bateaux.*—Les bateaux seront solides et navigables, d'au moins 85 pieds de quille et 28 pieds de bau, et seront munis de gardes de façon à donner toute l'espace nécessaire pour les chevaux et voitures, et auront une vitesse d'au moins dix milles à l'heure.

4. Les machines auront une force d'au moins 100 chevaux-vapeur, à haute ou basse pression, et seront, de même que les bateaux généralement, soumis à l'inspection et approbation de l'inspecteur fédéral des bateaux à vapeur. Le bateau devra être muni d'appareils de sauvetage et parfaitement équipé et commandé par un homme capable et respectable ; et le contrôleur du Revenu de l'Intérieur se réserve le droit de refuser tout bateau qui pourra en aucun temps être placé sur cette voie pour faire le service, ou son capitaine, ou le quai ou débarcadère, s'il les jugeait impropres au service, ou dangereux, ou insuffisants pour répondre aux besoins du public.

5. L'adjudicataire ne transportera, ni ne permettra, ni ne tolèrera en aucun temps pendant la durée de son bail qu'il soit transporté sur le dit bac, aucun article ou effet de contrebande.

6. L'adjudicataire observera toutes les lois de douane et du revenu du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

7. Durant la période commençant le 1er de janvier et finissant le 31 de décembre, de toute et chaque année, le dit bac commencera à traverser à 6 heures du matin, vrai temps méridien de Windsor (sauf les dimanches), et continuera de traverser d'un côté à l'autre à des intervalles de quinze minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 7 heures du matin, et à des intervalles de dix minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 8 heures du soir, et à des intervalles de 20 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 11.40 p.m.

Le dimanche le dit bac continuera à traverser d'un côté à l'autre commençant à 7 heures du matin à des intervalles de 15 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 10 heures p.m., et à des intervalles de 20 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 11.20 p.m., à moins que cette traversée ne soit pas rendue impossible par les dangers de la navigation.

8. Le tarif des péages et prix de passage sur le dit bacne sera jamais plus élevé que le suivant, savoir :—

Piétons, chacun	$0.05
Promenade à cheval, matin, après-midi et soir.	0.10
Enfants au-dessous de 12 ans	Gratis.
Cheval, voiture et conducteur	$0.10
Voiture à deux chevaux et conducteur	0.20
Cheval et son cavalier ou domestique	0.10
Bétail, à pied, chacun	0.15
Moutons, cochons, ou veaux, à pied, chacun	0.05
Fret non transporté dans une voiture, pour chaque 100 livres, ou moins	0.03
Charges de foin, paille, meubles, ou effets encombrants ou lourds	0.50
Charges comme ci-dessus traînées par un cheval.	0.25
Piétons, 10 billets	0.25
Voiture à un cheval, conducteur et une autre personne, 10 billets	1.00
Voiture à deux chevaux, conducteur et une autre personne, 5 billets	1.00

9. Une pacarte contenant le prix de passage et le tarif des péages sera affichée et maintenue en tout temps dans un endroit bien en vue sur ou près le quai ou l'embarcadère, ainsi que sur les bacs ou vapeurs faisant le service.

10. Le Gouverneur en conseil aura le droit de changer et modifier le tarif et les prix ci-dessus établis, s'il le juge à propos dans l'intérêt du public ; et après que le tarif aura été ainsi modifié, l'adjudicataire ne pourra demander ou recevoir aucuns péages ou prix plus élevés que ceux prescrits par le tarif ainsi modifié, tant qu'il restera en existence.

11. Le Gouverneur en conseil aura toujours le droit, lorsqu'il lui sera prouvé que l'adjudicataire ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus ou celles stipulées dans son bail, de déclarer le bail résilié et nul, et alors ce dernier deviendra nul et non avenu à toutes fins et intentions, comme s'il n'eût jamais été consenti, sans indemnité pour l'adjudicataire.

12. L'adjudicataire ne devra en aucun temps pendant l'existence du bail, sciemment ou volontairement enfreindre aucune des lois ou aucun des statuts ou règlements des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la cité de Détroit, au sujet du service du bac, qui peuvent s'appliquer au passage d'eau ou à quelque partie de ce passage qui peut se trouver sous la juridiction des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit de l'Etat du Michigan, ou la cité de Détroit, ni ne permettra ou ne souffrira que ses employés ou serviteurs les enfreignent.

13. Pourvu toujours que si les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou l'Etat du Michigan, ou la cité de Détroit dans l'exercice de quelque pouvoir leur appartenant en aucun temps pendant la durée du bail, empêchaient ou entravaient le service du bac sur le passage d'eau, ou sur quelque partie de ce passage qui peut être sous leur juridiction, ou s'ils causaient à l'adjudicataire quelque perte, dépense, frais ou dommage à ce sujet, celui-ci n'aura droit à aucune indemnité ou compensation de la part du Canada.

14. Le bail sera accordé pour une période de dix (10) ans.

15. Le bail ne sera ni sous-loué ni cédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1245]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 13e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le tarif de péages et droits pour les quais de l'Etat, qui impose un taux de quaiage de 10 centins par tonne sur la pierre à plâtre, soit, et il est par le présent modifié en substituant le taux de 2½ centins par tonne pour la pierre à plâtre, au lieu du dit taux de 10 centins.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

44-3

[1208]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 31e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 1 du Tarif d'honoraires pour mesurer le bois, établi par l'arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 49 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent cancellé, et remplacé par le suivant :—

ARTICLE 1—POUR MESURER LE BOIS.

	Par tonneau, centins.
Pin blanc, tilleul ou noyer tendre	6¼
Pin rouge	8¼
Bois dur	8¼
Bois flacheux, mesuré au cordeau	9⅜
Pruche	4⅜

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

42-4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 11 de 1896.

PHARE DE LA POINTE AUX CITROUILLES EMPORTÉ.

On a été informé que le phare de la Pointe aux Citrouilles, sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, en amont de Québec, a été emporté par la glace. Jusqu'à ce que la tour soit reconstruite, un feu temporaire sera exhibé sur un poteau.

Cet avis affecte la Liste canadienne des phares et signaux de brume No. 702.

JOHN HARDIE,
Sous-ministre suppléant de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22 avril 1896.

☞ Tous les relèvements, à moins d'avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides à la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada."

45-3

Avis est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 23e jour d'avril 1896, par lesquelles le capital-actions de la "Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company of Ontario" (à resp. limitée) est réduit de cinq cent dix mille (510,000) piastres à trois cent mille (300,000) piastres, et le montant de chaque action de ce capital réduit de quatre-vingt-cinq (85) piastres à cinquante (50) piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 1er jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

44-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation John Bell Wright, de la cité de Détroit, dans l'Etat du Michigan, médecin ; William Woollatt, de la ville de Walkerville, dans le comté d'Essex, et province d'Ontario, surintendant général ; Erie Emma Wright, fille majeure ; Annie Frances Wright, fille majeure ; Julia Elizabeth Wright, fille majeure ; tous de la cité de Windsor, dans le comté d'Essex et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Acquérir par achat ou autrement tous les brevets pour perfectionnements nouveaux et utiles dans les graisseurs d'essieux de wagons, dont Arthur W. Wright, de Détroit, est l'inventeur ; de manufacturer et vendre les dits perfectionnements, ou tous autres perfectionnements pour graisser les essieux de wagons,—sous le nom de "Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 1er jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

44-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation Henry Dobell, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, marchand ; John Delisle, de Saint-Jean d'Orléans, dans la dite province de Québec, capitaine au long cours ; Charles Archibald, de Sydney, Cap-Breton, bourgeois ; William Henry Archibald, du même lieu, bourgeois ; Henry E. Hardisty, de la cité de Montréal susdite, commis ; W. Patterson, du même lieu, commis pour les fins suivantes :—Acquérir, posséder, gérer, naviguer et entretenir le steamship *Acadian* enregistré à Montréal, et tout navire, steamship ou autre embarcation qu'il sera jugé convenable ou nécessaire aujourd'hui ou en tout temps à l'avenir d'ajouter ou de substituer au dit steamship ; d'y transporter des effets, articles, marchandises, fret et cargaisons de toute espèce, ainsi que des passagers, la malle, et autre trafic, entre tels ports dans toutes les parties du monde que la compagnie jugera à propos ; acheter et vendre et faire le trafic de cargaisons et de marchandises pour fret, rémunération ou autrement,—sous le nom de "Acadian Steamship Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de douze mille piastres, divisé en cent vingt actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 1er jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

44-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 13e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation Edward Fitzroy Hubbell, courtier, Thomas Henry Thorburn, libraire, Thomas Payment, droguiste, John George Kilt, imprimeur, Patrick Redmond Quain, marchand de charbon, tous de la cité d'Ottawa, dans le comté de Carleton, et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—

(*a*) L'impression et la publication d'un papier-nouvelles ou de papiers-nouvelles ou journaux, et le commerce général de journaux, de lithographie, électrotypie, de reliure et d'ouvrages de ville, en la cité d'Ottawa et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b*) Acquérir, par achat ou autrement, tout papier-nouvelles ou journal, et tout outillage d'imprimerie, de lithographie, d'électrotypie, de publication et reliure ou d'ouvrage de ville, ou le titre ou droit d'auteur de tout propriétaire d'iceux, sous le nom de "The Ottawa Times Printing and Publishing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de dix mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 24e jour d'avril 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

43-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mars 1896.

DT. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes, 49 Vic., chap. 35, sec. 76.*) AV.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 29 février 1896	28,136,199 15	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	700,251 51
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois.........................	692,565 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	7,049 74	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mars 1896	28,135,562 38
	28,835,813 89		28,835,813 89

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 16 avril 1896.

42 tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 avril 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,279,980 79	7,552,207 10
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,119 07
Billets en circulation	20,946,117 12	18,791,749 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,732,363 27	45,063,369 47
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,213,750 70	8,262,883 66
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,656 13	1,655,033 94
Total de la dette brute	317,167,393 38	317,780,898 06
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,461,235 25	35,480,665 17
Autres placements	7,690,107 49	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,576,325 87	16,280,020 27
Total de l'actif	69,651,170 60	67,947,160 79
Total de la dette nette	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
" au 31 mars	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
Diminution de la dette	634,631 95	789,196 98

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois d'avril 1895.	Total au 30 d'avril 1895.	Mois d'avril 1896.	Total au 30 d'avril 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENU :				
Douanes	1,477,591 65	14,369,806 12	1,651,162 18	16,599,499 38
Excise	665,722 14	6,454,264 85	649,081 65	6,569,717 68
Département des Postes	235,000 00	2,435,011 70	265,455 05	2,532,312 34
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	377,590 55	2,992,333 59	354,727 87	2,973,427 03
Divers	140,596 50	1,198,183 73	219,693 90	1,299,672 11
Total	2,896,500 84	27,449,599 99	3,140,120 65	29,974,628 54
DÉPENSES	2,375,801 60	26,220,793 00	2,336,564 59	25,056,105 97

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	51,052 51	2,038,872 52	109,228 87	1,987,912 29
Terres fédérales	6,746 15	69,508 85	4,067 55	51,903 43
Subventions aux chemins de fer		1,222,613 10	84,731 25	759,513 25
Total	57,798 66	3,330,994 47	198,027 67	2,799,328 97

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 6 mai 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba; $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg.; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg.: débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c.; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens; $73,000 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $91,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec ; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $363,000 débent. municipales ; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $56,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	**F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal**	**$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis**	**Sur la vie.**
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de **Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)**	**Sur la vie.**
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; **$4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)**	**Sur la vie.**
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes **Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)**	**Sur la vie.**
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Va**leur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien**	**Sur la vie.**
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE.*

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser " Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a.*) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b.*) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c.*) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b.* Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet de passer un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et d'améliorer la navigation des rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à établir une navigation continue, et de prélever des péages ; et de construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et de construire et exploiter des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et fournir la force motrice s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres usages, et généralement avoir et exercer tels pouvoirs qui sont conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par "l'Acte des chemins de fer," et qui seront applicables à la navigation des canaux et eaux intérieures.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Winnipeg, 2 mai 1896. 44-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines a marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines utilisées dans le maniement ou le traitement des matières postales, et les brevets déjà accordés ou qui seront ci-après accordés pour ces inventions pour la Puissance du Canada et pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays ci-devant accordés à Charles F. Brown sur les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous les privilèges d'une nature quelconque accordés ou conférés en vertu de ces brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines couvertes par ces brevets, ou tous perfectionnements à ces brevets, avec le pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement, des droits et privilèges

conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, en Irlande, en Ecosse, dans le Pays de Galles et au Canada, ou dans aucun des dits pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et d'acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets au bénéfice de la compagnie pour tous les perfectionnements de ces machines, et de faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre le but que se propose la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusetts ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et dont la majorité seront résidents du Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 28 avril 1896. 44–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a*.) Faire les opérations générales de trafic, et manufacturer, acheter et vendre de la pulpe de bois de toutes sortes ;

(*b*.) Acheter, louer et vendre du bois de construction, scié et non scié, avec le droit de fabriquer du bois de construction, abattre du bois, et faire des articles en bois de toute sorte, et les expédier et vendre pour des fins de manufacture et autres ;

(*c*.) Acheter, acquérir, louer et vendre toutes terres à bois et coupes de bois et tout autre immeuble nécessaire aux fins de son industrie, et exercer et jouir de tous les pouvoirs, privilèges et droits nécessaires et propres à atteindre les diverses fins énumérées, et donner effet aux intentions et objets de son incorporation.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en les cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de trois cent mille piastres ($300,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trois mille, de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—William Masterman, manufacturier, John A. Bauden, bourgeois, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturier, Frederick Masterman, manufacturier, et William H. Masterman, manufacturier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 29 avril 1896. 44–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Dominion Glass Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de verre et de verrerie de toutes sortes.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Hogan, hôtelier, Joseph Barsalou, encanteur, l'honorable Alphonse Desjardins, ministre de la Milice, J. Gustave Laviolette, médecin, et Maurice Barsalou, ferronnier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON ET ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 22 avril 1896. 43–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois a compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Midway Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—(*a*.) Acquérir des terrains par achat, bail ou autrement dans les provinces de la Colombie-Britannique et Manitoba, et ailleurs au Canada, du gouvernement fédéral ou de tout gouvernement provincial, ou de toute corporation ou individu ; vendre, louer, hypothéquer, échanger ou autrement disposer des dits terrains ; arpenter, coloniser, établir, améliorer les dits terrains et y faire des constructions ; disposer, exploiter et entretenir dans et sur les dits terrains des chemins, rues, usines à gaz et aqueducs, des usines à lumière électrique et à force motrice, des tramways mus par toute force motrice, et établir des parcs et carrés ; aider aux colons et acquéreurs des dits terrains à emprunter des deniers portant intérêt, selon qu'il sera convenu ; établir, ériger, entretenir, conduire et exploiter toute sorte d'entrepôt, de fabrique, de fonderie ou autre bâtiment ou industrie dans et sur les dits terrains, et les vendre, louer, échanger et hypothéquer. acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, développer, entretenir et exploiter des mines et des droits miniers en Canada ; acquérir des droits brevetés, ériger des machinerie, outillage, tramways et autres matières et choses nécessaires à ces fins ; broyer, traiter, essayer, manufacturer, fondre, et rendre marchands ou propres à l'usage tous minerais, minéraux ou autres substances ; passer des contrats avec tout gouvernement, corporation ou individu concernant aucune des matières susdites, et généralement faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou propres à atteindre les fins susdites ou aucune d'elles.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de soixante mille piastres, divisé en six cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert C. Adams, bourgeois, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, courtier, Alexander Paterson, courtier, Peter Lyall, entrepreneur, Charles Cushing, notaire public, William Strachan, manufacturier, James P. Cleghorn, marchand, S. C. Stevenson, bourgeois, James W. Withell, bourgeois, John Withell, bourgeois, George Dawson, agent, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et John C. Haynes, marchand, de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat de Massachusetts ; et les dits Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell et Robert C. Adams seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

RYAN ET JACOBS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 8 avril 1896. 41-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Quickcure Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer, acquérir, acheter et vendre le nouveau composé ou remède appelé "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," et autres remèdes, ainsi que des eaux et poudres dentifrices, en Canada, avec pouvoir de louer et acquérir des immeubles pour les fins de la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires sera en la cité de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont les suivants :—L'Honorable John Sharples, marchand, Edson Fitch, marchand, John Theodore Ross, marchand, Harold Kennedy, marchand, Harrison D. Ross, dentiste, Henry Ievers, dentiste, et Arthur Furneaux Hunt, marchand, tous de la cité de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Québec, 25 mars 1896. 40-7

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois après la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, demande sera faite par les requérants ci-dessous mentionnés, à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, à l'effet d'obtenir des lettres patentes constituant les dits requérants et telles autres personnes qui pourront à l'avenir devenir actionnaires dans la dite compagnie projetée, en un corps politique et incorporé, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-dessous énumérés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "The Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Transporter du fret, des marchandises et des passagers sur le lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; geler, emmagasiner, entreposer et expédier à froid du poisson frais pris dans les eaux du lac Winnipeg et ses tributaires ; faire des opérations générales de pêche dans le dit lac et ses tributaires au bénéfice de toutes personnes dûment licenciées par le gouvernement fédéral à cet effet ; construire des glacières et hangars et installer des outillages de congélation et autres appareils pour geler, emmagasiner ou disposer du poisson ; acquérir en pleine propriété et à bail pour les fins de la compagnie des terrains avec ou sans bâtiments ou améliorations, et y construire des bâtiments ou autres constructions ; acquérir ou construire des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres ; et généralement s'occuper de tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre les fins susdites.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la ville de Selkirk, dans la province du Manitoba.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinquante mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de cinq cents, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—William Robinson, de la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, marchand ; Francis Lawrence Patton, du même lieu, gérant de banque ; Albert Elswood Richards, du même lieu, avocat ; William Overton, de la ville de Selkirk, dans la dite province, gérant ; Hugh Armstrong, de la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la dite province, marchand ; et John Coventry, de la cité de Windsor, dans la province d'Ontario, médecin ; et les dits William Robinson, Albert Elswood Richards, William Overton et Hugh Armstrong seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

RICHARDS ET BRADSHAW,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à la cité de Winnipeg, dans la province du Manitoba, ce 10e jour de janvier 1896. 40-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera la "Troy Laundry Company" (à resp. limitée.)

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée, sont de faire, par tout le Canada, le commerce de buanderie, manufacturer et vendre des chemises, cols et autres articles de vêtements, et fournir aux pratiques, par tout le Canada, des nécessaires et fournitures de toilette.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents (200) et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres ($100).

6. Les noms au long et les adresses et occupations de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—James Henry McKeown, marchand, Stewart James Carter, marchand, John Bothwell Tresidder, agent, George James Crowdy, marchand, et William Laurie Chipchase, marchand, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; dont les dits James Henry McKeown, Stewart James Carter et John Bothwell Tresidder, seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CHAS. A. DUCLOS.
40-6 Solliciteur des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 1er jour d'avril, A.D. 1896.

AVIS DIVERS.

CHEMIN DE FER CALGARY ET EDMONTON.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu le dixième jour de juin 1896, à onze heures du matin, à l'hôtel Windsor, en la cité de Montréal, dans le but de consentir à une convention ou arrangement fait par les directeurs de cette compagnie avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique pour le règlement et l'échange du trafic, et le passage du trafic sur les chemins de fer des deux compagnies, et pour la division et la répartition des péages, taux et charges concernant ce trafic.

R. A. SMITH,
Secrétaire, ch. de fer C. et E.
Daté ce 28e jour d'avril, A.D. 1896. 44-4

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent pour le semestre courant, faisant une distribution totale de six pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable au bureau principal de cette banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal, mardi le 16 de juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
W. WEIR,
Président.
Montréal, 24 avril 1896. 44-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDENDE No. 61.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois (3) pour cent pour les six mois courant, égal au taux de six et demie pour cent par an, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 mai prochain, inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, mercredi, le 17 juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
44-5 Gérant.

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No. 59.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable au bureau principal de la banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai prochain, inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la banque, samedi, le 13 juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
E. E. WEBB,
Gérant général.
Québec, 25 avril 1896. 44-5

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en cette cité, et à ses succursales, dès et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 31 de mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain, à 3 heures p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
THOMAS McDOUGALL,
Gérant général.
Québec, 21 avril 1896. 43-5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent ($3\frac{1}{2}$) pour les six mois courants, égal au taux de sept pour cent par an, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable au bureau-chef, ou à ses succursales, le ou après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi le 15e jour de juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
42-5 Gérant général.

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de cinq pour cent pour le semestre courant (faisant une distribution totale de dix pour cent pour l'année) sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable à la banque en cette ville, et à ses succursales, dès et après lundi le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la banque aura lieu au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. S. CLOUSTON,
Directeur gérant.
Montréal, 14 avril 1896. 42-5

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RECEIVED

The Canada Gazette

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

OTTAWA, 1st May, 1896.

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER, K.C.M.G., a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada: to be the Solicitor General of Canada, *vice* the Honourable John Joseph Curran, resigned.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern—GREETING :

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the SECOND day of JUNE next ;

Now KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly ; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said SECOND day of JUNE next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING :

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament ; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting:

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-tf

DESPATCHES.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The 8th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council made in pursuance of The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and dated the 11th day of August, 1884, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to direct that on and after the 1st day of September, 1884, the regulations contained in the schedule thereto should, so far as regards British ships and boats, be substituted for the regulations contained in the first schedule to an Order in Council made as aforesaid, and dated the 14th day of August, 1879.

And whereas by two Orders in Council made in pursuance of the said Act, and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated respectively the 30th day of December, 1884, and the 24th day of June, 1885, certain modifications and additions were made to the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, as regards British fishing vessels and boats.

And whereas by another Order in Council made in pursuance of the said Act, and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated the 18th day of August 1892, certain modifications and additions were made to the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited Order in Council of the 11th August, 1884, as regards steam pilot vessels.

And whereas by the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, it is amongst other things provided as follows:—

Art. 3. A sea-going steamship when under way shall carry—

(*a*.) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz., from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(*b*.) On the starboard side a green light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*c*.) On the port side a red light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere at a distance of at least two miles.

(*d*.) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

And whereas by another Order in Council, made in pursuance of the said Act and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated the 30th day of January, 1893, the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, were further modified by the addition to the said recited article 3, of the provisions contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council now in recital and set out in the schedule hereto.

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty that the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, should be rescinded to the intent that the modifications and additions made to the said recited article 3, and set out in the schedule hereto, should no longer continue in operation.

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, on the 12th day of December, 1895, by a Provisional Order within the meaning of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, to rescind the said Order in Council of the 30th January, 1893.

And whereas the provisions of section 1 of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with:

Now, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to rescind the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, and to direct that from the date of this Order the provisions contained in the schedule to the last mentioned Order and to this Order, shall cease to be in operation, and the said recited article 3 of the said regulations contained in the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, shall have effect as if the said Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, had never been made.

45-3 (Sgd.) C. L. PEEL.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 22nd day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 23rd day of July, 1889, made by Her Majesty in the exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows :—

1. As regards sailing ships, that merchant sailing ships of the German Empire, the measurement whereof after the 1st day of January, 1873, has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.
2. As regards steamships, that merchant ships belonging to the said German Empire which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall after the said 1st day of January, 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships. Provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such German steamship desires the deduction for engine room in his steamship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships instead of under the German rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to British rules; and that in the event of any such steamship possessing a certificate of tonnage or other national paper issued as aforesaid on or after the 20th day of June, 1888, denoting the net registered tonnage of such ship under the British rules, the ship shall be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted thereon.

And whereas by section 84 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that, whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of this country shall without being remeasured in Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship ;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty in Council that the tonnage regulations of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, and such regulations are now in force in the German Empire, having come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1895 ;

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the German Empire to which the hereinbefore recited Order of the 23rd July, 1889, may apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Order remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so apply ;

And whereas the provisions of section one of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty (in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned) is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the merchant ships of the German Empire the measurement whereof shall, after the 1st day of July, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

44-4 C. L. PEEL.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1541]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters", and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. T. Fawson Mader, of Mahone Bay, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Mahone Bay, in the County of Lunenburg and Province of Nova Scotia, *vice* Mr. Wm. Pickles, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
46-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1593]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters", and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to determine that Comox, Vancouver, B.-C., shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a Port to which the said Act shall apply, and that the limits of such port for Harbour Masters purposes shall extend one-half mile south of Union Wharf, and from that in a northerly direction taking in Comox Bay as the northern boundary.

JOHN J. McGEE,
46-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1457]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Order in Council of the 15th day of September, 1888, chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, and the Order in Council of the 6th day of July, 1893, passed under the authority of section 54 of The Indian Act, regulations have been made respecting the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, and in British Columbia, and by the Order in Council of the 1st January, 1875, the regulations of the Government of New Brunswick in reference to timber on Crown lands were adopted in respect to timber on Indian lands in that province.

And whereas it is desirable that there should be Regulations under section 54 of The Indian Act for the disposal of timber on Indian lands in the whole Dominion, and the Regulations for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, as set forth in the said chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, and amendments thereto, are suitable to all parts of the Dominion with the exception of British Columbia for which regulations are established by the Order in Council of the 6th July, 1893:—

His Excellency, in virtue of the said section 54 of The Indian Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the regulations for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, established by the said Order in Council of the 15th September, 1888, chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, and amendments thereof, shall be made applicable, and the same are hereby declared to be applicable to the whole of the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

46-4

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By Order in Council dated 4th May, 1896, in virtue of Chapter 68, Revised Statutes, intituled: "An Act respecting Quarantine."

The whole of the Quarantine Service of Canada is under the administration of the Minister of Agriculture.

There is a medical officer as General Superintendent of Canadian Quarantine.

On the Pacific coast there is a Medical Superintendent of Quarantines for British Columbia.

Each Quarantine Station is in the immediate charge of a specially appointed medical quarantine officer.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, the local Collector of Customs is the quarantine officer for the purposes of these regulations.

The Quarantine Stations.

The Quarantine stations of Canada are:—

1. On the Atlantic coast:—

(*a.*) Grosse Isle, in the River St. Lawrence, with Rimouski, the Louise Embankment and the Grand Trunk Wharf at Lévis, as sub-stations, province of Quebec;

(*b.*) Halifax, the Harbour and Lawlor's Island, in the province of Nova Scotia;

(*c.*) St. John, the Harbour and Partridge Island, in the province of New Brunswick;

(*d.*) Sydney, Cape Breton, in the province of Nova Scotia;

(*e.*) Pictou, in the province of Nova Scotia;

(*f.*) Hawkesbury, in the province of Nova Scotia;

(*g.*) Chatham, in the province of New Brunswick;

(*h.*) Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island;

2. On the Pacific coast:—

(*a.*) William Head, including Albert Head, in the Strait of Fuca, province of British Columbia, and also including as a sub-station the port of Victoria, and,

(*b.*) Vancouver;

3. Every other port, on both coasts, each such port being designated an Unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station;

4. And every inland Customs port on the Canadian frontier, between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, each such port being designated an Unorganized Inland Quarantine Station.

5. Every quarantine officer at a Quarantine Station in Canada, and every customs collector in his quality of quarantine officer, shall for the purpose of these regulations be a justice of the peace in virtue of the provisions of Sec. 5 of the Act respecting Quarantine, Chap. 68, Revised Statutes.

General Provisions.

6. Every vessel arriving from any port outside of Canada at any Organized Quarantine Station shall be inspected by a duly appointed quarantine officer, at the place duly appointed for such inspection, and shall not be allowed to make customs entry at any port in Canada until it has received a clean bill of health.

(*a*) If a vessel from an infected port bound for a port in Canada, which is an Unorganized Quarantine Station, has first to pass an Organized Quarantine Station, it shall be held to call at such station before proceeding to its destination.

7. No person shall be allowed to land from any vessel until such person shall have been declared by a quarantine officer free from infectious disease, and until, in the judgment of such officer, such landing can be effected without danger to the public health.

8. Every vessel from any port outside of Canada requiring quarantine inspection shall, on arrival at any port in Canada, display a yellow flag at the fore, for a distinctive quarantine signal, in order to inform the quarantine officer that his services are required, and any vessel arriving by night shall display a red light at the fore for such signal.

9. Coasting vessels from Newfoundland and from ports in the United States contiguous to Canada and free from infectious disease may, from time to time, be excepted from these regulations by order of the Minister of Agriculture.

10. Any of Her Majesty's ships of war or any transport having the Queen's troops on board, accompanied by a medical officer, and in a healthy state, is exempt from quarantine inspection and detention.

Quarantine Detention.

11. Every quarantine offier shall satisfy himself as to the presence or absence of infectious disease by the personal inspection of those on board or by the sworn statement of the captain or surgeon, in the form hereto appended, or by both.

12. Every vessel with infectious disease on board, or coming from an infected port or country, shall be liable to be detained at a quarantine station for disinfection, together with its passengers, crew and pilot, passengers' luggage and cargo;

(*a.*) A vessel may be detained at quarantine for disinfection during the time necessary for that purpose;

(*b.*) The time during which a vessel may be detained for quarantine of observation is the accepted period of the incubation of the disease quarantined against from the ascertained date of last possible exposure.

13. Any vessel so detained by order of the quarantine officer shall forthwith be anchored or moored in such position as the quarantine officer shall direct.

14. And whilst such ship is so detained no person shall leave the same, nor shall communication be allowed with such vessel, without permission from the quarantine officer.

15. The quarantine officer detaining any ship as aforesaid shall immediately notify the Minister of Agriculture, stating the cause of such detention.

16. Within the meaning of these regulations an infected port or country is a port or country where Asiatic Cholera or other epidemic disease has been communicated to one or more persons through the medium of an infected person, personal effects or otherwise. A port or country is not considered infected when a single case or a small number of cases has been imported, and the disease has not been communicated from such cases.

Hours of Inspection—Putting Back—Costs.

17. Every vessel may be inspected during any hour of the twenty-four;

(*a.*) With the exception that in times of epidemic the Minister of Agriculture may direct that inspection shall only take place during the hours of daylight.

(*b.*) All quarantine inspections, except those under section 46 (*a*), shall be made without any charge against the vessel.

18. Any vessel shall have the option before breaking bulk to put to sea in preference to being quarantined, as provided by Section 9 of the Act intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," chap. 68, Revised Statutes.

19. All costs incurred in the maintenance of healthy persons, who may have been exposed to infection, detained for quarantine of observation are to be at the charge of the vessel;

(*a.*) And the master of a vessel shall make arrangements with the quarantine officer for the landing of the necessary provisions and attendance of stewards for serving them in cases where passengers are landed;

(*b.*) Persons actually sick will be treated and taken care of in the quarantine hospitals, at the charge of the Government;

(*c.*) In the event of a vessel being allowed to proceed, leaving its passengers in quarantine, the subsequent transfer of such passengers from quarantine to the port of destination shall be at the charge of the vessel.

(*d.*) The appliances, materials and labour for disinfection are supplied by the Government without charge to the vessel.

Quarantinable Diseases.

20. The graver quarantinable diseases are: Asiatic cholera, small pox, typhus fever, yellow fever and the plague. The minor: scarlet fever, enteric fever (typhoid), diptheria, measles and chicken-pox;

(*a.*) In addition to the above recital, it is the duty of every quarantine officer to satisfy himself as to the presence or absence of any other contagious or infectious disease;

(*b.*) With respect to leprosy it is the duty of every quarantine officer, particularly on the Pacific coast, to satisfy himself as to the fact of the presence or absence of such disease among the passengers; and in the event of any case of such disease being found, the person affected shall not be allowed to land, but must be taken back by the vessel to the place whence he or she came.

Pilots furnish Regulations.

21. It shall by the duty of every pilot to furnish the master of every vessel arriving at any port of Canada with a copy of these Regulations, under the penalty hereinafer prescribed.

Relating to Vaccination.

22. Every passenger shall be required to furnish evidence, to the satisfaction of a quarantine officer, of having been vaccinated, or having had the small-pox.

23. The production of a certificate by a ship's surgeon called "a protection card," and his testimony under oath verifying the truth of such certificate, may be taken by a quarantine officer as evidence of such vaccination and protection. Such quarantine officer shall, however, from time to time, make personal examination of holders of such certificates to satisfy himself of the manner in which they have been issued.

24. Any person not having shown satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated, or of having had small-pox, shall be vaccinated by a quarantine officer; or in the event of refusal shall be landed at the quarantine station, subject to detention for observation, and the expense of the maintenance of such person during such detention shall be a charge against the vessel;

(*a.*) A vessel arriving at any quarantine station in Canada will be less liable to detention if the vaccination of all steerage passengers not showing proof of vaccination within seven years is insisted on before embarkation. The ship's surgeon should satisfy himself of such fact in the case of every passenger early during the voyage or at the time of embarkation if possible, in order to be able to answer the questions put to him by the quarantine officer.

25. In the event of small-pox having occurred on any vessel, every person on board not showing satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated within seven previous years, or of having had the small-pox within that period, shall be vaccinated by or under the supervision of the quarantine officer; or in the event of refusal, shall be landed at the quarantine station, subject to detention for observation, and the expense of maintenance of such person or persons during such detention shall be a charge against the vessel.

Examination.

26. The quarantine officer shall examine the surgeon or any officer of any vessel, under oath, touching the state of health of such vessel and of every person on board, in the form of the questions appended to these Regulations.

Isolation.

27. Every vessel provided with an isolated hospital for men, and another for women, on the upper deck, ventilated from above and not by the door only, may, if the quarantine officer is furnished with satisfactory evidence that such hospital accommodation has been promptly and intelligently made use of, be allowed to proceed after the landing of the sick and the disinfection of such hospital as has been used; any vessel, however, arriving with any infectious disease, without having such special isolated and ventilated hospital accommodation, or if having it, without satisfactory evidence that it has been promptly and intelligently made use of, shall be liable to be detained for disinfection at a quarantine station.

Mails at Rimouski.

28. In the case of a vessel carrying Her Majesty's mails and arriving by the St. Lawrence, clearance certificate shall be from a quarantine officer at Rimouski or Grosse Isle, and in the case of every other vessel from Grosse-Isle only;

(*a.*) With the exception that during a time of cholera or other epidemic, the permission to a mail steamer from an infected port or country to land passengers at Rimouski may be suspended by direction of the Minister of Agriculture;

(*b.*) And, in such conditions, the mails only to be landed at Rimouski, and the vessel to proceed to Grosse Isle for inspection;

(*c.*) In the event of cholera having occurred on board of such vessel during the voyage, the outer bags containing the mail matter to be left on board the steamship for disinfection at Grosse Isle.

Disinfection of Luggage.

29. During a time of cholera or other epidemic, the luggage of immigrants or passengers by every vessel arriving at any port in Canada, whether from an infected or healthy port or country, may by direction of the Minister of Agriculture be disinfected in each case.

(*a.*) When this disinfection is carried out at a subsection, subsequent to the inspection and clearance at the main station, the clearance granted by the quarantine officer shall be conditional on the landing of immigrants and their luggage for disinfection.

(*b.*) The supervising officer of such disinfection to count the immigrants as they land, and if he finds the number tallies with that marked on the clearance of the quarantine officer and has satisfactory evidence that all their luggage has been landed with them, he shall punch the clearance at the place marked for that purpose, which shall then become valid for Customs entry.

Passenger's Certificates.

30. Every maritime quarantine officer shall punch each immigrant's "International passengers certificate" where such are in use, in such manner as to convey to inland health officers the result of the quarantine inspection, as provided by such card or certificate.

(*a.*) Every maritime quarantine officer shall punch the schedule list of immigrants by destination, province (or State if destined for the United States) where such is in use), which shall be furnished by the ship's surgeon on forms supplied by the Government, and shall forward such lists forthwith to the Secretary of the Board of Health in the Province or State to which such immigrants are destined.

Steam Tugs.

31. Any steam tug or other vessel which shall have towed or otherwise communicated with any vessel of the class of vessels subject to quarantine or quarantine inspection shall thereby be held to the same regulations and requirements as apply to the vessel communicated with ;

(*a.*) If the communication between the vessel and the steam tug is confined to attachment of a rope, afterwards loosed, the quarantine officer may decide to release such tug from quarantine detention.

Rags.

32. Rags coming from a port or country in which infectious disease prevails, may be prohibited, and the name of any port or country so infected shall, from time to time, be published in the *Canada Gazette ;*

(*a.*) Rags arriving from prohibited ports at a quarantine station shall be liable to be burnt or otherwise treated on the order of the Minister of Agriculture based on a report of the quarantine officer.

New Merchandise.

33. New merchandise in general may be accepted without question.

In Times of Epidemics.

34. Passengers during a period of epidemic disease should be notified by steamship agents to dispense as far as possible with luggage that may be injured by wetting, in case of having to undergo disinfection—such as fabrics, of which the dyes are likely to run—as the owners will be compelled to assume all risks of injury.

35. Vessels during a period of epidemic disease should dispense as far as possible with woollen hangings, curtains, carpets and upholstering, substituting non-absorbing coverings.

36. Every vessel carrying cargo, and liable to be disinfected, should have provided a plain frame shaft allowing a clear inside space of 12 inches each way, placed in the main hatch, in a sailing vessel ; and one in each hatch of a steamship, divided by bulkheads. The frame work in this shaft to be set before loading and to extend from the hatchway to the bottom of the vessel. This simple arrangement would receive the fumigating pipe and avoid shifting cargo.

Passengers.

37. Passengers, for the purpose of these regulations are divided into two classes, cabin and steerage. Steerage passengers are those occupying compartments other than those of first and second cabin.

Methods of Disinfection.

38. The methods of disinfection at the Quarantine Stations of Canada shall be as follow :—

(*a.*) Exposure to steam not less than 30 minutes, steam to be of the temperature of not less than 100° Centigrade (212° Fahrenheit) nor greater than 115° Centigrade (239° Fahrenheit) ;

(*b.*) Articles that would be destroyed by the above method, to be disinfected by thoroughly wetting with a solution of mercuric chloride, of one part to one thousand, or approximately one drachm to one gallon, wine measure, applied by means of a brush, or by drenching, or by immersion.

(*c.*) Where sulphur dioxide is used, it is to be provided by burning not less than 3 pounds of rolled sulphur per 1000 cubic feet of space or if it is used in liquid form in the same proportionate strength, and the period of exposure to be not less than 6 hours.

39. The disinfection of iron vessels shall be as follows, as may be required :—

(*a.*) *Holds*—After mechanical cleansing, the hold to be thoroughly washed with an acid solution of mercuric chloride, 1 to 800 (mercuric chloride 1 part, hydrochloric acid 2 parts, water 800 parts), applied to all surfaces by means of a hose. If danger is apprehended from the poisonous effects of the mercury deposited on the surfaces, they can be subsequently washed down with clean water ;

(*b.*) *Steerage*—The same treatment should be given the steerage as the hold, but when there is a steam pipe provided for each compartment (for the prevention of fire), steam disinfection of the steerage should be practised. The temperature in all parts of each compartment to be not less than 100° C. (212° Fahr.) ;

(*c.*) *The forecastle or apartment for crew*—After mechanical cleansing the application of mercuric chloride in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or sulphureous fumes, or steam disinfection, if facilities are provided for the same, should be employed ;

(*d.*) *Officer's quarters, cabin, state rooms, &c.*—Each compartment to receive the same treatment, under the same conditions as hereinbefore specified, it being borne in mind that the decorative metal work in cabins, saloons, &c., would be injured by the use of the mercuric chloride solution, and therefore in such cases other forms of disinfection are to be used as determined by the quarantine officer.

40. The disinfection of wooden vessels shall be as follows, as may be required :—

(*a.*) Fumigation by sulphur dioxide made by burning not less than 3 pounds of rolled sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space ; or by the use of liquid sulphur dioxide in the same proportionate strength ; and the period of exposure to be not less than 24 hours.

(*b.*) Washing or flushing with acid solution of mercuric chloride (1 to 800). Cabins, forecastle and other apartments to be thoroughly washed with mercuric solution.

41. In all classes of vessels all clothing, bedding, curtains, &c., to be subjected to steam for 30 minutes at from 100° C. (212° Fahr.) to 115° C. (239° Fahr.)

42. In all classes of vessels, the bilges to be first flushed with sea or river water, pumped out, and then treated with acid solution of mercuric chloride in large quantity, and allowed to remain in long contact.

Unorganized Maritime Quarantine Stations.

43. At every port at which there is no regular quarantine station, the Collector of Customs shall be the quarantine officer for the purposes of these Regulations ; and in the event of disease, such collector may for the purposes of these regulations call in the services of a medical man, who shall, while so acting, be held to be a quarantine officer ; and every such port shall be designated an Unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station.

44. Every vessel arriving at an unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station from an infected port, or on board of which any death from infectious disease or outbreak of infectious disease has occurred during the voyage, shall remain outside until it receives permission to enter from the quarantine officer.

45. All the Regulations applicable to regularly organized Maritime Quarantine Stations shall also apply to every unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station in so far as circumstances will admit, and particularly the provisions in relation to inspection, anchoring or mooring, disinfecting, customs clearance, putting back to sea before breaking bulk, questions to ship's surgeon or officers, and penalties.

46. Any collector or sub-collector of customs in his quality of quarantine officer at any unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station in Canada, if he is informed of or has reason to suspect the presence of any of the graver quarantinable diseases recited in section 20 of these Regulations, shall order a medical inspection to be made of the vessel bringing such disease ;

(*a.*) In the event of a vessel arriving at an unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station with quarantinable disease on board, the master shall pay a fee of $4 for each medical inspection ordered by the quarantine officer, and such fee or fees must be paid before customs clearance is granted.

(*b.*) If no disease is found on board a vessel arriving at an unorganized maritime quarantine station and ordered to be inspected by the quarantine officer, the cost of such inspection shall not be a charge against the vessel, but will be defrayed by the Government.

(*c.*) If the disease found on board a vessel, or the history, conditions, or circumstances of a vessel be such as may seem to the collector or sub-collector of customs to be beyond the capabilities for isolation or disinfection existing at an unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station, he shall at once report the same to the Minister of Agriculture, who may, at his discretion, order that the vessel proceed to an organized

Quarantine Station for quarantine clearance, before being allowed to make customs entry. And in such case the expense of the transfer of the vessel to the Organized Maritime Quarantine Station shall be a charge against the vessel.

Unorganized Inland Quarantine Stations.

47. Every inland port on the frontier of Canada between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, at which there is a collector or a sub-collector of customs, shall for the purpose of these Regulations, be constituted an unorganized inland quarantine station.

48. Every collector or sub-collector of customs at every such inland frontier port shall be the quarantine officer.

49. Any collector or sub-collector of customs in his quality of quarantine officer at any unorganized inland quarantine station in Canada, if he is informed of or has reason to suspect the presence of any of the graver quarantinable diseases recited in section 20 of these regulations shall, in time of cholera or other epidemic disease, order a medical inspection to be made of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such disease;

(*a.*) And such quarantine officer is empowered to detain such car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, until such medical inspection shall have been made to his satisfaction;

(*b.*) A medical man making such inspection by order of the quarantine officer shall, while engaged in such service, be the quarantine medical officer.

50. The fee payable to such quarantine medical officer for each such inspection shall not exceed the sum of $4, and in the event of any quarantinable disease being found, such fee shall be payable by the company or owner of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, bringing such disease.

51. The customs collector or sub-collector in his quality of quarantine officer shall, on the report of the quarantine medical officer, in a time of epidemic disease, in the event of any of the graver quarantinable diseases being found, cause the detention of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, bringing any person ill with such infectious disease until the requirements of these Regulations are in his judgment satisfied;

(*a.*) Any such person shall not be allowed to enter Canada until in the opinion of the quarantine medical officer he or she can safely do so;

(*b.*) Any car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, bringing such person to the frontier shall have the option of returning as an alternative to quarantine detention; or

(*c.*) The customs collector or sub-collector in his quality of quarantine officer shall in his discretion, on the report of the quarantine medical officer, cause the removal and isolation of such person in any car or boat, set apart for the purpose, or in any suitable building sufficiently separated from other buildings to prevent contact or infection;

(*d.*) And such quarantine officer may cause the disinfection of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such person, by means of sulphurous fumes, or any other mode or disinfection prescribed in these Regulations adapted to the circumstances of the particular case.

52. In the event of cholera or other epidemic disease prevailing in any part of the United States through which a railway crossing the frontier of Canada runs, the Governor in Council may, on an order published in the *Canada Gazette* or in an extra of the *Canada Gazette*, made on a report of the Minister of Agriculture, and where there may not happen to be at that point of the frontier any adequate quarantine arrangements and apparatus to cope with an inroad of such epidemic disease, direct the complete cessation of passenger traffic at such point; or such restriction thereof as may, in the circumstances, be deemed advisable.

Quarantine Officers give all Necessary Orders—Prohibited from Receiving Fees or Gratuities.

53. Every quarantine officer is empowered to give any necessary order, or do any necessary act, to enforce these regulations, and it is his duty to report immediately to the Minister of Agriculture any breach or attempted breach of them.

(*a.*) No quarantine officer nor other person employed in the quarantine service of Canada shall directly or indirectly receive or take any fee or private gratuity or reward for any service rendered to any company, or owner, master, or crew, passenger, or other person at or detained in any quarantine, maritime or inland.

(*b*) Every person to whom the knowledge of any breach of these regulations may come should forthwith report the same to the Minister of Agriculture.

Penalties for customs officers, pilots, masters, surgeons and officers of vessels, etc.

54. Every pilot shall be furnished with printed copies of these regulations, one of which it shall be his duty to hand to the master of every vessel coming from a port outside of Canada, immediately on boarding such vessel, under a penalty of $50.

55. Every collector of customs or customs officer shall be liable to a penalty of $400, and emprisonment for six months, for allowing customs entry of any vessel in the absence of production of a Quarantine Clearance, in accordance with the requirements of these regulations.

56. Every master of a vessel, pilot, or other person, shall be liable to a penalty of $400 and imprisonment for 6 months, for any contravention of any of the foregoing regulations. The vessel shall be held liable for any pecuniary penalty imposed on the master.

57. Every ship's surgeon or other officer not answering with exact truth any of the questions contained in the form hereunto appended shall be liable to a penalty of $400 and imprisonment for 6 months.

58. Every breach of sub-section *a* of section 53 of these regulations shall be held to be a malfeasance of office, an offence punishable with dismissal, fine or imprisonment.

Questions to be answered under oath to quarantine officers by masters, surgeons, or officers of vessels.

Date 189 .

1. What is your vessel's name and your name?

2. From what port and at what date did your vessel sail?

3. What is your cargo and whence taken on board?

4. Are there any rags in such cargo?

5. Has your vessel touched at any place or places on her voyage?

6. Was such place or places, or any of them, to your knowledge, infected with cholera, small-pox, plague or any pestilential fever or disease?

7. How many persons were on board when the vessel sailed? Cabin passengers ; intermediate ; steerage ; cattlemen ; crew . Total .

8. State whether any person on board during the voyage has been, or is now, ill with any of the diseases above referred to, and if so, how many?

9. Has any person died on board during the present voyage, and if so, state all particulars?

10. Has each of the steerage passengers on board been vaccinated or had the small-pox?

11. Did the vaccination of steerage passengers take place at time of, or before, embarking?

12. How many have you vaccinated on your present voyage?

13. (*Question to be asked, in the event of small-pox having occurred during the voyage, of ship's surgeon, if such is on board*—Have you personally during the present voyage, examined each one of the passengers and crew for proof of vaccination within seven years, or of having had the small-pox in that period?)

14. Did you or any of the crew or passengers, within your knowledge, land at any place or places within Canada during the present voyage?

15. Is there any person on board lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm, and if so, is such person accompanied by relatives or guardians?

16. Have you an isolated hospital for men, and another for women, ventilated from above and not from the alley-way?

17. Were such hospitals, or one of them, immediately made use of on the occurrence of disease?

18. Are there any other facts which, in your opinion, should be communicated ?

(Signature) Master.

(Signature) Surgeon.

I, Master,
Surgeon,
(*here state whether ship's master, or occupying another position on board*) do solemnly and sincerely swear to the exactness and truth of the answers to the above questions signed by me. So Help me God.

Master.

Surgeon.

Sworn before me at this day of

189 .

Quarantine Officer and Justice of the Peace, authorized by Order in Council in virtue of Chap. 68, *Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine."* 46-2

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

(*Passed by an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council under date the* 6th *May*, 1896, *in virtue of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," and amendment thereto.*)

1. The importation of horses from Great Britain and the continent of Europe is prohibited except at the port of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Halifax, Nova Scotia, St. John, N.B., Quebec, P.Q., and Montreal, P.Q., and such other ports as may hereafter be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture.

2. Such horses must be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified Veterinarian and the local authority, at the time of their embarkation, that they have not been brought from a place or locality where Glanders, "Maladie du Coït" or other infectious or contagious disease was at said time in existence. Similar certificates of freedom of the *port of shipment* from contagious disease at the date of embarkation, must also be furnished.

3. All importers of horses are obliged to certify under oath that the certificate produced applies to the horse which it purports to describe and to no other, and that the locality named is the actual one from which said horse came. Any attempt at evasion or misrepresentation will render the horse liable to seizure and detention pending the orders of the Minister of Agriculture as to its disposal.

4. All horses entering Canada at any of the above named ports shall be subject to inspection at those ports by officers appointed for that purpose.

Inspection shall be made on board ship at the port of arrival. Should an Inspector discover contagious disease, he will order the horses to be disembarked, together with all fodder, litter, troughs, buckets, blankets, and other articles which may have been used by or for said infected animals on board ship. He will superintend such landing and see that the horses and above mentioned articles are conveyed to the quarantine, there to be dealt with as the Minister of Agriculture or his representative shall direct.

When no such disease is discovered, the horses and other articles named may proceed to their destination.

5. All horses imported from Great Britain or the continent of Europe, destined for Montreal, must be inspected at the port of Quebec, during summer navigation.

6. Horses from the United States may enter into Canada in bond at the ports of Sarnia, Windsor, Amherstburg, Sault Ste. Marie, Rouse's Point, St. Armand's Station, Island Pond, The Suspension Bridge (Niagara Falls), The International Bridge (Fort Erie), Prescott, Lacolle, Potton, Abercorn, Newport, Beechers Falls, Agnes, and Megantic, for transit through Canada to Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, and such other ports as the Minister of Agriculture may hereafter indicate, for exportation to Great Britain, Europe, or elsewhere.

(*a.*) Horses may also be entered, in bond for exhibition, racing, breeding, circus, or show purposes ; subject to the provisions of clauses 7, 13 and 14 of these regulations.

7. Horses from the United States entering Canada must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a qualified Veterinarian, that the locality from which such horses have come is free from Glanders, "Maladie du Coït," or other contagious diseases of horses. A certificate signed by a qualified Veterinarian must also accompany each consignment from the place of shipment in bond, giving the name of the owner, the sex, class and number of horses, declaring that the said horses have been inspected by him and are free from contagious diseases.

8. Such horses shall be subject to inspection at the port of exportation for Europe or elsewhere, by officers who may from time to time be appointed for that purpose.

9. No horses shall be permitted to be placed on board any steamship or other vessel for exportation at any Canadian port, till they have been inspected by a duly authorized Veterinary Inspector at such port, and certified by him to be free from contagious disease ; such inspection to be made within twenty-four hours of embarkation.

10. All horses for exportation must reach the port of exportation thirty-six hours before shipment, for rest and inspection ; and in order to enable the Inspector to make a careful, individual examination, owners of such animals must notify him at least twenty-four hours before embarkation. Such notices must be in writing and sent to the office of the Inspector.

11. Inspectors will mark each horse inspected by them V R on the breast by means of paint. Horses will not be allowed to be embarked without such mark and a certificate of inspection stating the name of the owner, number, sex and class of horses, and freedom from contagious disease.

12. No inspections are to be made except in daylight.

13. Horses entering Canada from the United States for breeding or other purposes, not in bond, must be accompanied by the certificates provided for in clause 7 of these Regulations, and must also be inspected by a duly authorized Veterinary Inspector at the port of entry, and if found free from contagious disease will be allowed to enter. If contagious disease be discovered, entry shall be prohibited.

14. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of inspection under the preceding clause, the owner or importer shall pay fees according to the following scale :—

For 1 horse........................	$ 1 00
For 5 horses up to 10...........	7 50
For over 10 up to 20.	12 50
For over 20 up to 30.	15 00
For over 30 up to 50......... .	20 00

For any number over 50, 25 cents each, but the fee must not be less than $20.

Such fees to be paid to the inspector before he delivers the certificate.

15. On Glanders or other contagious disease of horses being discovered on board any steamship, railroad car, stable, shed or other place, it will be the duty of the inspector, on the removal of any infected horse, to superintend the thorough disinfection of such steamship, railroad car, stable, shed or other place, without loss of time, in the manner prescribed under the general regulations for disinfection of premises.

16. Inspectors must make monthly returns to the Minister of Agriculture of every inspection made by them, including a statement of fees received. 46-2

[1031]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to approve of the following Rules and Regulations for the Government of Pilots in the Pilotage District of Restigouche, which have been framed by the Pilotage Authority of that district, and the same are hereby approved accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the government of Pilots for the Pilotage District of Restigouche, in the Dominion of Canada made by the Pilotage Authority of the said district under the Pilotage Acts of Canada.

That all rules and regulations heretofore made for the Government of Pilots or in relation to pilotage in the said district, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof—

1. That the limits of the Pilotage District of Restigouche shall be held to extend on the Bay of Chaleurs north as far easterly as Black Cape, County of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec; thence on the Bay of Chaleurs southward as far easterly as The Light House in the Province of New Brunswick, embracing all the navigable waters, harbours, bays and rivers west of said outline; and that with in the limits of the said district the payment of pilotage dues is made compulsory.

2. Every person now acting under license as a pilot by and under the Pilotage Authority of the Pilotage District of Restigouche, shall forthwith on demand surrender said license to the said Pilotage Authority and shall if legally entitled thereto receive a license for such term of years as the Pilotage Acts of Canada may permit on the payment of a license fee computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

3. Every person not heretofore acting as a pilot, applying to be licensed as such for the Pilotage District of Restigouche aforesaid must make application in writing to the Secretary of the Pilotage Authority and be a resident of the County of Bonaventure west of the Grand Cascapedia or of the County of Restigouche, of not less than twenty-one years of age, and shall have continuously served as an Indentured Apprentice approved by the said Pilotage Authority under a licensed Pilot for a term of not less than three years; two years of which apprenticeship shall have been on board a licensed pilot boat and the third year he shall accompany the pilot on board all ships in which such pilot shall be employed; and have served at least two months as seaman on board a square-rigged vessel or made an Atlantic voyage on board such ship or vessel; shall also produce a certificate of good character while serving his apprenticeship, from the pilot to whom he was indentured, and shall be examined by examiners appointed for that purpose by the Pilotage Authority of the said district; and at that examination shall answer such questions and shew such qualification as will warrant them in giving said applicant a certificate of his competency to perform all the duties of a pilot in the said district and a license shall issue to such person for such term as the Pilotage Acts of Canada may direct on payment of the expenses of such examination and a license fee as per term computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

4. The rates of pilotage including the properly securing and mooring all ships or vessels piloted for the several ports within the Pilotage District of Restigouche shall be as follows:—For every foot of water any ship or vessel shall draw at the time inward or outward bound—Port of Dalhousie, Benjamin, Beaver Point, Nash's Creek, Jacquet River, or any loading station east of Dalhousie on the Bay of Chaleurs, one dollar; Port of Campbellton, one dollar and fifty cents; Oak Bay or any loading station east of same, west of Dalhousie, one dollar and twenty-five cents when ships proceed direct from sea.

Ships bound for Dalhousie, Benjamin, Beaver Point, Nash's Creek, Jacquet River, or any loading station east of Dalhousie, calling at any of the said harbours for orders, or to discharge ballast, cargo, or otherwise on ship's account, one dollar; and thence to any other of the said ports or loading station—on the Bay of Chaleurs, fifty cents per foot on draft of such ship at the time.

Ships bounds for Campbellton, Oak Bay, or any loading station, east of Oak Bay and west of Dalhousie waiting at Dalhousie or at any of the outer or Bay Ports to discharge ballast, cargo, or otherwise on ship's account, one dollar; and thence to the said Port of Campbellton, seventy-five cents; Oak Bay or any loading station east of Oak Bay and west of Dalhousie, fifty cents per foot on draft of such ship at the time, and *vice versa*.

For the removal of any ship including the properly securing and mooring such ship, the following rates, viz.:—The sum of one dollar and fifty cents for ships not exceeding one hundred and twenty tons; the sum of two dollars for ships over one hundred and twenty tons, and not exceeding two hundred tons; the sum of three dollars for ships over two hundred tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons; the sum of four dollars for ships over three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons; and the sum of five dollars for all ships over six hundred tons; and when the distance of removal extends four miles, fifty per cent additional to above rates.

5. No owner or master of any ship shall in any case be compelled to employ or to give his ship into the charge of a pilot on the ground of his being compelled to pay pilotage dues to any person or otherwise.

If any such pilot shall within the said Pilotage District offer his services to any inward bound ship, liable to pay pilotage and be refused, no other licensed pilot being on board, or having previously within said limits offered his services to such ship, such pilot so refused shall be entitled to demand and receive the same rate of pilotage as if he had been actually employed to pilot such ship into any of the ports in the Pilotage District of Restigouche.

6. Every ship which navigates within the limits of this district for which the payment of pilotage dues is made compulsory shall pay pilotage dues unless such ship is on her inward bound voyage, and no licensed pilot has offered his services as a pilot.

No owner or master of any outward bound ship shall be compelled to accept the services of the pilot who brought such ship into any port in the said district, or any other pilot, to pilot such ship outward, on any pretense, under sections 57 and 58 of the Pilotage Act. If such ship is on her outward bound voyage, and the owner or master does not employ a pilot, or give his ship into the charge of a pilot, the pilotage dues shall be paid to the Pilotage Authority and applied as the Pilotage Act provides.

7. All boats to be licensed as pilot boats shall be surveyed by, or on behalf of the Pilotage Authority, and if satisfactory shall be licensed for a term of twelve months on payment of a fee of five dollars each; and such boats shall be surveyed annually; and if found satisfactory shall have the license renewed for a like term on the payment of a fee of five dollars for every renewal.

8. All licensed pilot boats, shall be of not less than five tons measurement and shall have conspicuous numbers, such to be painted dark on each side of the fore or main sail in figures corresponding to the number of the licensed boat; and likewise the number of the boat license painted on each how.

9. Every licensed pilot shall be the actual owner of not less than half of a decked pilot boat in actual service under penalty of suspension of his pilot license.

10. Every applicant before receiving a license to pilot ships within said District of Restigouche, shall be required to produce proof satisfactory to the

Pilotage Authority of said district that he is the actual owner of at least half of a decked pilot boat.

11. Any licensed pilot boat that may at any time on survey by the Pilotage Authority be found in any way unfit for the service for which she is licensed, or not characterized in accordance with section eighty of the Pilotage Act, thereto, shall have the license suspended until she is made and fitted out to the satisfaction of the Pilotage Authority, and the license shall during such suspension be lodged with the secretary of the Pilotage Authority.

12. In case of any dispute between masters of ships, owners or agents and pilots, respecting pilotage, removals or other pilot duties or for remuneration thereof or for extra services of any nature, ordinary or extraordinary, the matter shall be referred to one or more of the Pilot Commissioners nearest to the place of dispute and his or their decision shall be final and binding on all parties to the dispute respecting all such questions and disputes in which the sum in dispute does not exceed forty dollars; and all pilotage or fees for services and all costs for summoning witnesses and the hearing of any question or matter in dispute shall be paid by such person or persons respectively as the Commissioner or Commissioners by his or their order may direct; and any licensed pilot who shall neglect to appear before Commissioner or Commissioners within twenty-four hours after notice when his attendance shall be required on any occasion or who shall give any unnecessary trouble or annoyance to any Commissioner or Commissioners or cause detention to master or ship shall for every offence as above specified be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and also to the suspension of their license or dismissal at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority as represented by a majority of the Commission.

13. On proof to the satisfaction of the Pilotage Authority that any pilot licensed by them has been guilty of any improper conduct, drunkenness, whether the same shall occur while in charge of a ship or at any other time, or wilful neglect of duty or that any pilot be incapacitated by age or mental or bodily infirmity such pilot shall be suspended or deprived of his license at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

14. Every licensed pilot while acting in that capacity shall be provided with his license and shall produce the same whether requested to produce it or not, to every person by whom he is employed, or to whom he offers his services as pilot at the time he enters into the employment of, or offers his services to, such person; and shall at all times produce his license at the request of every person by whom he is employed as pilot; and if he neglects or refuses to produce his license, he shall for every such neglect or refusal incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and shall be subject to suspension or dismissal by the Pilotage Authority; he shall also produce to the master of any ship, or other person employing him, when required so to do, a copy of the Pilotage Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 80, and any Acts amending the same, likewise a copy of the by-laws and tariff dues, or pilotage rates, established within the district for which he is licensed; and in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of said Pilotage Authority.

15. Every licensed pilot shall on attaining the age of sixty-five years produce and deliver up his license to the Pilotage Authority of the district to which it extends; and such authority may grant him a new license for one year on the payment of a license fee of five dollars—and so on from year to year on the payment of five dollars license fee for every renewal.

16. That this Pilotage Authority may limit the period during which any license to a pilot granted by it, shall be in force to any term not less than two years from the date thereof, and may in its discretion after the end of such period renew such license for a further limited term not less than two years; and may also in its discretion cancel any license to a pilot, heretofore granted, and substitute for it, a license limited and renewable as aforesaid.

17. Every pilot shall make a report to the secretary of the Pilotage Authority, of every ship piloted by him from or to the sea, on the forms to be furnished him by the said secretary, giving the name, rig, tonnage, nationality, draft of water and when boarded, if inward bound, where from and to whom consigned; and if outward bound, name of shipper, port and where bound; also to report other and extra services, if any have been rendered. To which report, he shall, if possible, obtain the master's signature. He shall also report any casualty or accident, that may have happened to any ship under his charge, or any other matter of importance, coming under his observations connected with ships. He shall likewise report, when any of the buoys are not in their places, or any of the lighthouses are not lighted at the proper time or not kept lighted as required, and any pilot neglecting to make report in accordance with this section and in connection with the various subject matters specified, the Pilotage Authority may at their discretion cancel the license of such delinquent pilot, or refuse any such a renewal of license to pilot ships in said district.

18. If exigencies should obtain that in the judgment of the Pilotage Authority of the District of Restigouche, the interests in ships and commerce, would be the better served by the appointment of pilots other than indentured apprentices if none such are available, it shall be competent for the Pilotage Authority of the said District of Restigouche, to receive such other applications for license, and on examination of any such applicant by examiners appointed for that purpose by said Pilotage Authority of the said district, and should any such applicant show such qualifications as will warrant said examiners in giving applicant a certificate of his competency to perform all the duties of a pilot, in the said district, said Pilotage Authority may, waiving the provisions of sections nine and ten of these By-laws, forthwith issue a license for such term as the Pilotage Act permits, to such applicant to pilot ships within said district on payment of the expenses of such examination, and a license fee as per term computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

19. Every person wishing to become an indentured apprentice to a licensed pilot must make application in writing to the secretary of the Pilotage Authority and have the rudiments of an ordinary English education, and be of good moral character and approved by the Pilotage Authority, and on such approval be indentured to a licensed pilot to serve for a term of three years as a pilot apprentice on board of a licensed pilot boat of the Pilotage District of Restigouche under the directions and control of the master pilot to whom indentured.

20. Any licensed pilot not complying with these rules and regulations or evading the sense, intent or meaning conveyed or intended to be conveyed of any or either of them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars for the breach of any such rule or regulations, with, in case of the continuing breach a further penalty not exceeding four dollars, for every twenty-four hours during which such breach continues, and shall be liable to have his license cancelled at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

21. Every licensed pilot, before boarding any ship, shall enquire if any infectious or contagious disease be on board or if ship be from any port or place making her liable to be quarantined, in such cases, pilot shall not go on board; but his boat shall be towed astern, or he may lead such ship; and he shall cause the national flag to be hoisted at the main, and shall bring her to anchor at the place appointed for riding quarantine; and shall not suffer any person to board or leave the ship, until she is visited by the health officer; nor then without said officer's permission, under penalty not exceeding thirty dollars or suspension of his license, at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

22. That Andrew G. Wallace one of the Commissioners of Pilots for the Pilotage District of Restigouche, is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Pilotage Authority of said district, and as such secretary and treasurer he shall collect and receive all fees for licenses, fines, costs and other moneys under these regulations, record the minutes and keep a book for the entry of all licenses, fees, fines and other moneys received and paid. That said secretary-treasurer

shall receive the salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, to be, with the other necessary expenses of the pilotage businesss of the said district deducted from the fees for licenses.

(Signed) KILGOUR SHIVAS,
Chairman.
J. D. SOWERBY.
ANDREW G. WALLACE,
Secretary-treasurer.

44–4

[1128]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 27th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The General Inspection Act, chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 25th September, 1895, respecting the reduction of fees for the Inspection of Grain and the Regulations established for the governance of Inspectors in accounting for the same, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45–4

[1400]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 5th section of the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 36, intituled "An Act respecting the Shipping of Live Stock," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 10th June, 1893, fixing a fee of 3 cents on each ox, and the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1893, fixing a fee of one cent on each sheep, together with any other Orders in Council that may exist, fixing the fees to be charged on live stock shipped from Canada to ports in Europe, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded and annulled, and that a fee of one and one-half cents per head shall be charged on each head of cattle so shipped, and a fee of one half a cent on each sheep so shipped, under the provisions of the said The Live Stock Shipping Act.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45–4

1397]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the boundaries of the Pilotage District of Moncton, in the County of Westmoreland, and Province of New Brunswick, as set forth in the Order in Council of the 3rd June, 1881, establishing the said district, shall be and the same are hereby changed, and that the said District of Moncton shall comprise all the navigable waters of the Peticodiac River extending downward from the City of Moncton to a line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the mouth of Weldon Creek, in the County of Albert, and Province of New Brunswick.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

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[861]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by section 31 of The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that two acres of the north-east quarter of Section 10, Township 54, Range 24 west of the 4th Dominion Lands Meridian, shown upon the annexed plan by Dominion Land Surveyor Robert W. Lendrum, be conveyed to the Trustees of School District No. 185 of the North-west Territories for School purposes.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

43–4

[1245]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 13th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the tariff of tolls and dues for Government Wharves, which impose a wharfage rate of 10 cents per ton on rock plaster, shall be and the same is hereby amended by substituting the rate of 2½ cents per ton for rock plaster instead of the said rate of 10 cents.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

43–4

[1340]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Captain Michael T. Daley, of Bathurst, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, New Brunswick, in the room of Mr. James Andrews, who has left the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

[1419]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Captain James Gordon, of Kingston, Kent, New Brunswick, a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Richibucto, *vice* W. J. Smith, removed from the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

[1348]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Port Wardens," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to determine that Whitney Pier, Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, and Province of Nova Scotia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port at which a Port Warden may be appointed.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

[1395]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Port Wardens," is pleased to appoint Mr. James Carlin, to be Port Warden for Whitney Pier, Sydney, Cape Breton.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44–4

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[795]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Steamboat Inspection Act, chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the accompanying consolidation of the rules and regulations respecting steamboat inspection and examinations for engineer's certificates shall be, and the same are hereby established as the Rules and Regulations for the Inspection of Steamboats and the examination of applicants for engineer's certificates.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RULES FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS AND FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS OF STEAMBOATS.

PART I.

Mode of Inspection.

Sec. **1**. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall, at least once in every year, subject the boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials that such boiler is well made of good and suitable materials. For the purposes of such test the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, the same to be worked by the crew of the vessel; and no Inspector of boilers and machinery shall make or deliver to the owner or master of any steamboat any certificate, unless he has first subjected the boiler or boilers of such steamboat to such test by hydrostatic pressure and examination as herein prescribed.

Sec. **2**. Before a boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure, it shall be opened up for inspection, the man-hole and mud-plate doors removed, and the outside and the inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made; when bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plate of the boiler, they shall be removed; and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. **3**. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler re-tested satisfactorily, before a certificate is granted.

Sec. **4**. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material of which they are composed.

Sec. **5**. Before testing a boiler the Inspectors should examine it, take the necessary measurements and calculate what the working pressure should be, in accordance with these regulations; these instructions apply to superheaters, steam chests, and water-jackets, as well as boilers.

Sec. **6**. If a boiler is too hot for an Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to do so, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make a satisfactory examination.

Sec. **7**. In order to satisfy himself as to strength and internal condition of the boiler, the Inspector may, should he deem it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, and may also demand that such information by drawings and specifications of the several parts be furnished him of the construction, as will enable him to determine, by calculation and examination, their strength.

Sec. **8**. During the construction of every boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the District in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall, at all times during such construction allow the Inspector free access to it.

Sec. **9**. To prevent questions arising after a boiler is commenced, particulars of its construction by drawings and specifications should be furnished the Inspector by the maker or contractor, for his approval; the Inspector having received such drawings or specifications, and approved of them, will be careful to see that they are followed in construction, or deductions made in accordance with Section 25. This regulation will also apply to boilers undergoing alterations.

Sec. **10**. No boiler shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the name or mark of the maker thereof; and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler made wholly or in part of plate not so marked; and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name of the maker of the plates, their quality and the quality of all materials used in the construction of the boiler, shall be furnished the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any Justice of the Peace in Canada, or before a Notary Public and certified under his official seal, if taken out of Canada: Provided always, that in any case where such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained owing to the death of the maker, or from other causes deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical boiler-makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it and its workmanship and strength, shall, if satisfactory to the Inspector, be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **11**. No boiler or pipe in connection therewith shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material or workmanship, or is unsafe in its form, or from age, use or from any other cause.

Sec. **12**. Inspectors should see all new boilers, and boilers that have been taken out of a ship for thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure up to at least one and one-half of the working pressure that will be allowed, previous to the boiler being placed in the vessel, to test the workmanship, etc., but the working pressure is to be determined by the stay power, the thickness of the plate, strength of riveting, etc., and not by the hydraulic test.

Sec. **13**. The hydraulic test should in no case exceed the ratio of one and one-half the working pressure allowed, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination and until the strength of all the parts has been calculated from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

Sec. **14**. When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another Inspector, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by the hydrostatic pressure has an opportunity of examining the boiler inside and outside after the test, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler, taking care to inform the owner or master, or maker or agent, and the Inspector who partially inspected it, what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed, and the Inspector

who partially inspected the boiler should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **15**. Cast iron must not be used for stays in boilers; Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers; particular attention should be paid to chocking and fastening boilers to the vessels to guard against shifting or breaking loose.

Sec. **16**. A pressure once allowed on a boiler is not, under any circumstances whatever, to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman of the "Board of Steamboat Inspection." In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed, he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman; but, as above stated, the pressure should not, in any case, be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **17**. In the event of any novelty in construction of a boiler, or of any departure from the practice of staying and strengthening as prescribed in these rules and regulations, the Inspector shall report full particulars to the Chairman before fixing the working pressure.

Sec. **18**. An Inspector shall not declare a boiler safe unless he is fully informed as to its construction, material and workmanship. He should, therefore, be very careful how he ventures to give a certificate for a boiler that he is not called in to inspect until after it is completed and fixed in the ship.

Sec. **19**. In the case of new boilers, the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 7,000 pounds per square inch of net section on solid iron screw stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 6,000 pounds when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

Sec. **20**. (*a*.) The pressure on plate forming flat surfaces is found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)^2}{S - 6} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.

S = Surface supported in square inches*.

C = Constant according to the following circumstances:—

C = 100 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plate they cover.

C = 90 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts only.

C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay, and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.

C = 54 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts only.

(*b*.) If the diameter of riveted washers be at least two-thirds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constants may be increased to 150.

(*c*.) When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness of the plates they cover, and not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays, the constants may be increased to 160.

(*d*.) When doubling plates cover the whole of the flat surfaces, the constant may be increased to 200.

C = 80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates and fitted with nuts.

C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

C = 36 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, with the stays screwed into the plates, and having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

(*e*.) In cases where plates are stiffened by T or L irons, and a greater pressure is required for the plate than is allowed by the use of the above constants, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Chairman.

(*f*.) When the riveted ends of the screw stays are much worn, or when the nuts are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of the inspection, and it is expected that in cases where the riveted ends of screw stays in the combustion boxes and furnaces are found in this state it will be often necessary to reduce the constant from 60 to 36.

(*g*.) Flat steel plates, which are in no way exposed to the action of the fire or hot gases and stayed with stays, having nuts with washers at least in diameter one-third pitch of stays, and half the thickness of plate, the working pressure to be allowed may be found by the following formula:—

$$48000 \times \frac{T^2}{P^2} = \text{W. P.}$$

T = Thickness plate in inches.

P = Greatest pitch of stay bolts in inches.

Sec. **21**. Inspectors should not in any case allow a greater compressive stress on the tube plates than 7,500 pounds, which is that used in the following formula:—

$$\frac{(D - d)\ T \times 15{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

D = Least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.

d = Inside diameter of ordinary tube in inches.

T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.

W = Extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double-ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

Sec. **22**. When stays prevent an Inspector from getting inside a boiler, he must order their removal, and he must see them properly replaced before granting a certificate.

Sec. **23**. In the case of zig-zag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets is equal to that horizontally between the rivets, when the diagonal pitch equals six-tenths the horizontal pitch *plus* four-tenths the diameter of the rivet.

Sec. **24**. When the outside of the bottom of a boiler can not be otherwise thoroughly inspected, the boiler should be lifted once at least in every four years.

Construction of Boilers.

Sec. **25**. (*a*.) When cylindrical boilers or the cylindrical parts of boilers composed of iron plates are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps, each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection, then 4·5 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the material is to be taken as equal to 47,000 pounds per square inch with the grain, and 40,000 pounds across the grain. When the above conditions are not complied with, the addition, in the following scale, must be added to the factor, according to the circumstances of each case:—

A·15 - To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

B·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.

C·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.

D·5—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.

E*·75—To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.

F·1—To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

G·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.

H·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.

I·2—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.

J*·2—To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.

K·2—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lapped and double riveted.

L·1—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lapped and treble riveted.

M·3—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.

N·15—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are treble riveted.

O1·—To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.

P‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.

Q‡·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.

R‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.

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*When a greater ratio than 4 to 5 the greatest square to be taken.

S‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are lapped joints and are double riveted.

T·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are lapped joints and are single riveted.

U·25—To be added when the circumferential seams are lapped, and the strakes of plates are not entirely under or over.

V·3—To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, such as flue boilers; and the circumferential seams are fitted as described opposite P., R. and S., but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q. and T., V·3 will become V·4.

W*·4—To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.

X*·4—To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.

Y†1·65—To be added if the boiler is not open for inspection during the whole period of its construction.

(*b.*) The strength of the joints is found by the following method:—

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch}-\text{Diameter of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of plate at joint as compared with the solid plate. **}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivets} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of rivets as compared with the solid plate. ††}$$

(*c.*) Where marked * the allowance may be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or unsatisfactory.

** The maximum pitch of the rivets should not exceed 8½ inches, and if in any case the Inspector finds the pitch in excess of this, he should report to the Chairman.

†† If the rivets are exposed to double shear, multiply the percentage as found by 1·75.

† When inspecting boilers that have not been open to inspection during construction the case should be submitted to the Chairman as to the factors to be used.

‡ P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1, shall not apply to the end or circumferential seams, if such seams are sufficiently stayed by through bolts; nor to the seams between the square and round part of the shell, in cylindrical boilers with square furnaces, when such seams are double riveted.

(*d.*) Then take iron as equal in tensile strength to 47,000 pounds per square inch and use the smallest of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale:—

$$\frac{47{,}000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint} \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety.}}$$
$$= \text{Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.}$$

(*e.*) Plates that are drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*f.*) Butt straps must be cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good quality as the shell plate, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre.

(*g.*) The rivet holes may be punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place, must be taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*h.*) When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched, they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

(*i.*) The diameter of rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plate of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plate.

(*j.*) The distance of the rivet holes from the end or edge of the plates shall not be less than the diameter of the rivets.

(*k.*) Dished ends that are not truly hemispherical must be stayed; if they are not theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed they must be stayed as flat surfaces, but if they are theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed the stays may have a strain of 10,000 lbs. per effective square inch of sectional area.

(*l.*) Inspectors will remember that the strength of a sphere to resist internal pressure is double that of a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

Sec. 26. (*a.*) The neutral parts of boiler shells under steam domes must be sufficiently stiffened and stayed.

(*b.*) The sides of boilers having square furnaces and half round tops must be stayed from side to side of the shell, over the furnace, one or more rows of these stays to be placed well above the centre of the cylindrical part.

(*c.*) Screw stays are not to be used when supporting flat surfaces at any angle but a right angle to the surface supported, their diameter to be measured inside the thread.

(*d.*) The longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell of boilers should be as far as possible from the bottom.

(*e.*) The inside diameter of the outside strake or course in the cylindrical shell of a boiler is to be taken as the measure of its diameter.

Sec. 27. (*a.*) In cylindrical super-heaters the strength of the joints and the factor of safety is found in a similar manner as for cylindrical boilers and steam receivers, but instead of using 47,000 pounds as the tensile strength of iron, 24,000 pounds is adopted, unless where the heat of flame impinges at or nearly at right angles to the plate, then 18,000 pounds is substituted.

(*b.*) In all cases the internal steam pipes should be so fitted that the steam in flowing to them will pass over all the plates exposed to the impact of heat or flame.

(*c.*) Super-heaters or water-jackets should, as regards inspection, be deemed to be the most important part of the boilers, and must be inspected inside and outside; those that cannot be entered (on account of their size) must have a sufficient number of doors through which a thorough inspection of the whole of the interior can be made.

(*d.*) Special attention should be paid to the inspection of super-heaters, as with high pressure the plates may become dangerously weak and not give any sound to indicate their state when tested with the hammer; the plate should, therefore, be occasionally drilled. Drain pipes must be in all cases fitted to super-heaters in which a collection of water in the bottom is possible.

(*e.*) Super-heaters that can be shut off from the main boiler must be fitted with a Government lock-up safety valve of sufficient size, but the least size passed shall not be less than two inches in diameter.

Sec. 28. The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way:—

Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay, the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

Sec. 29. (*a.*) When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula, which is used by the Imperial Board of Trade, will be useful for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and the ends fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box:

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\, D \times L} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

W=Width of combustion box in inches.
P=Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.
D=Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.
L=Length of girder in feet.
d=Depth of girder in inches.
T=Thickness of girder in inches.
C=500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.
C=750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.
C=850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

(*b.*) The working pressure for the supporting bolts, and for the plate between them, shall be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

Sec. 30. The flat ends of all boilers, as far as the steam space extends, and the ends of super-heaters should be fitted with shield, or baffle plates, where exposed to the hot gases of the up-take, as all the plates subjected to the direct impact of heat or flame are liable to injury, unless covered with water.

When a super-heater is constructed with a tube subject to external pressure, the working pressure should be ascertained by the rules given for circular iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced as thirty is to forty-seven:

If steel is proposed to be used in super-heaters, the particulars should be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the Board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all cases it should be discouraged for this purpose; this applies to the unshielded up-takes of all boilers, including ordinary vertical donkey boilers.

Sec. 31. Donkey boilers that are in any way attached to, or connected with the main boilers, or with the machinery used for propelling the ship, must be inspected and fitted the same way as the main boilers, and must have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety-valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers, and no safety-valve shall be passed less than two inches in diameter, except as hereinafter provided by the rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves.

Sec. 32. (*a.*) No boiler or steam chamber is to be so constructed, fitted or arranged as that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve.

(*b.*) A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and (when two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or super-heater) between each boiler and super-heater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

Sec. 33. (*a.*) Each boiler must be fitted with glass water gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge,

that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all the fittings as complete as if there was only one boiler.

(*b.*) Boilers that fire at both ends, and those of unusual width, must have water gauges and test cocks at each end or side, as the case may be. When a steamer has more than one boiler, and those boilers are fitted with stop valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one, and have all the requisite fittings.

Sec. **34**. Inspectors shall be most careful not to give any official sanction to any new arrangement or construction of marine steam boilers without first obtaining the permission of the Chairman in writing, nor shall they give any written approval of any invention or arrangement unless by direction of the Chairman, and whenever they know that any invention or new arrangement is to be fitted to a vessel that is intended to have a passenger certificate, they shall as soon as possible obtain plans and specifications and submit the same to the Chairman.

Sec. **35**. When the longitudinal seams in cylindrical furnaces are not welded or made with a butt strap, the following constants will be substituted for 90,000:

(*a.*) Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*b.*) Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*c.*) Furnaces with lapped joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
(*d.*) Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

Steel Boilers.

Sec. **36**. (*a.*) The following rules should guide Inspectors when the general quality of the steel has been found suitable for marine boilers:—

(*b.*) The steel makers or boiler makers should test one or more strips or pieces cut from each plate and bar for tensile strength and elongation, and stamp both results on each plate or bar. When practicable the plates or bars should be so stamped that the marks can be easily seen when the boiler is constructed.

(*c.*) An Inspector is not obliged to witness the foregoing test, but he should see that all the plates and bars are properly stamped.

(*d.*) From the plates and bars, the tests of which have been stated to have been made by the steel maker, and not witnessed by the Inspector, the Inspector may, if he thinks it advisable, select any plates or bars after they are in the boiler shop and require specimens to be cut off and tested. If the results are not satisfactory, the whole of the plates, except those which were tested and found satisfactory by the Inspector, may be liable to be rejected.

(*e.*) Twenty-five per cent of the rivet bars should be tested for tensile strength and elongation, the tensile strength should be from 26 to 30 tons gross, or 58,000 to 67,000 pounds to the square inch, and the elongation in ten inches should not be less than 25 per cent.

(*f.*) The Inspector may not in every case see some of the rivets tested, but he should occasionally select a few, and after they are prepared, see them tested. The tensile stress should be from 27 to 32 tons gross, or 62,000 to 72,000 pounds to the square inch, with a contraction of area of 60 per cent. The elongation should when practicable be taken in length equal to two and a half times the diameter of the prepared part.

(*g.*) Twenty-five per cent of the bars for stays of each size should be tested, solid steel screw stays which have not been welded or otherwise worked after heating, may be allowed a working stress of 9,000 pounds to the square inch of net section, provided the tensile stress is from 27 to 32 tons gross, or 62,000 to 72,000 pounds to the square inch, and the elongation in ten inches about 25 per cent, and not less than 20 per cent.

(*h.*) Steel stays which have been welded or worked in the fire have been found to be unreliable, therefore they should not be passed.

(*i.*) If the original size of the bars for rivets or stays be reduced before testing it should be done in the lathe or by a machine; test pieces of any kind should not be prepared by heating and drawing down.

(*j.*) If for the plates from which the Inspectors select the above proportion, a greater stress is wished than is allowed for iron, tests for tensile stress and elongation should be made, also a few tempering and bending tests, and those for which no reduction of thickness is asked may be tested for resistance to bending and tempering only, if preferred in the latter case, the stress and elongation stamped on each plate should be reported by the Inspector to the Chairman, along with the result of the bending and tempering test.

(*k.*) The breadth of test strips for tensile stress should be about 2 inches, and the elongation, taken in the length of 10 inches should be about 25 per cent, and not less than 20 per cent. The strips must be carefully prepared and measured, and they should be cut from the plate by a planing or shaping machine. The skin of the test pieces should not be removed by planing, shaping or otherwise, the edges only being planed or shaped, and in no case should the test pieces be prepared or reduced in size by hammering or otherwise working on the anvil, and they must not be annealed previous to being tested, neither must the plates or bars be annealed before the test pieces are cut from them.

(*l.*) The bending tests for plates not exposed to flame should be made with strips in their normal condition, and occasionally also some tempering test. Strips cut from furnaces, combustion boxes, &c., should be heated to a cherry red, then plunged into water of about 80 degrees and kept there until of the same temperature as the water and then bent. The bending and tempering strips should not be less than two inches broad and ten inches long, and they should be bent until they break, or until the sides are parallel at a distance from each other of not more than (3) three times the thickness of plate.

(*m.*) When full allowance over iron is wished, the tensile stress of the plates not exposed to flame should be not less than 27 tons gross, or 62,000 lbs, and should not exceed 32 tons gross, or 72,000 lbs., per square inch of section, and 29 tons gross, or 65,000 lbs., should be the stress used in the calculation for cylindrical shells, if the plates comply with all the conditions as stated therein; but when the minimum tensile strength of shell plate is not less than 28 tons gross, or 63,000 lbs., and allowance is wished for the excess, then the case should be specially submitted for the consideration of the Chairman as to whether the stress in the calculation may be increased to 30 tons gross, or to 67,000 lbs.: the tensile strength of furnace, flanging and combustion box plates may range from 26 tons gross, or 58,000 lbs., to 30 tons gross, or 67,000 lbs., to the square inch.

(*n.*) All plates that are punched, flanged or locally heated must be carefully annealed after being so treated.

(*o.*) The rivet holes in the furnaces and longitudinal seams of cylindrical shells should be drilled, but if it is wished to punch them and afterwards bore or anneal the plates in a proper furnace, the particulars of the punching and boring or annealing should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration before being done, but all punched holes should be made after bending.

(*p.*) In all cases where assent has been given by the Chairman for plates to be punched after bending, and then annealed, the maker of the boiler should stamp the plates with the words "punched after bending and then annealed," and in all cases where assent has been given for punching and afterwards boring plates the words "punched and then bored" should be stamped on the plates.

(*q.*) If the flanging plates and those exposed to flame comply with the foregoing conditions, the constants in these rules for iron boilers may be increased as follows:—

1. The constants for flat surfaces, when they are supported by stays screwed into the plates and riveted, 10 per cent.

2. The constants for flat surfaces, when they are supported by stays screwed into the plates and nutted, or when the stays are nutted in the steam space, 25 per cent. This is also applicable to the constants for flat surfaces stiffened by riveted washers or doubling strips and supported by nutted stays.

3. The constants for combustion box girders, 10 per cent.

(*r.*) When the furnaces are new, corrugated, and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plain parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick.

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times T}{D} = \text{Working pressure}$$

T = Thickness in inches.
D = Mean diameter in inches.

(If the furnace is riveted in two or more lengths, the case should be submitted to the Chairman.)

(*s*.) A greater compressive stress should not be allowed on tube plates than 10,000 lbs. to the square inch, which is that used in the following formula:—

$$\frac{(D-d)\ T \times 20{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

D = Least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.

d = Inside diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.

T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.

W = Extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

(*t*.) The rivet section, if of iron, in the horizontal seams of cylindrical shells, where lapped and at least double riveted, should not be less than $\frac{13}{8}$ times the net plate section; but if steel rivets are used, their section should be at least $\frac{28}{23}$ of the net section of the plate if the tensile stress of the rivet is not less than 27 tons gross or 62,00 lbs., or not more than 32 tons gross or 72,000 pounds per square inch. Therefore, in calculating the working pressure, the percentage strength of the rivet may be found in the usual way by the rules, but in the case of iron rivets the percentages found should be divided by $\frac{13}{8}$, and in the case of steel rivets by $\frac{28}{23}$, the result being the percentages required. If the percentage strength of the rivets by calculation is less than the calculated percentage strength of the plate, calculate the working pressure by both percentages. When using the percentage strength of the plate, use the nominal factor of safety suitable for the method of construction as by the rules for iron boilers, but when using the percentage strength of the rivets, use 4·5 as the factor of safety. The less of the two pressures so found is the working pressure to be allowed for the cylindrical portion of the shell, or otherwise in accordance with the formulæ in appendix.

(*u*.) Local heating of the plates should be avoided, as many plates have failed from being so treated.

(*v*.) Steel plates which have been welded should not be passed if subject to a tensile stress, and those welded and subject to a compressive stress should be sufficiently annealed. In other respects the boiler should comply with the rules for iron boilers.

Sec. **37**. In no case shall a certificate be granted for a boiler, when drift pins have been used in bringing the holes in the sheets together.

Sec. **38**. Man-hole openings must be stiffened with compensating plates or rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plate cut out, and in no case shall such plates or rings be of less thickness than the plate to which they are attached, nor the attachment of less strength than the plate or ring. All openings in the shells of boilers should have their short axes placed longitudinally, and if not so placed must have compensating plates or rings, and attachments, equal to twice the effective sectional area of the plate cut out.

Where cast iron frames are fastened around man-holes in steamboat boilers, a compensating ring in addition must be provided.

Mud-holes or hand-holes should not be placed in boiler shells of a greater short diameter than five inches, unless provided with reinforcing plates, and if on the cylindrical shell of a boiler, their short diameter should be in a line with the axis of the shell.

Sec. **39**. Every boiler made after the coming into force of these Regulations, shall be stamped with the initial letters of the Inspector's name who inspected and tested it, the year it was made and the pressure under which it was tested, also the actual working pressure allowed upon it.

Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **40**. (*a*.) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular steel furnaces and flues, when subjected to such pressure when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formulæ:

(*b*.) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the length of the flue, or furnace, in feet, plus *one* multiplied by the diameter in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds, adding ten per cent to the result of the formula; provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L+1) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.

L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

(*c*.) The product of 10,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter (outside) of the flue or furnace, in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds.

Corrugated Steel Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **41**. (*a*.) In steel flue furnaces when new, corrugated, and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick:

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per sq. in.}$$

(*b*.) When the furnaces are riveted in two or more lengths the case should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration, as it may be necessary to make a reduction.

Corrugated Iron Furnaces.

Sec. **42**. The working pressure for corrugated iron furnaces practically circular and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{10{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

Cylindrical Boiler Shells.

JOINTS WITH DRILLED HOLES.

Sec. **43**. Formulæ for ordinary chain riveted and ordinary zig-zag riveted joints, and for joints of these descriptions, when every alternate rivet in the outer or in the outer or inner rows have been omitted:—

Let E = distance from edge of plate to centre of rivet in inches.

V = distance between rows of rivets in inches.

V_1 = distance between inner and middle row of rivets in inches for joint J.

B = boiler pressure in lbs. per square inch.

C = 1 for lap or single butt joints.

= 1·75 for double butt joints.

d = diameter of rivets in inches.

D = inside diameter of boiler in inches.

F = factor of safety for shell plates, as by section 25 of these regulations.

n = number of rivets in one pitch.

p_D = diagonal pitch in inches.

P_D = diagonal pitch in inches between inner and middle rows of rivets in inches for joint J.

p = greatest pitch of rivets in inches.

r = percentage of plate left between holes in greatest pitch.

R = percentage of rivet section.

R_1 = percentage of combined plate and rivet section.

S = tensile strength of material in lbs. per square inch of section.

T = thickness of plate in inches.

T_1 = thickness of each butt strap in inches.

$^0|_0$ = least value of r, R, R as the case may be, divided by 100.

When joints are used in boiler construction other than those shown in the attached sketches, or when any of the rivets are less than two diameters apart, the particulars of such joints should be submitted for the consideration of the Board.

ORDINARY CHAIN AND ZIG-ZAG RIVETED JOINTS.

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p-d)}{p} = r.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = R.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4\cdot 5 \times 28 \times p \times T} = R.$$

GIVEN C, d, F, n, T, TO FIND p, SO THAT r AND R ARE EQUAL.

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C}{T} + d = p.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{23 \times d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4\cdot 5 \times 28 \times T} + d = p.$$

GIVEN C, F, n, T, r, TO FIND p AND d.

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{r \times T}{(100-r) \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times r \times T}{(100-r)^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C} = p.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times r \times T}{23 \times (100-r) \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times 4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times r \times T}{23 \times (100-r)^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F} = p.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets when d is found first, then:—

$$\frac{100\,d}{100-r} = p.$$

Iron plates and iron butt straps or steel plates and steel butt straps:

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

Single butt straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

FOR DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS OF RIVETS, &C.

Iron and steel:—

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = E.$$

Chain riveted joints not less than:—

$$2 \times d = V.$$

(*See* Note (*a*) *below.*)

Zig-zag riveted joints:—

$$\frac{\sqrt{(11p + 4d)\,(p + 4d)}}{10} = V.$$

Diagonal pitch:—

$$\frac{6p + 4d}{10} = p_D.$$

TO DETERMINE THE WORKING PRESSURE

$$\frac{S \times {}^0/ \times 2\,T}{F \times D} = B.$$

CHAIN AND ZIG-ZAG RIVETED JOINTS IN WHICH EVERY ALTERNATE RIVET HAS BEEN OMITTED IN THE OUTER ROW, OR IN THE OUTER AND THE INNER ROWS SUCH AS ARE SHOWN BY THE FOLLOWING SKETCHES.

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p-d)}{p} = r.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = R.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times p \times T} = R.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p-2d)}{p} + \frac{R}{n} = R_1.$$

For iron lap joints of this description the diameter of the rivet should not be less than:—

$$\frac{T}{{\cdot}7854} = d$$

For steel lap joints of this description the diameter of the rivet should not be less than:—

$$\frac{T \times 28 \times 4{\cdot}5}{{\cdot}7854 \times 23 \times F} = d.$$

JOINTS FITTED WITH SINGLE OR DOUBLE BUTT STRAPS.

Where the number of rivets in the inner row is double the number in the outer row.

Iron plates and iron butt straps or steel plates and steel butt straps:—

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times T\,(p-d)}{8 \times (p-2d)} = T_1.$$

Single butt straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times T\,(p-d)}{8 \times (p-2d)} = T_1.$$

When the number of rivets in the inner row is the same as in the outer row.

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

Single butt-straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

FOR DISTANCE BETWEEN ROWS OF RIVETS, &C.

Iron and steel:—

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = E.$$

Chain riveted joints:—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \dfrac{\sqrt{(11p + 4d)\,(p + 4d)}}{10} = V \\ \text{or} \\ 2 \times d = V \end{array}\right\}$$

The greater of these two values of V to be used. (*See* NOTE (*a*) *below.*)

For joint K.:— $2 \times d = V_1$. (*See* NOTE (*a*) *below.*)

Zig-zag riveted joints:— $\sqrt{(\tfrac{11}{20}p + d)\,(\tfrac{1}{20}p + d)} = V.$

Diagonal pitch:— $\tfrac{3}{10}p + d = p_D.$

For joint J.:— $\sqrt{\dfrac{(11p + 8d)\,(p + 8d)}{20}} = V_1.$

Diagonal pitch:— $\dfrac{3p + 4d}{10} = P_D.$

TO DETERMINE THE WORKING PRESSURE.

$$\frac{S \times {}^0/_0 \times 2T}{F \times D} = B.$$

NOTE (*a*).—The minimum value of V or V_1 for chain riveted joints is given as $2d$,

but $\dfrac{4d + 1}{2}$, is more desirable.

PART II.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INSPECTION AND TESTING OF BOILERS NOW IN EXISTENCE AND OF BOILERS NOW OR HEREAFTER TO BE MANUFACTURED, IN CANADA, FOR THE USE OF STEAMBOATS, WHENEVER IN THE OPINION OF THE INSPECTOR THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN PART ONE OF THESE REGULATIONS, ON ACCOUNT OF THE MAKE OF SUCH BOILERS, OR FOR SOME OTHER REASON, ARE NOT CAPABLE OF APPLICATION IN THE TESTING THEREOF; PROVIDED THAT IN EVERY SUCH CASE THE INSPECTOR SHALL ISSUE HIS CERTIFICATE, IN WHICH HE SHALL STATE THAT HIS INSPECTION HAS BEEN MADE UNDER PART TWO OF THIS ORDER.

Mode of Inspection.

Sec. 44. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall, at least once in every year, subject the boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials that such boiler is well made of good and suitable materials; the limit of such pressure shall be in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure; for the purposes of such test the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, and the same shall be worked by the crew of the steamboat; and no Inspector shall make or deliver to the owner or master of any steamboat, any certificate unless he has first subjected the boiler of such steamboat to such test by hydrostatic pressure.

Sec. 45. Before a boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure, it shall be opened up for inspection, the man-hole doors and mud-plates removed, and the outside and inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made. When bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plates of the boiler, they shall be removed; and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. 46. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler retested satisfactorily before a certificate is granted.

Sec. 47. When the outside of the bottom of the boiler cannot be otherwise perfectly inspected, the boiler shall be lifted for inspection once at least in every four years.

Sec. 48. In subjecting boilers made of iron plates to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, the Inspector shall assume one hundred pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure

allowable as a working power for a new boiler 42 inches in diameter, made of the best refined iron, at least one quarter of an inch thick, in the best manner and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working pressure of all iron boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. **49**. In subjecting boilers made of steel to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, the Inspector shall assume one hundred and twenty-five pounds as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler 42 inches in diameter, made in the best manner of the best quality of steel plate, at least one quarter of an inch thick, with all the rivet holes drilled in place, the plates being then taken apart and the burrs removed, the longitudinal seams in the shell being fitted with double butt steel straps cut across the grain of the plate, and each of at least five-eighths or over the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams being at least double riveted and having at least seventy per cent of the strength of the solid plate, and all the flat surfaces stayed in the best manner and all the seams double riveted,—and they shall rate the working pressure of all steel boilers so made, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed for such boilers in the ratio of one hundred and eighty-seven and a half pounds to one hundred and twenty five pounds, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. **50**. If the Inspector is of opinion that any boiler, whether made of iron or steel plates, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure as that hereinbefore specified for each such description of boiler respectively, he may, for reasons to be stated specifically in his certificate, fix the working pressure of such boiler at less than two-thirds of the test pressure.

Sec. **51**. The foregoing rules shall be observed in all cases, unless the proportion between such boilers and the cylinders, or some other cause renders it manifest that their application would be unjust, in which case the Inspector may depart from the said rules if it can be done with safety; but in no case shall the working pressure allowed exceed the proportion hereinbefore mentioned, as compared with the hydrostatic test.

Sec. **52**. (*a.*) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular iron furnaces and flues subjected to such pressure, when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formula:—

(*b.*) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches,—divided by the length of the flue or furnace in feet plus 1, multiplied by the diameter in inches,—shall be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds,—provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:—

(*c.*) The product of 8,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter of the furnace or flue in inches, shall be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds,—

(*d.*) The length of the furnace to be used in the first formula being the distance between the rings, if the furnace is made with rings; and that one of the two formulæ which gives the lowest pressure being the one by which the Inspector shall be guided.

Sec **53**. On flat surfaces the allowable working pressure shall not exceed six thousand pounds to each effective square inch of sectional area of the stays supporting it; the pressure to be allowed on plates forming flat surfaces shall be that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)^2}{S - 6} = \text{Working pressure in pounds per square inch, where—}$$

T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch;
S = Surface supported in square inches; when a greater ratio than 4 to 5, the greatest square to be taken
C = 100; but when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam only is in contact with the plates on the opposite side, C is to be reduced to 50.

(*a.*) When the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and riveted washers.

If the diameter of riveted washers be at least two-thirds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constants may be increased to 150.

(*b.*) When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness of the plates they cover, and not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays, the constants may be increased to 160.

(*c.*) When doubling plates cover the whole of the flat surfaces, the constant may be increased to 200.

Sec. **54**. In order to satisfy himself as to the strength and condition of a boiler, the Inspector may if he deems it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, and may also demand that such information shall be furnished him in respect to the interior construction of the boiler as will enable him to judge correctly of its strength.

Sec. **55**. In no case shall a certificate be granted for a boiler when drift pins have been used in bringing the holes in the sheets together.

Sec. **56**. Man-hole openings must be stiffened with compensating plates or rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plates cut out and in no case shall such plates or rings be of less thickness than the plate to which they are attached, nor the attachment of less strength than the plate or ring. All openings in the shells of boilers should have their short axes placed longitudinally and if not so placed must have compensating plates or rings and attachments, equal to twice the effective sectional area of the plate cut out.

Where cast iron frames are fastened around man-holes in steamboat boilers, a compensating ring in addition must be provided.

Mud-holes or hand-holes should not be placed in boiler shells of a greater short diameter than five inches, unless provided with reinforcing plates, and if on the cylindrical shell of a boiler, their short diameter should be in a line with the axis of the shell

Sec. **57**. When bars or angle irons are used for sustaining the crown sheet of the furnace of a boiler, three-fifths of the working pressure allowable upon the crown sheet shall be sustained by hanging stays from the shell of the boiler attached to the crown sheet

Sec. **58**. Donkey boilers on steamboats shall be provided with two safety-valves, which may be locked up.

Sec. **59**. Boilers in which the longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell are single riveted, in place of being double riveted, shall be subject to a reduction in the working pressure allowable for a boiler made in the best manner (as prescribed by sections 48 and 49 of these regulations), and the limit of pressure in boilers so made shall not exceed eighty pounds to the square inch in place of one hundred pounds or one hundred and twenty-five pounds, as mentioned in the said section.

Sec. **60**. No boiler made and placed on board a steamboat shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the mark or name of the maker thereof; and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler made wholly or in part of plate not so marked; and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name of the maker of the plates, their quality, and the quality of all materials used in the construction thereof, shall be furnished to the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any justice of the peace in Canada, or before a notary public, and certified under his official seal, if taken out of Canada: Provided always, that in any case where such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained owing to the death of the maker, or from any other cause deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical boilermakers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it, and its workmanship and strength, shall, if satisfactory to the Inspector, be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **61**. During the construction of every boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the district in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall, at all times during such construction, allow the Inspector access to such boiler.

Sec. **62**. No boiler or pipe shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material, or is unsafe in its form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or any other cause.

Construction of boilers.

Sec. **63**. (*a.*) When cylindrical boilers or the cylindrical parts of boilers composed of iron plates are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection during the whole period of construction, then 4 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the material is to be taken as equal to 48,000 lbs. per square inch with the grain, and 42,000 lbs. across the grain. When the above conditions are not complied with, the addition, in the following scale, must be added to the factor according to the circumstances of each case.

A·15—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
B·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.

C·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.

D·5—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.

E*·75—To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.

F·1—To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

G·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.

H·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.

I·2—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.

J*·2—To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.

K·2—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and double riveted.

L·1—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and treble riveted.

M·3—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.

N·15—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are treble riveted.

O1·—To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.

P‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.

Q‡·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.

R‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.

S‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are double riveted.

T·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are single riveted.

U·25—To be added when the circumferential seams are lap, and the strakes of plates are not entirely under or over.

V·3—To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, such as flue boilers; and the circumferential seams are fitted as described opposite P., R. and S., but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q. and T., V·3 will become V·4.

W*·4—To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.

X*·4—To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.

Y†1·—To be added if the boiler is not open to inspection during the whole period of its construction.

(*b.*) The strength of the joints is found by the following method:—

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch} - \text{Diameter of rivet hole}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch.}} = \begin{array}{c}\text{Percentage of strength of plate at joint}\\ \text{compared with the solid plate.}\end{array}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivets} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate.}} = \begin{array}{c}\text{Percentage of strength of rivets}\\ \text{as compared with solid plate. †}\dagger\end{array}$$

(*c.*) Where marked * the allowance may be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or unsatisfactory.

†† If the rivets are exposed to double shear multiply the percentage as found by 1·75.

† When surveying boilers that have not been open to inspection during construction the case should be submitted to the Chairman as to the factors to be used.

P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1, shall not apply to the end or circumferential seams, if such seams are sufficiently stayed by through bolts; nor to the seams between the square and round part of shell, in cylindrical boilers with square furnaces, when such seams are double riveted.

(*d.*) Then take iron as equal in tensile strength to 48,000 pounds per square inch and use the smallest of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale:—

$$\frac{(48{,}000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint}) \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety.}}$$

$= \text{Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.}$

(*e.*) For steel plates of the best quality the tensile strength may be taken as equal to 60,000 pounds per square inch, using the same factor of safety.

(*f.*) Plates that are drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*g.*) Butt straps must be cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good quality as the shell plates, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre.

(*h.*) The rivet holes may be punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*i.*) When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

(*j.*) The diameter of rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plates.

(*k.*) The distance of the rivet holes from the ends or edge of the plates shall not be less than the diameter of the rivet.

(*l.*) Dished ends that are not truly hemispherical must be stayed; if they are not theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed they must be stayed as flat surfaces, but if they are theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed the stays may have a strain of 10,000 pounds per effective square inch of sectional area. Dished ends, of less diameter than two feet, may be passed without stays, if theoretically double the strength required.

(*m.*) Inspectors will remember that the strength of a sphere to resist internal pressure is double that of a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

Sec. 64. (*a.*) The neutral parts of boiler shells under steam domes must be sufficiently stiffened and stayed.

(*b.*) The sides of boilers having square furnaces and half round tops must be stayed from side to side of the shell, over the furnace, one or more rows of these stays to be placed well above the centre of the cylindrical part.

(*c.*) Screw stays are not to be used when supporting flat surfaces at any angle but a right angle to the surface supported, their diameter to be measured inside the thread.

(*d.*) The longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell of boilers should be as far as possible from the bottom.

(*e.*) The inside diameter of the outside strake or course in the cylindrical shell of a boiler is to be taken as the measure of its diameter.

Sec. 65. (*a.*) In cylindrical super-heaters, the strength of the joints and the factor of safety is found in a similar manner as for cylindrical boilers and steam receivers, but instead of using 48,000 pounds as the tensile strength of iron 24,000 pounds is adopted unless where the heat or flame impinges at or nearly at right angles to the plate, then 18,000 pounds is substituted.

(*b.*) In all cases the internal steam pipes should be so fitted that the steam in flowing to them will pass over all the plates exposed to the impact of heat or flame.

(*c.*) Super-heaters or water-jackets should, as regards inspection, be deemed to be the most important part of the boilers and must be inspected inside and outside; those that cannot be entered (on account of their size) must have a sufficient number of doors through which a thorough investigation of the whole of the interior can be made.

(*d.*) Special attention should be paid to the inspection of super-heaters, as with high pressure the plates may become dangerously weak and not give any sound to indicate their state when tested with the hammer; the plate should therefore be occasionally drilled. Drain pipes must be in all cases fitted to super-heaters in which a collection of water in the bottom is possible.

(*e.*) Super-heaters that can be shut off from the main boilers must be fitted with a Government lock-up safety-valve of sufficient size, but the least size passed shall not be less than 2 inches diameter.

Sec. 66. The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way:

Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay, the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

Sec. 67. (*a.*) When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula, which is used by the Imperial Board of Trade, will be useful for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and in case of combustion chambers, that the ends are fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box:

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W - P)\ D \times L} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

W = Width of combustion box in inches.

P = Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.

D = Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.

L = Length of girder in feet.

d = Depth of girder in inches.

T = Thickness of girder in inches.

C = 500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.

C = 750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.

C = 850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

(*b*.) The working pressure for the supporting bolts and for the plate between them, shall be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

Sec. **68**. The flat ends of all boilers, as far as the steam space extends, and the ends of super-heaters should be fitted with shield, or baffle plates, where exposed to the hot gases of the uptake, as all the plates subjected to the direct impact of heat or flame are liable to get injured unless covered with water.

" When a super-heater is constructed with a tube subject to external pressure, the working pressure should be ascertained by the rules given for circular iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced as thirty is to forty-seven.

" If steel is proposed to be used in super-heaters, the particulars should be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the Board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all cases it should be discouraged for this purpose; this applies to the unshielded uptakes of all boilers, including ordinary vertical donkey boilers."

Sec. **69**. Donkey boilers that are in any way attached to, or connected with the main boilers, or with the machinery used for propelling the ship, must be inspected and fitted the same way as the main boilers, and have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety-valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers, and no safety-valve shall be passed less than two inches diameter, except as hereinafter provided in the rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves.

Sec. **70**. (*a*.) No boiler or steam-chamber is to be so constructed, fitted or arranged as that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve.

(*b*.) A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and when two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or super-heater, between each boiler and super-heater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

(*c*.) Screwed steam connecting pipes of iron may be used on steamboats up to and not exceeding four inches diameter; and if such pipes are over two inches diameter, they must be connected with suitable flanges and bolts, to the satisfaction of the Inspector who inspected them.

Sec. **71**. (*a*.) Each boiler must be fitted with glass water gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge, that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all the fittings as complete as if they were only one boiler.

(*b*.) Boilers that fire at both ends and those of unusual width, must have water gauges and test cocks at each end or side, as the case may be When a steamer has more than one boiler, and those boilers are fitted with stop valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one and have all the requisite fittings.

Sec. **72**. Inspectors are to be most careful not to give any official sanction to any new arrangement or construction of marine steam boilers, without first obtaining the permission of the Chairman in writing, nor are they allowed to give any written approval of any invention or arrangement unless by direction of the Board, and whenever they know that any invention or new arrangement is to be fitted to a vessel that is intended to have a passenger certificate, they should, as soon as possible, obtain plans and submit the same to the Chairman.

Sec. **73**. When the longitudinal seams in cylindrical furnaces are not welded or made with a butt strap, as provided in section 52 of these regulations, the following constants will be substituted for 90,000:

(*a*.) Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*b*.) Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*c*.) Furnaces with lap joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are doubleriveted and bevelled; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
(*d*.) Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **74**. (*a*.) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular steel furnaces and flues where subjected to such pressure, when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formulæ:—

(*b*.) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the length of the flue, or furnace, in feet, plus 1, multiplied by the diameter in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds, adding ten per cent to the result of the formula, provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L + 1) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.

L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

(*c*.) The product of 10,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter (outside) of the flue or furnace, in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds.

Corrugated Steel Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **75**. (*a*.) Steel flue furnaces when new, corrugated and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plane parts at the ends do not exceed six inches in length, and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick.

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

(*b*.) When the furnaces are riveted in two or more lengths the case should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration, as it may be necessary to make a reduction.

Corrugated Iron Furnaces.

Sec. **76**. The working pressure for corrugated iron furnaces practically circular, and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed six inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{10{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

Duties of Inspectors.

Sec. **77**. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material.

Sec. **78**. Before testing a boiler the Inspector should examine it, take the necessary measurements and calculate what the working pressure should be, in accordance with these regulations. If the test is not satisfactory the defects must be made good and the boiler re-tested. This instruction applies to super-heaters, steam chests and water-jackets as well as boilers.

Sec. **79**. If the boiler is too hot for the Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to examine it, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make an efficient examination.

Sec. **80**. Inspectors should see all new boilers and boilers that have been taken out of a ship for a thorough repair, tested by a hydrostatic pressure up to at least one and one-half the working pressure that will be allowed previous to the boilers being placed in the vessel to test the workmanship, etc., but the working pressure is to be determined by the stay power, thickness of plates and strength of riveting, etc., and not by the hydrostatic test.

Sec. **81**. The hydrostatic test should in no case exceed that provided by section 44 of these regulations, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination and until the strength has been calculated from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

Sec. **82**. When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by the hydrostatic pressure has an opportunity of examining it inside and outside after the test, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler in question, taking care to inform the owner or master, or maker or agent, and the Inspector who partially inspected it what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed on it, and the Inspector who partially inspected the boiler, should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **83**. Cast iron must not be used for stays, and Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers. Particular attention should be paid to chocking and fastening boilers to the vessel.

Sec. **84**. A pressure once allowed on the boiler of a passenger steamer is not, under any circumstances whatever, to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman. In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning the reason why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman, but as above stated the pressure should not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **85**. In fixing the maximum working pressure on steamboat boilers, Inspectors are to assume one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch as the limit allowable for a new steel boiler forty-two inches in diameter, madein the best manner, of the best quality of steel plates, at least one quarter of an inch thick, with all the rivet holes drilled in place, the plates being then taken apart and the burrs removed, the longitudinal seams in the shell being fitted with double butt steel straps cut across the grain of the plate and each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams being at least double riveted and having at least seventy per cent of the strength of the solid plate, and all the flat surfaces stayed in the best manner and all the seams double riveted, and they shall rate the working pressure of all steel boilers so made, whether of greater or less diameter according to their strength compared with this standard, and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed for such boilers in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and all percentages added to the factor of safety for inferior workmanship or material, are to be deducted from that pressure.

Sec. **86**. In fixing the maximum working pressure on steamboat boilers, Inspectors are to assume one hundred pounds to the square inch as the limit allowable for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of the best refined iron, at least one quarter of an inch thick, in the best manner and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working pressure of all iron boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard, and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and all percentages added to the factor of safety, for inferior workmanship or material, are to be deducted from that pressure.

Sec. **87**. In the case of zig-zag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets is equal to that horizontally between the rivets, when diagonal pitch $= \frac{6}{10}$ horizontal pitch $+ \frac{4}{10}$ diameter of rivet hole.

PART III.

Rules for Inspection of Water Tube Boilers.

MODE OF INSPECTION OF THE WATER TUBE TYPE OF BOILER KNOWN AS THE ROBERTS SAFETY WATER TUBE BOILER OR OF SIMILAR TYPE OF BOILER.

Sec. **88**. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall at least once in every year, subject the water tube boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, in the ratio of two hundred pounds to the square inch, to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials, under both steam and water tests, that such boiler is well made and of good and suitable materials. For the purposes of such tests the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, and fuel and other requisites, the same to be worked and operated by the crew of the vessel; and no Inspector of boilers and machinery shall make or deliver to the master or owner of any steamboat fitted with water tube boiler or boilers, any certificate of inspection unless he has first subjected the boiler or boilers of such steamboat to such tests by hydrostatic pressure, and running under steam, to test both the boilers and the working of the feed pumps while running, and by examination as herein prescribed, the period of test while running under steam to be not less than one hour, but may be extended to a longer time at the option of the Inspector.

Sec. **89**. Before a water tube boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure it shall be opened up for inspection, the outer covering shall be removed and the outside and inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made. When bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plate and tubes of the boiler, they shall be removed, and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. **90**. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler retested satisfactorily to the Inspector before a certificate is granted.

Sec. **91**. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of water tube boilers by calculations of the strength of the several parts hereinafter specified, and by tests of the whole as provided herein.

Sec. **92** If a water tube boiler is too hot for an Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to do so, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make a satisfactory examination.

Sec. **93**. In order to satisfy himself as to strength and internal condition of a water tube boiler, the Inspector may, should he deem it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, any sections or coils of pipes taken apart, and may also demand that such information by drawings and specifications of the several parts be furnished him of the construction, as will enable him to determine by calculations and tests and by examination their strength.

Sec. **94**. During the construction of every water tube boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the district in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall at all times during such construction allow the Inspector free access to it.

Sec. **95**. No part of a water tube boiler shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the name or stamp of the maker thereof, and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any water tube boiler made partly of plate not so stamped, and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any water tube boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name or stamp of the maker of the plates, their quality and the quality of all pipes and materials used in the construction of the boiler, and stating the quality of the workmanship, shall be furnished the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any justice of the peace in Canada, or before a notary public and certified under his official seal if taken out of Canada: Provided that in any case such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained from any cause deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical water tube boiler makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it, and its workmanship and strength, shall if satisfactory to the Inspector be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **96**. To prevent questions arising after a water tube boiler is commenced, particulars of its construction by drawings or specifications should be furnished the Inspector by the maker or contractor for his approval, the Inspector having received such drawings and specifications, and not disapproving of them, will be careful to see that they are followed in construction, or to make deductions to the working pressure if not followed; this regulation will also apply to boilers undergoing alterations.

Sec. **97**. No water tube boiler or pipe in connection therewith shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad or faulty material, or bad workmanship, or is unsafe in its form, or from age, or from use, or from any other cause.

Sec. **98**. Inspectors should see all new water tube boilers, and water tube boilers that have been taken out of a ship for thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure up to at least twice the working pressure that will be allowed previous to the boiler being placed in the vessel, to test the workmanship and materials, but the working pressure is not to be determined by the test alone, as the stay power, thickness of plate and tubes, and the strength and workmanship are all to be considered.

Sec. **99**. The hydraulic test should not exceed twice the working pressure allowed, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination, and the strength of the parts has been decided on, from the measurements and examination of those parts of the boiler.

Sec. **100**. When a water tube boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another Inspector, if the Inspector who witnesses the tests of the boiler by hydrostatic pressure, and while running under steam, has an opportunity of examining the boiler inside and outside after the tests, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler, taking care to inform the owners or maker, or master or agents, and the Inspector who partially inspected it, what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed, and the Inspector who partially inspected the boiler should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **101**. Cast iron must not be used for stays, pipes or elbows in water tube boilers; Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers; particular attention should be paid to chocking

and fastening boilers to vessels to guard against shifting or breaking loose, and all pipes to be of the best quality of metal, lapwelded or solid drawn.

Sec. **102**. A pressure once allowed on a water tube boiler is not under any circumstances to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection. In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased working pressure may with safety be allowed he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning the reason why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of the opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman, but as above stated the working pressure should not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **103**. In the event of any novelty in construction of a water tube boiler, or any departure from the practice of staying and strengthening as prescribed in these regulations and rules, the Inspector shall report full particulars to the Chairman before fixing the working pressure.

Sec. **104**. An Inspector shall not declare a water tube boiler safe unless he is fully informed as to its construction and material and workmanship; he should therefore be very careful when he proposes to give a certificate for a boiler that he is not called in to inspect until after it is completed and fitted in the ship.

Sec. **105**. In the case of new water tube boilers the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 5,000 pounds per square inch of net section on solid iron screw stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 4,000 pounds when the stays have been welded; where the head of drum is held by one stay in the centre, the area to be supported by it will be one quarter of the whole area of the head, measuring from inside of drum. Stays in water tube boilers may have an allowance of 6,000 pounds per square inch of sectional area, when under conditions similar to boilers to which rules in parts I. and II. apply.

Sec. **106**. The pressure on plate forming flat surfaces is found by the following formulæ:

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)^2}{S - 6} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

When the head of drum is supported by one stay in the centre the area of flat surface supported and the working pressure will be found by the formula:

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)}{(\frac{d}{2} - 1)^2 - 6} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

d = Inside diameter of drum head in inches.
T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.
S = Surface supported in square inches.
C = Constant as follows:

(*a.*) C = 80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat, flame or hot gases, and the water and steam (as in the Roberts Safety Water Pipe Boiler) in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, fitted with nuts, or well riveted over with a good head.

(*b.*) When the riveted ends of the screw stays are much worn, or when the ends are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of the inspection, as when the ends of the screw stays are found in this condition the constant may be reduced from 80 to 36. In doubtful cases the Inspector should refer the case to the Chairman.

Sec. **107**. With regard to the inspection generally of the Roberts Safety Water Tube Boiler, or of boilers of a similar type:

The boiler shall be open to inspection during construction, the Inspector to satisfy himself that in regard to all boilers constructed of this type made after the first day of February, 1891, the quality of the plate or material of which the drum is made is of the "best quality," and stamped with the name or stamp of the manufacturer thereof, and if of steel the tensile strength to be between 57,000 pounds and 64,000 pounds, and with not less than 25 per cent elongation, and the tests for plates (applicable when the drum is riveted longitudinally) and for stays to be similar to tests required in section 36 of the foregoing "Rules for inspection of boilers of steamboats."

(*a.*) The constant for calculating the working pressure to be allowed on the drum if of iron or steel plates to be 30,000 pounds per square inch of sectional area, due regard being had to percentage of seams if riveted, and to percentage of plate left by line of holes where the water tubes are attached, using a factor of not less than 5, with additions as provided in the foregoing "Rules for inspection of boilers of steamboats."

Sec. **108**. The thickness of plate in drums of water tube boilers of less than ten inches diameter to be not less than three-eighths of an inch, and of ten inches diameter and up to fourteen inches diameter to be not less than half an inch thick, and the drum heads to be in no case less than half-inch thickness, and after being flanged, if of steel plate, to be annealed.

The drum heads of water tube boilers may be welded to the drum, instead of being riveted or bolted to the drum, when the drum and heads are made of iron, and of not over nine inches in diameter.

Sec. **109**. The safety-valves to be placed one on the steam pipe near the drum, and one on the drum; the number and dimensions of safety-valves will be the same as provided by "Rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves."

(*a.*) The aggregate safety-valve area required on each twin water tube boiler (connected by valves or cocks), over the same grate area, may be divided into or among four safety-valves, two being on each part of boiler.

PART IV.

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF SAFETY-VALVES. AS PROVIDED BY SEC. 1 OF THE ACT 53 VIC. CHAP. 17, INTITULED "AN ACT TO AMEND THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION ACT, CHAP. 78 OF THE REVISED STATUTES."

Sec. **110**. (*a.*) After the following rules come into operation, every boiler made or placed on board a steamboat shall be fitted with two or more lock-up safety-valves of a construction approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman, if the Board is not then in session; the aggregate area of said lock-up safety-valves shall not be less than that given in the following tables opposite the boiler pressure intended, the safety-valves should be upon the boiler, or as near the boiler as practicable without pipes, cocks, valves, or other possible obstructions between the safety-valves and the boiler.

Every Inspector, when inspecting, visiting or examining the boiler or machinery of any steamboat, shall satisfy himself that the safety-valves attached thereto are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, well managed and in good working order, and only loaded so as to open at or below the certified working pressure; and he may, if he thinks proper, order and cause two or more of such safety-valves which together shall be of sufficient dimensions to discharge all the steam the boiler can generate, and of such construction as he approves, to be locked up and taken wholly away from the control of the engineer when the steam is up; but the engineer shall have access to the safety-valves when the steam is not up, and shall see that they are kept in working order, and the master of the steamboat shall see that the engineer has access to them for that purpose, and keeps them in proper working order:

The cocks and valves attached to the boiler shall be substantially made, and in no case shall they be attached to the boilers by screwing into the plate, unless, as an additional security, bolted flanges are used in addition to such attachment:

No valve, under any circumstances, shall at any time, be so loaded or so managed in any way, as to subject a boiler to a greater pressure than that allowed by the Inspector at the then last inspection thereof:

Every safety-valve made or placed on board of a steamboat and attached to a boiler shall have a lift equal to at least one-fourth of its diameter; the openings for the passage of steam to and from the valves shall each have an area not less than the area of the valve, as shall also the waste steam pipe, and the valve box shall have a waste water pipe; if the lever of a lever safety valve is not bushed with brass the pin shall be of brass,—iron and iron working together shall not be allowed; every such safety-valve shall be fitted with a lifting gear so that it can be worked by hand, either from the engine room or the fire hold, or by the master or person in charge on deck.

(*b.*) Safety-valves should not be passed of a diameter less than two inches, except in the case of small boilers where the area of grate surface is less than fifteen square feet, when safety-valves of less diameter may be used, but in no case shall their diameter be less than one inch, and provided they are of approved construction, and the proportion of area of safety-valve to area of grate be complied with as given by the tables of safety-valve areas.

(*c.*) The grate area shall be ascertained by measuring the length of the grate from the inner edge of the dead plate to the front of the bridge and the width from side to side of the furnace on top of the bars at the middle of their length.

(*d.*) The safety-valve should be tested (by the Inspector) on new boilers, or on other boilers if he wishes to test their efficiency, under full steam and full fires, for at least 15 minutes with the feed water shut off and stop valve closed: if the accumulation of pressure exceed 10 per cent of the loaded pressure, he should not issue a certificate without reporting to the Chairman full particulars of the test, and the strength pressure of the boiler with sketch of safety-valve, and in no case is an Inspector to give a certificate for safety-valves unless he has examined them and is acquainted with the details of their construction.

Sec. **111** (*a.*) Inspectors are instructed that in all new boilers and whenever alterations can be easily made, the valve chest should be placed directly on the boiler, and the neck or part between the chest and the flange which bolts on to the boiler should be as short as possible.

(*b.*) In any case in which an Inspector is of opinion that it is positively dangerous to have a length of pipe between the boilers and the safety-valve chest, he shall at once insist on the requisite alterations being made before granting a certificate.

(*d.*) If lever safety-valves are used, the distance between the centre of the valve and the centre of the fulcrum, should not be less than the diameter of the valve.

(*e.*) Safety-valves must be placed in convenient and accessible places, that their adjustment and examination may be readily and efficiently made. The Inspector in his examination of the boilers and machinery is particularly to direct his attention to the safety-valves, and whenever he considers it necessary, he is to satisfy himself as to the pressure on the boiler by actual trial. The Inspector is to examine the safety-valves, weights, and springs at every inspection.

(*f.*) The valve seats should be secured so that they cannot lift with the valve.

(*g.*) The spindle should be so attached to the valve, that when the spindle is lifted, the valve will also lift.

(*h.*) The size of the steel of which the spring is made in spring safety-valves is found by the following formula taken from the Imperial Board of Trade Rules:—

$$\sqrt{\frac{S \times D}{c}} = d.$$

$c = 8{,}000$ for round steel.

$c = 11{,}000$ for square steel.

$S =$ The load on the springs in pounds.

$D =$ The diameter of the spring (from centre to centre of the wire in inches).

($d =$ diameter, or side of square, of the wire in inches.)

The spring should be protected from the steam and impurities issuing from the boiler, and in case of the spring breaking means be provided to keep it in position on the valve.

(*i.*) A standard spring if made of the best square cast steel, contains ·25 of a square inch, the inside diameter is two inches, and the outside diameter is three inches, it has thirteen complete coils with the ends and is 11½ inches long. The working load is assumed at 600 pounds, one-sixth of its breaking load when hardened to a temper, just sufficient to break it, at which load it should deflect just one inch.

(*j.*) To find the sectional area of any other spring the pressure or weight on the valve being given:—

600 : 700 : ·25 : : ·29 = sectional area of spring at 700 pounds load. The other dimensions of the spring would be in like proportion, the number of coils thirteen being constant.

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS.

Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.
lbs.	sq. in.	lbs.	sq. in.
15	1·250	49	·585
16	1·209	50	·576
17	1·171	51	·568
18	1·136	52	·559
19	1·102	53	·551
20	1·071	54	·543
21	1·041	55	·535
22	1·013	56	·528
23	·986	57	·520
24	·961	58	·513
25	·937	59	·506
26	·914	60	·500
27	·892	61	·493
28	·872	62	·487
29	·852	63	·480
30	·833	64	·474
31	·815	65	·468
32	·797	66	·462
33	·781	67	·457
34	·765	68	·451
35	·750	69	·446
36	·735	70	·441
37	·721	71	·436
38	·707	72	·431
39	·694	73	·426
40	·681	74	·421
41	·669	75	·416
42	·657	76	·412
43	·646	77	·407
44	·635	78	·403
45	·625	79	·398
46	·614	80	·394
47	·604	81	·390
48	·595	82	·386

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS—*Continued.*

Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.
lbs.	sq. in.	lbs.	sq. in.
83	·382	142	·238
84	·378	143	·237
85	·375	144	·235
86	·371	145	·234
87	·367	146	·232
88	·364	147	·231
89	·360	148	·230
90	·357	149	·228
91	·353	150	·227
92	·350	151	·225
93	·347	152	·224
94	·344	153	·223
95	·340	154	·221
96	·337	155	·220
97	·334	156	·219
98	·331	157	·218
99	·328	158	·216
100	·326	159	·215
101	·323	160	·214
102	·320	161	·213
103	·317	162	·211
104	·315	163	·210
105	·312	164	·209
106	·309	165	·208
107	·307	166	·207
108	·304	167	·206
109	·302	168	·204
110	·300	169	·203
111	·297	170	·202
112	·295	171	·201
113	·229	172	·200
114	·290	173	·199
115	·288	174	·198
116	·286	175	·197
117	·284	176	·196
118	·281	177	·195
119	·279	178	·194
120	·277	179	·193
121	·275	180	·192
122	·273	181	·191
123	·271	182	·190
124	·269	183	·189
125	·267	184	·188
126	·265	185	·187
127	·261	186	·186
128	·262	187	·185
129	·260	188	·184
130	·258	189	·183
131	·256	190	·182
132	·255	191	·181
133	·253	192	·181
134	·251	193	·180
135	·250	194	·179
136	·248	195	·178
137	·246	196	·177
138	·245	197	·176
139	·243	198	·176
140	·241	199	·175
141	·240	200	·174

$$\frac{37{\cdot}5}{\text{Gross pressure}} = \text{Square inch of safety valve per square foot of grate.}$$

PART V.

Duties and Liabilities of Engineers.

Sec. **112**. (*a.*) Engineers are required in all cases upon stopping of the engine to open the safety-valves, so as to keep the steam in the boiler below the limit allowed by the Inspector's certificate as prescribed by law, to open the doors or close the dampers, and when from accident or other cause, the water in the boiler has fallen below the point of safety, to put out the fires immediately.

(*b.*) Engineers shall keep the fire pump and hose and their connections in perfect condition ready for immediate use, and when found unfit for use from age or other cause, shall report their condition to the Inspector of Hulls by whom the steamer was last inspected.

(*c.*) Engineers when laying up a steamer in the fall, or when finally leaving her, are required to report to the owner and also to the Inspector of the nearest district any defects of, or injury to, the boilers and machinery by which the safety of the same may be endangered. They shall also report to the Inspector of the district at which the steamer next arrives, any accident happening to the boilers

or machinery during the trip, and in case of omission to make such report, the license of the engineer so omitting shall be revoked.

(*d.*) The Chief Engineer of a steamer is held accountable by the Department of Marine for the proper care and management of the boilers and machinery under his charge. He is, therefore, in no case to absent himself from the vessel while on her regular trips, unless a competent substitute be provided to fill his place during his absence.

(*e.*) Engineers on first taking charge of a steamer, and at least once a year thereafter, shall satisfy themselves by close examination that the braces, stays and pins of the boiler are in good order, and sufficient for the strain to which they may be subjected; they shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are in good working order and sufficient for the requirements of sections 65 and 110 of these regulations.

(*f.*) Engineers are to exhibit their certificates in the engine room along with a copy of these regulations when required to do so.

Management of Boilers.

Sec. **113.** (*a.*) Getting up steam.—Warm the boiler gradually. Steam should not be raised from cold water in less than four hours. If practicable light the fires over night. By getting up steam too quickly, the boiler will soon be destroyed.

(*b.*) Firing.—Fire regularly. Keep the sides up, and use the slice gently and as seldom as possible.

(*c.*) Feed water.—Let the feed be regular and constant.

(*d.*) Glass gauge and try cocks.—Keep the glass free and try the gauge cocks every fifteen minutes.

(*e.*) Safety-valves.—Lift each safety-valve at least once a day, and always before getting up steam.

(*f.*) Low water.—Put out the fires by drawing them or throwing ashes on them. Never use water. Low water should never occur.

(*g.*) Blowing off the boiler.—Do not blow off by steam pressure; let the water run off if possible. See that the fires are all out and hot ashes removed.

(*h.*) Boiler Purgers.—Never use any compositions to keep down incrustation, or oil or other impurities to remove it without the approval of the Chairman.

(*i.*) General Rules.—Keep the boiler clean inside and outside and free from leak. Never throw water in the furnace. Under high pressure, raise the safety-valve gently. Lower the fires, or, if necessary stop the engine (if in the master's opinion it can be done with safety to the vessel), when foaming, to find a water level.

PART VI.

Regulations Relating to the Examination of Engineers.

Fourth Class Engineers.

1. No person shall be entitled to a fourth class engineer's certificate unless he has the following qualifications, that is to say:

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one years of age.

(*b.*) He shall have served an apprenticeship of not less than thirty-six months in a steam engine shop, and been employed on the making and repairing of steam engines—or if he has not served such apprenticeship, he shall have been employed for not less than thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some workshop, on the making and repairing of steam engines;—or

(*c.*) He shall have served at least thirty-six months in an engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch;—or

(*d.*) He shall have served not less than thirty-six months as oiler on the watch in the engine room of a steamer of not less than thirty nominal horse power;—or

(*e.*) He shall have served not less than forty-eight months as fireman on the watch in the firehold of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power;—

(*f.*) And in any of the above mentioned cases of service, twelve (12) months' service in a boiler shop on the making and repairing of steam boilers may be accepted in lieu of twelve months of the service named.

(*g.*) Service in the dual capacity of engineer and fireman, or oiler and fireman, will only be accepted as fireman service for fourth and not for any other class of engineer, if such service has been on engines of not less than three nominal horse power.

(*h.*) He shall be able to read, and write a legible hand.

(*i.*) He shall understand the construction and operation of the feed-water pump, water gauges and safety-valves; he shall know when a boiler is foaming, and how to stop the foaming, and also the dangers resulting from neglect to keep a boiler clean, and the usual methods of cleaning it.

Third Class Engineers.

2. No person shall be entitled to a third class engineer's certificate unless he has the following qualifications, that is to say:—

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one (21) years of age.

(*b.*) He shall have served an apprenticeship of at least thirty-six months in a steam engine shop employed in the making and repairing of steam engines,—or if he has not served such apprenticeship, he shall have been employed at least thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some workshop, in the making and repairing of steam engines, and in either case shall also have served twelve months in the engine room of a steamboat, as engineer on the watch;—or

(*c.*) He shall have served forty-eight months at least in the engine room of a steamboat as an engineer on the watch;—

(*d.*) He shall be able to give a description of boilers and the methods of staying them, and shall know the means of repairing them, the method of lining the engine, setting the eccentrics and adjusting the valves, the cause of any derangement and the means of remedying it;—

(*e.*) He shall be able to read and shall write a legible hand, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic.

Second Class Engineers.

3. A second class engineer shall have qualifications as follows, that is to say:—

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one years of age.

(*b.*) He must have served an apprenticeship of not less than thirty-six months in a steam engine shop, and have been employed on the making and repairing of steam engines;—or if he has not served such an apprenticeship he must prove that for not less than thirty-six months he has been employed as a journeyman mechanic, in some workshop, on the making or repairing of steam engines,[*] in either case he must also have served at least twelve months in the engine room of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power, as an engineer on the watch;—or

(*c.*) He must have served at least forty-eight months in the engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch, at least twenty-four months of which shall have been on a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power.

(*d.*) He must be able to give a description of boilers, and the methods of staying them, together with the use and management of the different cocks, valves, pipes and connections.

(*e.*) He must understand how to correct defects from accident, decay, etc., and the means of repairing such defects.

(*f.*) He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, salinometer, and the principles on which they are constructed.

(*g.*) He must state the causes, effects and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

(*h.*) He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of a part of the machinery.

(*i.*) He must write a legible hand, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic, and decimals, and their application to questions about consumption of stores, and full capacity of tanks and bunkers, the duty of pumps, and the direct strains in engines and boilers.

(*j.*) He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use; as to the details of the various working parts, external and internal, and the use of each part.

First Class Engineers.

4. A candidate for first class engineer's certificate must be at least twenty-two years of age.

(*a.*) In addition to the qualifications required for a second class engineer, he must have at least twelve months' service in a grade not lower than second engineer on watch in the engine room, in a steamboat or in steamboats of one hundred nominal horse power or over, during which time he must have held a second class engineer's certificate of competency.

(*b.*) He shall be competent to calculate the thickness of plates for a boiler of given dimensions to carry a fixed pressure of steam per square inch, also the pressure a boiler may be allowed as a working pressure, its dimensions, stays and other parts, method of construction and thickness of plates being given.

(*c.*) He shall be able to calculate the direct strain, the twisting strain, and the bending strain in rectangular bars, and in round bars with given loads. The required capacity of the feed pump, and the area of the safety-valves for a boiler of given dimensions, and the power of the engine from an indicator diagram of its work.

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[*] No period of service in a drawing office of over six months can be allowed to count for workshop service.

(*d.*) He shall know the relative volumes of steam at different temperatures and pressures, the chemical constituents of coal, and the quantity of air required for its combustion.

(*e.*) He must have a knowledge of surface condensation, superheating and the working of steam expansively.

(*f.*) He must be able to explain the operations of the engine, and to make a working drawing of any of its parts.

(*g.*) His knowledge of arithmetic must include the extraction of the square root, and the mensuration of superficies and solids.

Applications for examination are to be made to the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or to the Inspector of the division where the candidate resides, the application to be made on forms furnished for that purpose by the Inspector, and to be accompanied with proofs of service, and testimonia's as to sobriety, experience and ability, and to character, and to general good conduct for at least the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application to be examined. If the service has been on shore the testimonials must be signed by an employer; if at sea by the master and chief engineer; if not so signed satisfactory reasons must be given the examiner, who will not accept proofs of service or testimonials which are not entirely satisfactory.

Engineers who from any cause have had their certificates cancelled will be re-examined before they are again allowed to hold a certificate of the same grade. Upon their passing the examination a new certificate will be issued to them. The Minister of Marine may, however, in special cases, upon report of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, if the circumstances warrant it, dispense with the re-examination.

Any engineer who held an engineer's certificate previous to the year 1886, of the second or third class, may receive a certificate from the Minister of the same grade, on passing an examination similar to his first examination before the Board of Steamboat Inspection, if the said Board, or the Chairman thereof, is satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge and experience in the duties of an engineer, are such as to qualify him to be such engineer, and provided that the said Board, or the Chairman thereof, so reports to the Minister, specifying the grade of certificate he is to receive, and for such certificate he shall pay a fee of $5.

SERVICE REQUIRED FOR SECOND OR FIRST CLASS ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES VALID IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Engineers possessing first and second class Canadian certificates, who passed examinations equal to the examinations at present in force in the United Kingdom, and who are desirous of exchanging their certificates for the same grade certificate valid in the United Kingdom, may apply to the Chairman or an Inspector for examination in regard to sea service, sobriety, character, colour tests, ability and hearing. If successful in passing the examinat on, a certificate valid in the United Kingdom may be issued free of charge.

Candidates for second or first class Canadian (Engineers') certificates valid in the United Kingdom, will be required to pass examinations equal to the examinations in the United Kingdom.

The service required, proof of which the examination papers of the applicant must exhibit, is as follows:—

Second Class Engineers' Certificates Valid in the United Kingdom.

1. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   12 months' service as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade,—or
2. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   18 months' service as engineer on the watch in the coasting trade,—or
3. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   18 months' service as engineer on the watch in the lake or river trade, and
   3 months service as engineer on the watch in actual sea service,—or
4. 48 months' service as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade,—or
5. 72 months' service as engineer on the watch in the coasting trade,—or
6. 90 months' service as engineer on the watch in the lake or river trade, with
   3 months' service as engineer on the watch in actual sea service

First Class Engineers' Certificates Valid in the United Kingdom.

1. In addition to the qualifications required for a second class engineer, the candidate must have had at least 12 months' sea service as engineer on the watch in the engine room of a steamship of not less than 100 nominal horse power, during which time he must have been in possession of a second class engineer's certificate of competency;—
2. Or he must have served at least 18 months as engineer on the watch in a steamship engaged in the coasting trade of not less than 100 nominal horse power, and have been possessed of a second class engineer's certificate of competency during that time;—
3. Or he must have served 12 months as first, or only engineer on a lake or river steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, in addition to which he must have had at least 6 months' actual service at sea as engineer on the watch, during all of which time he must have been in possession of a second class engineer's certificate of competency.

Interpretation.

"Lake or river service" refers to service on the inland waters which must have been performed in a capacity not lower than 3rd engineer on a steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, 2 months of such service being considered only as equivalent to one month's actual sea service.

"Coasting trade" refers to service in steamships plying between any port or place in Canada and any other port or place in Canada, not being a port or place on the inland waters. Service in the coasting trade must amount to half as much again as service in the foreign trade.

"Workshop service" refers to an apprenticeship to an engineer, or as a journeyman mechanic employed in a factory, or workshop, making and repairing steam engines.

"Engineer on the watch" refers to the actual charge of the propelling engines, responsible for the bells, and in a capacity which affords opportunity of obtaining practical experience as an engineer. Service in the capacity of greaser or fireman will not be accepted.

"Sea service" or "foreign trade" refers to service in steamships engaged in the foreign sea trade, and plying between some port or place in the Dominion and some port or place outside the Dominion, not being a port or place on any of the inland waters.

PART VII.

Inspection of Hulls and Equipment of Steamboats Carrying Passengers.

Sec. **1**. Inspectors of Hulls, before granting a passenger certificate, must be satisfied that the following particulars have been complied with, in accordance with the requirements of the Act relating to steamboat inspection:—

(*a.*) That the hull of the vessel is sufficient for the service intended, and in good condition.

(*b.*) That the boats, life-preservers, buoys, lights, signals and compasses are in good condition, and the certificates of the master and mate, or mates, are such as are required by the said Act.

(*c.*) The time (if less than 12 months) for which the said hull will be deemed sufficient.

(*d.*) The limits (if any) beyond which, as regards the hull and equipments, the vessel is, in the Inspector's judgment, not fit to ply.

(*e.*) The number of passengers, besides the crew, the vessel is allowed to carry, distinguishing, if necessary, between the respective numbers to be carried on the main deck and upper deck.

Sec. **2**. (*a.*) Inspectors shall make their inspections when the owner, or master, and engineer of the vessel are present, if possible. Repairs can then be required, and defects can be pointed out to the proper persons without incurring delay. If these persons are not present, the Inspectors will make their inspection without them.

(*b.*) In order to prevent any mistakes as to the nature and extent of repairs required by the Inspectors, whenever they can not give a certificate until the repairs are effected or alterations made, a written statement of the defects to be be remedied or alterations required, shall in all cases, be handed to the owner or master of the vessel, whether such statement is applied for by him or not, a copy of which should be always taken and transferred to the office press letter book.

(*c.*) If any difference of opinion arises between the Inspector and the owner or master, the facts should at once be submitted to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection for consideration, and for reference to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when necessary.

Sec. **3**. If a vessel usually plying in one district, is taken to another district to be inspected, the Inspector

in the latter district shall not give a certificate without first communicating with the Inspector for the former district; nor, if there is any difference of opinion, without referring the question to the Chairman aforesaid for decision.

Sec. **4**. It is the duty of the Inspector of Hulls to satisfy himself personally upon every detail of the inspection of a vessel, and not to trust to any certificate, or other document given by any person not responsible to his Department. who will hold him responsible to the fullest extent for the performance of the duty entrusted to him, and will support him in any reasonable step he may think necessary, in order to the fullest performance of his duty.

Sec. **5**. In case the Inspector has reason to believe that the hull or equipment is not fit for so long a time as twelve months, he is to grant his certificate for such shorter period as he may deem proper, informing the owners of his reasons for so doing.

Sec. **6**. It is most desirable that an Inspector should complete the inspection of a vessel in every detail when he has commenced it; and, if possible, arrangements should always be made with the owners to secure this. Delays and inconveniencies may be prevented, if notice is given by owners when the vessel is ready for inspection, and her equipment in place on board. An Inspector should not sign a certificate for any detail which he has not inspected, and for which he is not prepared to hold himself personally responsible.

Sec. **7**. Every person who knowingly and wilfully makes or assists in making, or procures to be made, a false or fraudulent certificate with respect to any steamboat, or who forges or assists in forging, or procures to be forged, fraudulently alters or assists in fraudulently altering any certificate required by the Steamboat Inspection Act, or any words or figures in any such certificate or any such certificate or any signatures thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. **8**. A certificate for twelve months shall not be granted, whenever the Inspector has any doubts whatever, as to the efficiency of any part of the vessel or equipment for such period.

Sec. **9**. Inspectors shall determine whether hulls of passenger steamers are in good condition and fit for the service for which they are intended; and shall examine the hulls outside and inside, once a year if possible, or oftener, and at such a time as is most convenient to the owner.

Sec. **10**. New steamboats should be inspected before painting or completion, but any such inspection is not to interfere with the complete inspection of hull and equipment, after completion, the object being to form an opinion of the workmanship, material and construction.

Sec. **11**. When a steamboat which has been inspected for a passenger certificate, is not in every respect in good condition, although the defects may not be sufficient to warrant the withholding the certificate, and although the vessel may be practically fit for the service intended, the Inspector should, when he grants the certificate, forward to the Chairman aforesaid a report showing the nature of the defects in question.

Sec. **12**. For examining the internal parts of a passenger steamboat, the Inspector shall, if he considers it necessary, have parts of the ceiling removed, in order that he may ascertain the condition of the hull, frames, floors, &c., particularly in the engine room and boiler space, and also in the coal bunkers, they being empty.

Sec. **13**. The date of the last inspection shall be entered in an office inspection book with particulars of the condition of the hull at that time, with approximate sketches of the midship section, showing the form, build, and dimensions of the vessel, and parts, sufficiently to judge of her shape and strength. Any question or doubt as to the strength of the vessel for the route on which she is placed, should be referred to the Chairman aforesaid.

Sec. **14**. The height of the coamings around all openings in main deck, and the means provided for securely protecting or fastening down all skylights, bunker openings, &c., are important items to be noticed by the Inspector in steamboats subject to heavy seas. All gangways and openings, on, or below weather deck, should be fitted with covers in such a manner that they can be quickly and efficiently secured. Hatch covers should be provided with means for effectually securing them down. Grating and hatch covers must be kept and secured in a suitable place, at all times accessible, and near to the openings for which they are intended.

Sec. **15**. All boats should be hung on the davits and kept ready for service at any moment. Inspectors should see that in all boats the full complement of oars is provided, that each boat has two plugs to each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one set and a half of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by sound lanyards, a bailer, a rudder and tiller or yoke and yoke lines; a painter of sufficient length and a boat hook. The rudder and bailer shall be attached to the boats by sufficient long lanyards and ready for use; means for speedily detaching the boats from the lower blocks of the davit tackles should be insisted upon. An ordinary fixed hook in the lower block shipped into fixed eye in the boat should not be allowed.

Sec. **16**. Inspectors should see that the davits are strong enough, that they are so spaced that the boat can be swung out without unnecessary labour; that the boat chocks can be expeditiously removed, and that the boats will not foul the ship's sides when lowering, when the ship has no list. The whole of the tackling, including the davits, equipment and crew falls, blocks, eye-bolts and rings, &c., shall be of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full equipment and crew on board. The davit tackle falls must be long enough to lower the boat into the water, when the vessel is light. Life lines should be fitted to the davits long enough to reach the water when the vessel is light, and allowance made for the extreme roll of the vessel.

Sec. **17**. Inspectors will refuse a certificate in cases in which these instructions are not carried out, but it is to be left to the owners of passenger steamboats to furnish such methods as they please for lowering boats so long as the intention of the Act is complied with. Any unusual or doubtful method of lowering boats must be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection for its consideration and approval before it is passed. All boats should be lowered into the water at every inspection.

Sec. **18**. Life-buoys with lines attached should be secured by a toggle or becket, or any other similar method, so that they may be quickly released. They must not be lashed or seized to the rail or any other part of the vessel, but must be kept so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice in case of emergency. Life-buoys and jackets shall be carefully examined when inspecting the vessel to see that the materials of which they are composed have not become sodden and that the lines attached to them are of sufficient length, serviceable and in good order.

Masts and Sails and Gangboards.

Sec. **19**. Section 54 of "The Steamboat Inspection Act" empowers the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to require steamships above sixty tons registered tonnage, carrying passengers on the sea-coasts of the Dominion or on any, or on all the waters of the Dominion, with certain exceptions, to be provided with a mast or masts and sail or sails, suitable for such steamboat; and to prescribe the dimensions of such mast or masts, and sail or sails respectively.

Sec. **20**. Inspectors of hulls when inspecting passenger steamboats employed on the sea-coast, or on the great lakes of the Dominion, are to see that they are fitted with sufficient sail power to enable them to steer in the event of their machinery becoming disabled. All such sails must be examined by the Inspector, who must be assured of their efficiency, as also with that of the standing and running gear at every inspection, and in any case of doubt to apply to the Chairman.

Sec. **21**. Inspectors shall see that suitable and safe gangboards are provided with means for securing them safely at both ends.

Sec. **22**. In the first inspection of a steamboat employed on the sea coast or on the great lakes of the Dominion, whether built of iron or wood, the Inspector shall require the compasses to be properly adjusted, or verified by a competent person, selected by the owner, whereupon such competent person shall grant a certificate to the owner to the effect that the compasses of the ship are properly adjusted, and a table of errors shall be furnished and handed by the owners to the Inspector before he gives the certificate of inspection.

Sec. **23**. Inspectors of hulls shall see that the deck pumps, whether worked by hand or steam, are properly placed, sufficient in number, and that provision is made to get at the end of the suction pipes in case of fouling. No deck pump shall be passed which requires charging by hand before taking suction. When such is found to be the case, the Inspector shall insist upon proper provision being made to make the pump efficient at all times. Fire hose should be stretched to their length and thorougly examined and tried under pressure from the pumps at least once a year, and at any other time the Inspector may deem necessary. The hose should be connected with the pumps for immediate use.

Sec. **24**. A spare tiller shall be provided, with relieving tackles, to be kept near the after-steering gear, ready for immediate use on sea-going steamers and steamers on the great lakes. The steering gear shall be inspected and thoroughly examined at least once a year.

Sec. **25**. Inspectors of hulls must be careful to see that every sea-going steamer, subject to the Act, and every steamer employed on the great lakes, is provided with suitable chain cables, anchors and ground tackle, in good condition sufficient for the service in which the vessel is employed, and that the cable is removed from the lockers at least once in a year and cleaned, if necessary, and the pins knocked out of the shackles.

Sec. **26**. (*a*.) Inspectors of hulls shall keep an office register book for new steamers in which they shall enter particulars of their registration, official number, name, port of registry, dimensions, tonnage, ownership, and names of

masters; also a general description of build, showing a sketch of the midship section, giving sizes of frames, planking, deck beams, clamps, knees, covering boards and fastenings, as the case may be, sufficient to judge of the vessel and the fitness for the route on which it is to be placed. A description of the upper works on passenger steamers shall also be given stating how the same are secured to the hull, and what provision is made against rolling in a heavy sea.

(*b.*) The trim of the vessel, light and loaded, shall be shown on the sketch of the midship section.

(*c*) The fitness of the boats and other equipments for saving life, whether sufficient for the number of passengers the steamer is allowed to carry, together with the crew on the route she is to be placed, shall also be given in the said particulars. A copy of these particulars in full made out neatly on foolscap paper shall be sent to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection and shall be filed for reference in the office for the information of the Department of Marine.

Sec. **27.** (*a*) Each Inspector of hulls will also keep an office docking book, in which he shall enter the date of last docking of each steamer inspected by him, with particulars of repairs made upon her; also memoranda of her last inspection, as made by him; the condition in which he then found the hull and equipment; with copy of any correspondence between the owner and master, relating to any repairs, fittings, equipment, or other things which may require proof, in the event of their not having been complied with.

(*b.*) Inspectors of hulls shall not consider their duty as finished, in respect to a steamboat for which they have granted a certificate for a year or any shorter period, but are expected by the Department to have supervision over all steamboats subject to the Act, within, or coming within their district. Should any infractions of the law on the part of an owner or master of steamboats come to the knowledge of an Inspector, whereby the safety of life or property is endangered, it will be his duty at once to cause steps to prevent such occurrence by reporting the case to the Department of Marine, with the grounds of the complaint.

Passengers.

Sec. **28.** (*a*) The number of passengers allowed on passenger steamers may be found, by multiplying the length, by the breadth of the vessel at the water line, and dividing the product by a factor of safety, according to the class of vessel, thus:—

For ocean steamers the factor shall be.....	10
For ocean coasting steamers....................	10
For steamers navigating in the great lakes.	9
For lake coasting, harbour, river ferry and excursion steamers..............................	6

(*b*) No deviation shall be made from this regulation unless with the consent of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection and with the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(*c.*) In excursion steamers carrying passengers within the hold of the vessel, the limit shall be at the discretion of the Inspector, but in no case shall exceed as many as can find accommodation.

(*d.*) These factors may be increased to a further limit, if from age or unfitness, the vessel is not considered safe for the carriage of so many passengers

Sec. **29.** The carrying capacity in the number of persons of yawl boats shall be determined as follows, viz.:—

By multiplying the length of the keel by the breadth and by the depth from top of keel to gunwale in feet, and then dividing the product by 10, the quotient will be the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-boats and their Equipments.

Sec. **30.** (*a.*) Life-boats shall be built whale-boat fashion; they should have a shear of about ¾ inch to a foot, rising equally from amidship to the stem and stern, and to have sufficient strong serviceable air-tight compartments so constructed, fitted and arranged that water can not find its way into them.

(*b.*) The life-boat must be substantially constructed of galvanized iron of not less than No. 18 wire gauge in thickness.

(*c*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or in her air-casings.

(*d.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability. Whether a part of the air-case should be under the thwarts, or whether they should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the owner.

(*e.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*f.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*g.*) Life-lines shall be suitably attached to the gunwale of the life-boat.

(*h.*) The life-boat must be provided with the full complement of oars properly secured; two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, a bailer, rudder and tiller, also attached to the boat by lanyards; a hatchet, attached with a lanyard, shall be kept in each end of the boat, and a painter and a boathook.

(*i.*) Means for detaching speedily the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davit tackles must be provided. An ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed. The boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out without unnecessary labour, so that the boat chocks can be expeditiously removed, and the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list; and that the whole of the tackling davits, falls, blocks, eye-bolts, and rings, &c., are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement on board.

Rate or Duty.

Sec. **31.** The following rate or duty shall be paid by the owner or master of every steamboat in Canada, under the provisions of the 46th section of chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes of Canada:

The rate of duty to be paid yearly by owners or masters of steamboats, shall be eight cents for every ton gross each steamboat measures.*

* Note.—This rate was established on the 1st October, 1889.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

RESPECTING THE INSPECTION OF BOATS, LIFE-PRESERVERS AND OTHER LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES, TO BE CARRIED ON STEAMBOATS OR OTHER VESSELS, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION ACT AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Boats.

Sec. **1.** The following provisions shall be observed with respect to boats to be carried on steamboats:—

(*a.*) No steamboat with passengers on board shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron or Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is at any point on the route of such steamboat, more than one mile broad;—

(*b.*) Unless there are on board thereof, or attached to such steamboat, good, suitable, sufficient and properly equipped boats in good condition, each having not less than seventeen feet length of keel, and at least six oars and other necessary tackle, and sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve adult persons, exclusive of the crew of such boat;

Which boats shall be in the following proportion to the registered tonnage of such steamboat, that is to say:—

At least one boat for every steamboat of less than fifty tons;

At least two boats for every steamboat of fifty tons and upwards, but less than (300) three hundred tons;

At least three boats for every steamboat of three hundred tons and upwards; and

(*c.*) If such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons or upwards to (300) three hundred tons, unless, in addition to the boats hereinbefore required, there is on board thereof or attached thereto,—

One good and sufficient life-boat capable of sustaining inside thirty persons, which life-boat may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions: Length of keel, twenty-two feet; breadth of beam outside, five feet six inches; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale at bottom rowlock, two feet nine inches; or

Two good and sufficient life-boats, each capable of sustaining inside twenty persons, which life-boats may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions: Length of keel, eighteen feet; breadth outside, five feet two inches; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale, two feet two inches.

(*d.*) If such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of (300) three hundred tons or upwards to six hundred tons or upwards (when the life-boats may be increased to the satisfaction of the Inspector), unless in addition to the boats hereinbefore required there is on board or attached thereto,—

Two good and sufficient life-boats, capable of each sustaining inside thirty persons, or four good and sufficient life-boats capable of each sustaining inside twenty persons, each to be at least of the dimensions described in (*c*).

Sec. 2. Every life-boat shall be made of suitable metal, in thickness not less than No. 18 wire gauge, or of wood, and built whaleboat fashion, with a shear of about ¾ inch

o 1 foot length from midships, rising equally to the stem and stern, with sufficient air-tight compartments in the ends and sides made of suitable metal or of wood, and so constructed as to be air-tight and serviceable, the air-tight compartments to have a capacity in cubic feet of one-tenth the capacity of the life-boat, which is found by multiplying the length and breadth outside and the depth inside from bottom of rowlocks or top of gunwale in feet, and by ·6, the result equals the cubic feet required in the inside and outside compartments, about one-half of which should be on the outside; and dividing by 10, gives the number of persons the life-boat shall be deemed fit to carry. Solid cork may be used instead of air-tight compartments on the outside, 1·25 cubic feet of cork being considered equal to 1 cubic foot of air case.

(*a.*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or of her air-tight compartments, which must be of a metal approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman.

(*b.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability; whether a part of the air-tight buoyancy apparatus should be under the thwarts, or whether it should be in the ends and along the sides, will be so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the maker or owner, but the Inspector must be satisfied that the life-boat is efficient.

(*c.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*d.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*e.*) Suitable life-lines with sustaining buoys shall be securely attached to the sides or gunwales of the life-boats.

Sec. **3**. The life-boats must be provided with the full complement of oars, one for each rowlock, and two spare oars, all securely lashed inside ready for use.

(*a.*) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one and one-half sets of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by lanyards and ready to slip in place.

(*b.*) With a sea anchor, a rudder and tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length to reach from the davits to the boat in the water and to tow her, a bailer, a hatchet in each end of boat, and a boat hook, each attached to the boat with a good sound lanyard.

(*c.*) If the steamboat is plying at sea (on salt water) a vessel must be kept in each boat filled with fresh water, (and at least one life-boat must be fitted with a mast or masts, and sail or sails and proper gear for each), and an efficient compass and one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel or apparatus of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather, and with a lantern trimmed with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours.

(*d.*) Means for detaching quickly the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davits must be provided, an ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed, the boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out readily, so that the boat's chocks can be readily removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list, and that the whole of the tackling, davits, falls, blocks, eyebolts, and apparatus are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement of crew and apparatus on board.

Sec. **4**. Every boat shall be kept in good condition, water-tight and ready for immediate use; when wood is used as fuel for heating the boilers of high-pressure (non-condensing) steamboats, the covers of such boats shall be made of wood covered with zinc; and every boat shall have the name of the steamboat to which it belongs, and the name of her port of registry, legibly painted on her bows and stern.

Sec. **5**. Every such steamboat shall be provided with sufficient means for lowering from on board safely and expeditiously the boats hereinbefore required to be on board of or attached to such steamboat; and masters of steamboats shall detail their crews and exercise them in lowering and handling the said boats and life-boats at least once a week, alternately.

Sec. **6**. Every such boat shall be hung in separate davits, with lowering apparatus complete and ready for instant lowering; provided, that in any case where any such steamboat carries two lifeboats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck without davits.

Sec. **7** No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than twenty-five passengers, shall be required to have on board or attached to such steamboat more than two boats in addition to a life-boat.

Sec. **8**. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize the use in individual, specified cases, of a greater or less number of boats, or of different dimensions from those hereinbefore specified, and upon such authorization being granted, it shall be sufficient for any such steamboat to carry and be provided with boats of the dimensions specified in such authorization.

Sec. **9**. Steamboats confined to the navigation of the River St. John above Fredericton, the waters in the district of Muskoka, the County of Victoria, and the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, and the waters of the Ottawa River and its tributaries above the City of Ottawa, or of lakes or rivers not exceeding one mile in width at any point on the route of such steamboat, and which are employed in the carriage of passengers, shall carry at least one good boat provided with four oars, and of sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve persons besides the crew.

Sec. **10**. Every steamboat employed in the carriage of passengers, and used only in the navigation of rivers or inland waters, other than the rivers and inland waters hereinbefore provided for, shall, if such steamboat exceeds one hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage, carry at least two good boats provided with four oars each, and of sufficient capacity to carry with safety at least twelve persons besides the crew; and if such steamboat does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons and is not less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall not be required to carry more than one such boat; and if such steamboat is less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall carry one good boat of the size and description, and provided in the manner approved of in each case by the Inspector.

Sec. **11**. Every steamboat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steamboat to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, shall at all times, when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with and have on board or attached to such steamboat in some convenient place a good, suitable and sufficient boat, or good, suitable and sufficient boats, in good condition and properly equipped, and provided with oars in sufficient number and other necessary tackle, and of sufficient capacity to carry all the crew of such steamboat, and with sufficient means for lowering such boat or boats from on board safely and expeditiously.

Sec. **12**. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of boats shall be determined by multiplying the length of keel by the breadth outside, and by the depth from top of keel to bottom of rowlock in feet, and divide by 10, the quotient being the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-Rafts and Life-Buoys.

Sec. **13**. Life-rafts must be approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection before the number of persons they may be allowed to carry can be determined, provided that not less than three cubic feet of strong serviceable inclosed air-tight compartments, constructed so that water cannot find its way into them, shall be the amount of air space to each person carried on the raft.

Sec. **14**. Approved buoyant apparatus must not require to be inflated before use, shall be of approved construction and marked in such a way as to plainly indicate the number of adult persons it can carry.

The buoyancy of such apparatus for the number of persons to be carried may be ascertained by dividing the number of pounds of iron it is capable of supporting in fresh water by 32.

Sec. **15**. An approved life-buoy may be built of solid cork capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it; or—

(*a.*) A strong life-buoy of any other approved pattern and material, provided that it is capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it, and provided that it is not stuffed with rushes, cork shavings or other shavings, or loose granulated cork or other loose material, and does not require inflation before use. There must not be a less number than two life-buoys on each passenger steamboat carrying by law two boats, with good line of suitable length attached to each buoy and kept at all times ready for instant use.

(*b.*) The air cases for life-rafts are not to exceed the length approved by the Board (four feet), with hooked, hammered and soldered joints, or riveted, and if made of iron to be galvanized, to be substantially inclosed with wood to be close jointed.

The covering of the air cases in boats should be fastened with brass screws so they can be readily taken off to examine the air cases.

Collapsible boats may be used if approved by an Inspector, with the consent of the Chairman.

Sec. **16**. No new pattern of or material in life-boats, life-rafts or life-buoys is to be passed unless approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection.

Life-Preservers.

Sec. **17**. No steamboat carrying passengers shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or on any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is at any point on the route of such steamer more than one mile broad, or shall navigate any bay or arm of the sea in Canada, unless she is provided with and carries on board thereof on every such voyage,—

(*a.*) Two hundred life-preservers (life-belts), if such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of two hundred

tons and upwards; or one hundred life-preservers, if of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons and upwards to two hundred tons; and if less than one hundred tons, such steamboat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. **18.** Every steamboat carrying passengers on rivers or inland waters other than the lakes and rivers provided for in the next preceding section, if of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards, shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage, not less than one hundred life-preservers, and if of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage, such steamboat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. **19.** Provided always, that no steamboat shall be required to carry life-preservers in excess of the number of passengers she is licensed to carry, and the maximum number of such life-preservers required on any steamboat shall not exceed two hundred; but in any steamboat, as to which the boat capacity and the number of life-preservers together, fall short of the number of passengers she is allowed to carry by her certificate of inspection, such deficiency shall be supplied by a number of wooden floats, each equal in buoyancy to one cubic foot of seasoned white pine, equal to the number of passengers and crew, not provided for in the boats, together with the life-preservers.

Sec. **20.** No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than sixty passengers, shall be required to be provided with or carry on board on any voyage, more than one life-preserver for each passenger, and one life-preserver for each of the crew then on board of such steamboat.

Sec. **21.** Every steamboat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steamboat to which the preceding sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, do not apply, shall, at all times when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with a life-preserver for each one of the crew.

Sec. **22.** Each of such life-preservers (life-belts) shall be capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 pounds of iron suspended from it. It should be cut out 2 inches under the arm pits, and fitted and secured so as to remain securely in its place when put on, with shoulder straps and waist belt, or by other means approved by the Inspector. When any other material than solid cork is used for buoyancy it must first be specially approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, and the life-preservers (life-belts) shall at all times be kept in convenient and accessible places in the state rooms or on the deck of such steamboat, under cover and in readiness for immediate use.

Sec. **23.** A cork jacket with shoulder straps and waist lines for fastening the same around the body, or such other description of life-preservers as the Governor in Council may approve, shall be the form of life-preserver to be used on passenger steamboats.

Passenger Barges, Towed.

Sec. **24.** Any barge, boat, bateau, scow, or undecked vessel having passengers on board, towed by a tug, before being granted a certificate of inspection, must be equipped with a boat or boats, life-preservers, life-buoys, and life-rafts, or any or all of the equipment named herein in addition to the equipment named in section 9 of the Act of The Parliament of Canada, intituled: *An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act*, and assented to on 10th May, 1892, to the satisfaction of the Steamboat Inspector who inspects her, who shall require her to be equipped with suitable life-saving equipment for the waters on which she is to ply, as well as suitable private conveniences or closets for the use of the passengers.

(*a*.) The boats and boat equipment required must not be less than specified in section 1 (*b*) of these rules, and in order to have the capacity required to carry twelve adult persons with the crew, or seventeen persons in all, on 17 feet length of keel must be 5 feet beam, by 2 feet depth, the capacity being found by multiplying length, breadth and depth, and dividing by 10.

E. ADAMS,

Chairman Board of Steamboat Inspection

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAMBOAT SHAFTS.

Shafts.

4. Main, tunnel, propeller and paddle shafts should not be passed if less in diameter than that found by the following formulæ, without previously submitting the case to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection.

For compound condensing engines with two or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung:—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Where S = diameter of shaft in inches.

Where d^2 = square of diameter of high pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more high pressure cylinders.

Where D^2 = square of diameter of low pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more low pressure cylinders.

Where P = absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.

Where C = length of crank in inches.

Where f = constant from following table.

Note.—Intermediate pressure cylinders do not appear in the formulæ.

For ordinary condensing engines, with one, two, or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung:—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Where S = Diameter of shaft in inches.
D^2 = Square of diameter of cylinder in inches, or sum of squares of diameters when there are two or more cylinders.
P = Absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.
C = Length of crank in inches.
f = Constant from following table:—

TABLE.

For two Cranks. Angle between Cranks.	For Crank and Propeller Shafts f		For Tunnel Shafts. f
90°	For paddle engines of ordinary type multiply constant in this column suitable for angle of cranks by 1·4.	1,047	1,221
100°		996	1,128
110°		904	1,055
120°		855	997
130°		817	953
140°		788	919
150°		766	894
160°		751	877
170°		743	867
180°		740	864
For three Cranks 120°.		1,110	1,295

Note.—When there is only one crank the constants applicable are those in the table opposite 180°.

RULES RELATING TO THE TESTING OF NEW ENGINES ON PASSENGER STEAMBOATS.

In the case of new engines on passenger steamboats, Inspectors should see them tested while under way, with full steam, in order to assure as far as possible that no flaws in the several parts of the engine have escaped the examination made by the Inspector, as provided by Section 15 of the Act 49 Vic., chap 78.

[1207]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Steamboat Inspection Act, chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the existing rules and regulations for the inspection of steamboats and

examination of steamboat engineers established by the Order in Council of the 1st April, 1896,—the Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, which permits boilers constructed before the 1st of June, 1891, to be inspected according to the rules and regulations in force at the time such boiler was completed, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, confirmed and continued in force.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
44-4

[1358]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Mr. Michel Billodeau, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Cocagne, in the County of Kent, Province of New Brunswick, *vice* Mr. John Brooks, who has left the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
44-4

[1420]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner "Shelby," of Victoria, British Columbia, official number 100,802 to "Selma."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
44-4

[1347]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Pilotage Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Captain David Rudderham, of North Sydney, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sydney, in the room of David Mullins, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
44-4

[1396]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Mr. Beecham Ritcey, to be Harbour Master for Ritcey's Cove, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, *vice* Mr. Joseph Ritcey, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
44-4

[1392]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 2nd April, 1896, establishing regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Saint Mary's River between Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, and Sault Ste. Marie, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, be and the same is hereby cancelled, and that the following regulations be established in lieu thereof :—

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be coterminous with the limits of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to a point in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to be fixed by the municipal authorities of that place.

2. *Landing Stages and Wharves.*—Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained by the lessee at some central point in the said Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Controller of Inland Revenue.

3. *Vessels.*—The vessels to be used shall be substantial and seaworthy and capable of carrying safely and commodiously all the traffic that offers between the two towns. They must be provided with engines of sufficient effective horse-power and be high-pressure, and the vessels and engines shall be subject to the approval of the Dominion Inspector of Steamboats.

4. *Conveyance of Contraband Goods.*—The lessee shall not at any time carry or convey or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over the said ferry, any contraband articles whatsoever.

5. *Observance of Custom and Revenue Laws.* — The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

6. *Hours of Running.*—During the period commencing on the 1st of June and ending the 30th September in each and every year, the ferry shall commence running at 7 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross every 30 minutes thereafter until 9 o'clock p.m., by central standard time (Sundays excepted), except in the case of unforeseen marine casualties, fog or unavoidable circumstances, and from the 1st of November until the close of navigation, until 8 o'clock p.m., central standard time.

7. *Tariff of Fares.*—The charges for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say,—

	cts.
For foot passengers, each way, adults	10
do do do children	5
For horse and rider, each way	25
For horse, each way	25
For one horse and vehicle and driver, each way..	35
For each additional horse and passenger	10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	25
For each sheep or hog, each way	5
For each 100 lbs. of baggage or other article, each way	10

8. *Posting Notice of Tariff.*—Notice of the rates of fares and tolls on the said ferry, shall be put up and kept up, and exhibited at all times in a conspicuous place on or near the said docks or wharves, and also on the steamers employed from time to time on the said ferry.

9. *Modification of Tariff.*—The Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be

deemed expedient in the public interests, and after notification to the lessee, he or his employees shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

10. *Failure to carry out Regulations.*—The Governor in Council shall be at liberty, at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to perform, fulfil and keep any or other of the said provisos, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

11. *Observance of United States Laws.*—The said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or by-laws or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the State of Michigan, or of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, State of Michigan, or the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

12. *Provision against indemnity.*—Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., shall in the exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of the said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry, or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge or damage in respect to the same, no claim or demand for compensation or any right or title thereto shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

13. *When boats shall be placed on route.*—The ferry-boats shall be placed on the route immediately on the opening of navigation in the spring of 1896.

14. *Term of lease.*—The lease will be granted for a period of ten (10) years from the 1st May, 1896. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Controller of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45–4

[1430]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Detroit River between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, in the State of Michigan, U.S., and known as the "Ouelette Street Ferry."

REGULATIONS.

1. The limits of the ferry shall extend from the easterly to the westerly boundary of the Town of Windsor, as produced to the River Detroit, and a point in the City of Detroit to be fixed by the Municipal authorities of that place.

2. Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained at some point in the said Town of Windsor, within the said limits, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3. The vessels used shall be substantial seaworthy steamers of not less than 85 feet keel and 28 feet beam, and having projecting guards, so as to afford sufficient spaces for horses and carriages, and of a speed not less than 10 miles per hour.

4. The engines shall be of not less than 100 horse power, high or low pressure, and shall be, as well as the vessels generally, subject to the inspection and approval of the Dominion Inspector of Steamboats. The vessels shall be supplied with life-preservers and be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander, and the Controller of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any steamer which may at any time be placed upon the said ferry or the commander thereof, or the said docks or wharves, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service, or unsafe or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

5. That the lessee shall not at any time carry or convey, or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over the said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.

6. That the lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

7. That during the period commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of December, in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, true Meridian time of Windsor, (Sundays excepted), and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of fifteen minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, and at intervals of ten minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 8 o'clock at night, and at intervals of 20 minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 11.40 o'clock p.m. On Sundays the said ferry shall continue to cross from each side commencing at the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning at intervals of 15 minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 10 o'clock p.m., and at intervals of 20 minutes successively thereafter until 11.20 o'clock p.m., unless such crossing is rendered impossible by the dangers of navigation.

8. That the charges for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say :—

Foot passengers	$0.05
Pleasure riding, morning, afternoon and evening.	0.10
Children under twelve years of age	Free.
Horse, vehicle and driver	$0.10
Two-horse vehicle and driver	0.20
Horse with rider or attendant	0.10
Cattle on foot, each	0.15
Sheep, pigs or calves on foot, each	0.05
Freight not carried in a vehicle, every 100 lbs. or under	0.03
Loads of hay, straw, furniture or usually bulky or heavy material	0.50
Loads as above with single horse	0.25
Foot passengers, 10 tickets	0.25
Single-horse vehicle, driver and one other person, 10 tickets	1.00
Two-horse vehicle, driver and one other person, 5 tickets	1.00

9. Notices of the rates of fares and rates of tolls on the said ferry shall be put and kept up and exhibited at all times, in a conspicuous place on or near the said dock or wharf, and also on the steamers employed from time to time on the said ferry.

10. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after such notification as aforesaid, the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

11. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time at which it may be shewn that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil, and keep any or either of the said provisoes, restrictions or conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and pur-

poses as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

12. That the said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or by-laws or the regulations of the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

13. Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit, shall in the exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge or damage, in respect to same, no claim or demand for compensation, or any right or title thereto, shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

14. The lease will be granted for a period of ten (10) years.

15. The lease shall not be sub-let or assigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1581]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Camille Pinsonneault, to be Deputy Harbour Master for the port of St. John's, in the Province of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1580]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to Government Piers, Harbours and Breakwaters, chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John Smith, of Webster's Corners, Province of Prince Edward Island, to be Wharfinger for Hickey's Pier, Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, *vice* Robert Webster, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1594]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 25th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. George Rowe, to be Harbour Master for the port of Comox, Vancouver, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
16th May, 1896.

G.O. 36.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

HEAD-QUARTERS STAFF.

INSPECTOR OF CAVALRY.

Major François Louis Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been appointed Inspector of Cavalry in addition to his present duties, *vice* Turnbull, retired.

INSPECTORS OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonels George J. Maunsell and William D. Otter, Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, have been appointed Inspectors of Infantry in addition to their present duties.

DISTRICT STAFF.

BRIGADE MAJORS.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was, on the 21st April, 1896, pleased to appoint Frederick Moore Pope, Esquire, from the retired list of Lieutenant-Colonels, to be Brigade Major of Military District No. 6 with residence at Sherbrooke, P.Q.

This officer is granted the rank of Major in the Active Militia from the 21st April, 1896.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was, on the 13th April, 1896, pleased to appoint Major Josiah Albert Black, 93rd "Cumberland" Battalion of Infantry, to be Brigade Major of Military District No. 9.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

CIVIL STAFF.

Ira E. Martin, Esquire, has been confirmed in his appointment as Professor of Mathematics, Mechanics and Astronomy, from the 1st July, 1895.

CAVALRY.

2ND DRAGOONS.—"D" Troop.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Carl V. Johnson is permitted to retire.

6TH "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS."—"A" Troop—To be Captain, from the 22nd April, 1896 : 2nd Lieutenant Frederick Whitley, *vice* Clerk, deceased.

ROYAL CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

To be Veterinary Surgeon, from the 6th April, 1896 : Veterinary Surgeon Joseph A. Couture from the 1st Field Battery Canadian Artillery, to complete establishment.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

2ND "OTTAWA" FIELD BATTERY.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 8th May, 1896 : William George Hurdman, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

3RD "MONTREAL" FIELD BATTERY.—To be Lieutenant : Lieutenant Francis Bertram Wilson, from the Reserve of Officers *vice* Costigan, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Donald Alexander Smith, Gentleman, *vice* Benyon, transferred.

5TH "KINGSTON" FIELD BATTERY.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally, from the 29th April, 1896 : William Dafoe Hart, Gentleman, *vice* Caines, promoted, and Miles P. Cotton, to complete establishment.

1st "Halifax" Regiment.—Captain Guy C. Hart, is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: George Edward Vanbuskirk, Gentleman, *vice* Hart, retired.

5th "British Columbia" Regiment.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenants James M. Buxton and Frederick W. Alexander are permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Peter MacLaren Forin, Gentleman, *vice* Buxton, retired.

No. 1 Company "Lévis."—To be Major: Captain and Brevet Major Joseph Octave Martineau, to complete establishment.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Laparre Marsan, *vice* Martineau, promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally, to complete establishment: Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Emile Gelly, from No. 4 Company, 17th Battalion of Infantry, and Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Omer Carrier, from No. 3 Company, 17th Battalion.

Digby Company.—2nd Lieutenant Frank L. Bacon is permitted to resign his commission.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant Arthur E. Cousins, *vice* Bacon, retired.

Infantry and Rifles.

The Governor General's Foot Guards.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John L. Garland, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles of Canada."—Assistant Surgeon Charles J. C. Wilson having left the limits, his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be Surgeon: Herbert Stanley Birkett, Esquire, M.D., *vice* Campbell, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Henry Bruce Stuart, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

8th Battalion "Royal Rifles."—Quarter-Master Thomas H. Argue is granted the Honorary rank of Captain from the 21st April, 1896, under the provisions of para. 94, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

9th Battalion "Voltigeurs de Québec."—To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants Emile Joncas, *vice* Evanturel, promoted; M. E. Chouinard, *vice* Stein, promoted, and Paul Levasseur, *vice* Le Bel, promoted.

12th Battalion of Infantry "York Rangers."—No. 6 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John Cameron McLean, Gentleman, *vice* Fawke, retired.

13th Battalion of Infantry.—The Brevet rank of Major granted to Captain Edward Gibson Zealand by General Order 50 of 1895, will date from the 15th August, 1895.

14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles."—Captain George A. Walkem is permitted to resign his commission.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: John Herald, Gentleman, *vice* Garrett, promoted.

15th Battalion "Argyle Light Infantry."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Thomas Walter Ross McRae, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 5 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant James N. Carter, to complete establishment.

20th Halton Battalion "Lorne Rifles."—No. 7 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Henry Henderson is permitted to retire.

22nd Battalion "Oxford Rifles."—Quarter-Master and Honorary Major Matthew Day is permitted to resign his commission and to retain his honorary rank on retirement.

No. 8 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Seymour Mackay, Gentleman, *vice* Quinn, promoted.

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Light Infantry. No. 4 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: George Alexander Macbeth, Gentleman, *vice* Murray retired, and Hugh Wilderspin Niven, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

No. 8 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Norman Zavitz, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.—No. 8 Company.—Captain William Jamieson is granted the Brevet rank of Major from the 22nd April, 1896, under the provisions of paragraph 90, Regulations and Orders for Militia, 1887.

38th Battalion "Dufferin Rifles of Canada."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: George Cleghorn, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

44th "Welland" Battalion of Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon Sinclair Holden Glasgow is granted the rank of Surgeon in the Militia from the 15th September, 1892, under the provisions of paragraph 91 (2) Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Frederick William Hill is granted the rank of Captain from the 29th March, 1894, under the provisions of para. 79 (4) Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

48th Battalion, "Highlanders."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Douglas Howard McDougall, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Wesley Johnston is granted the rank of Captain from the 22nd April, 1891, under the provisions of paragraph 79 (4) Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

Captain and Adjutant J. Wesley Johnston is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Adjutant: Captain Albert Hoffman Smith, from No. 6 Company, *vice* Johnston, retired.

53rd "Sherbrooke" Battalion of Infantry.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Christopher R. Hobson is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Louis E. M. Dastons, Gentleman, *vice* Hobson, retired.

54th "Richmond" Battalion of Infantry.—Surgeon Louis Francis Mackenzie is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Surgeon: Provisional Captain Thomas Louis Brown, M.D., *vice* Mackenzie, resigned. Surgeon Brown will take rank and precedence from the 2nd June, 1882.

To be Assistant Surgeon: Louis Francis Mackenzie, Esquire, M.D., to complete establishment.

No. 2 Company.—To be Captain: Lieutenant Thomas David Newell, *vice* Brown, transferred.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Alexander Gilbert Stalker, Gentleman, *vice* Newell, promoted.

57th Battalion of Infantry, "Peterborough Rangers."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Sergeant William Harold Cluxton and Sergeant Reginald Thomas Hounsell, to complete establishment.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.—Captain and Adjutant Arthur William Ault is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Adjutant: Lieutenant John Laing Weller, from No. 2 Company, *vice* Ault retired. Lieutenant and Adjutant Weller is granted the rank of Captain as a special case.

65th Battalion "Mount Royal Rifles."—Quartermaster Alfred La Rocque is granted the Honorary rank of Major under the provisions of paragraph 94, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Joseph Arthur Alban Germain, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

66th Battalion "Princess Louise Fusiliers."—Captain Charles C. Hole is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Harry Bertram Stairs, *vice* Hole, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Michael John Furnell, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

68TH "KING'S COUNTY" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 10 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Arthur W. Banks having left the limits his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Harry Edward Sawyer, Gentleman, *vice* Banks, retired.

72ND "2ND ANNAPOLIS" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 3 Company.—Captain John B. Bowlby is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Murray Stanley Elliott, *vice* Bowlby, retired.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Frank Clarence Andrews, *vice* Elliott, promoted.

77TH "WENTWORTH" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 2 Company.—*Read* "Lockhart Joshua Mullock," *not* "Joshua Mullock Lockhart," as the name of the Officer promoted to the rank of Captain, by General Order 25 of 1896.

90TH "WINNIPEG" BATTALION OF RIFLES.—To be Major: Captain Hunt W. A. Chambre, *vice* Ruttan, promoted.

To be Captain: Lieutenant James D. Irvine, *vice* Chambre, promoted.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants Francis John Boulton, *vice* Irvine, promoted; William A. Munro, *vice* Wilson, retired; and Andrew Douglas McLean, to complete establishment.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: James Lewis Rowan Parry, Gentleman, *vice* McIvor, deceased, and Edmund Lally Howell, to complete establishment.

94TH "VICTORIA" BATTALION OF INFANTRY, "ARGYLE HIGHLANDERS."—No. 3 Company.—That part of General Order (14) dated 2nd August, 1889, relating to the appointment of 2nd Lieutenant Angus J. McNeil is amended by striking out the word "provisionally," this Officer having been in possession of a 1st Class, Grade "B" Certificate, at the time of such appointment.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

A drill company is authorized to be formed at the Collegiate School, Windsor, N.S.

To act as Captain: A. B. Gurney.
To act as Lieutenant: W. H. Archibald.
To act as 2nd Lieutenant: J. B. Uniacke.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Average Percentage.
CAVALRY.						
2nd Lt. Fred. Whitley, 6th Hrs.	1	Sp	A	82	61	71
do E. K. Parks, 8th do	1	S	A	85	72	78
R. Serg. Major George Rodger, 6th Hrs.	1	Lg	B	70	79	75
ARTILLERY.						
Serg. H. Dysart, 10th F. B.	1	S	B	65	89·1	81·1
do W. C. Tennant, 13th do	1	S	B	81·1	89	86·4

CERTIFICATES GRANTED—*continued.*

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Average Percentage.
ARTILLERY—*continued.*						
Corp. V. Williams, 8th F.B.	1	S	B	64	83	76·6
do W. Grassie, 4th do	1	S	B	94	91·3	92·3
do J. W. Man, 7th do	2	S	B	49·2	76·5	67·7
Bomb. J. Walker, 2nd do	1	S	B	53·1	81·1	71·8
Gunner A. Labelle, 1st do	1	S	B	70·2	78	75·5
do E. Lane, 2nd do	1	S	B	81·2	82·5	82·4
do A. Lindsay, 7th do	2	S	B	46·2	72·3	63·8
do W. Mitchell, 14th do	1	S	B	80·1	73·1	75·5
do T. Ross, 14th do	1	S	B	92·1	79·4	83·8
do S. Vidito, 10th do	1	S	B	84·1	81·4	82·5
do C. E. Ledouse, 15th do	2	S	B	59·1	71·2	67·3
Driver J. Shanahon, "B" F. B. R.C.A.	1	S	B	76·2	92	86·8
Corp. H. H. Johnston, Cobourg G. A.	1	S	B	75	88	83
Bomb. Thomas Pugh, R. C. A.	1	S	B	82	86	84
Act. bomb. W. Pugh, do	1	S	B	84	85	85
do F. Monaghan, do	1	S	B	83	76	80
do P. Larue, do	1	S	B	55	81	72
Bomb. R. Baugh, do	1	S	B	60	83	75
Gunner A. Adair, do	2	S	B	60	74	63
do J. Hamilton, do	2	S	B	52	78	68
do Charles Phillips, do	2	S	B	55	76	68
do Robert Thompson, do	1	S	B	59	77	70
Gunner F. Brown, Yarmouth Co. G.A.	1	S	B	77	67	70·5
do R. G. Jeffrey, do	1	S	B	81	71	75
do C. Knowlin, do	1	S	B	77	74	75
Bomb. R. C. Clarke, 2nd Reg. C.A.	1	S	B	76	77	77
Gunner Thomas Burns, do	1	S	B	70	79	76
Bomb. T. J. Donahoe, 4th Reg. C.A.	1	S	B	82	84	83
Gunner H. C. McGregor, do	1	S	B	88	82	84
do E. McLean, do	1	S	B	79	74	76
do Sydney Weatherbie, 4th Reg. C.A.	1	S	B	88	81	84
do Peter Craig, do	2	S	B	64	63	63
Corporal J. Robinson, 3rd Reg. C.A.	1	S	B	77	78	78
do H. K. Roxborough, 3rd Reg. C.A.	1	S	B	83	79	80
Bomb. J. A. Pollock, do	2	S	B	40	86	69
Gunner W. W. Donohoe, do	2	S	B	46	66	59
do J. T. Love, do	1	S	B	79	73	78
do Stephen Quinn, 1st Reg. C.A.	2	S	B	41	61	53
INFANTRY.						
Capt. E. A. Potter, 93rd Bn.	1	Sp	A	66	77	71
do W. C. Forrester, 32nd Bn.	1	S	A	70	73½	72
Lieut. Charles St. A. Pearse, R.R.C.I.	1	S	A	74½	72	73¼
2nd Lieut. G. W. H. Thomas, 71st Bn.	2	Sp	A	62	70	66
do D. Murray, 93rd Bn.	2	Sp	A	70	68	69
do E. B. Fritze, 75th Bn.	1	S	A	78	80	79
do D. McNaughton, 73rd Bn.	2	S	A	66	68	67
do H. J. Simpson, 68th Bn.	2	S	A	70	66	68
do A. M. Adams, 67th Bn.	2	S	A	58	66	62
do F. F. Uniacke, 66th Bn.	2	S	A	65	66	65·50
do A. C. Hamilton Gray, 3rd Reg. C.A.	1	S	A	73	74	73
do A. D. McRae, 94th Bn.	2	S	A	49	71	60
do F. E. Mason, 39th do	2	S	A	68½	67	68
do N. A. Ostrander, 16th do	2	S	A	69	55½	62
do John Boyd, 30th do	2	Sp	A	71	64	67½
do J. H. Strickland, 34th do	2	Sp	A	67	54	60
do F. S. Dass, 30th do	2	Sp	A	64½	62	63½
do L. C. Wideman, 30th do	2	Sp	A	49	62	56
Sergt. Major W. H. McNeil, 72nd do	1	S	B	70	82	76
Col. Sergt. C. W. Stein, 7th do	1	S	B	75	70	72½
do J. H. Lowndes, 29th do	2	S	B	62	75	68½
do T. S. Thompson, 27th do	1	S	B	78	67	72
Serg. F. D. McKeen, 94th do	2	S	B	69	70	69·50
do I. W. Douglass, 72nd do	2	S	B	60	69	64
do A. W. Gillis, 69th do	2	S	B	55	67	61

CERTIFICATES GRANTED—*Continued.*

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Average Percentage.
INFANTRY—*continued.*						
Serg. W. Gibson, 69th Bn.	2	S	B	61	53	57
do W. Anthony, 69th do	2	S	B	65	67	66
do H. R. Nelson, 68th do	2	S	B	61	67	64
do C. Charlton, 68th do	2	S	B	50	67	58·50
do A. Hamilton, 7th do	2	S	B	62	60	61½
do T. Jackson, 33rd do	1	S	B	69½	72	71
do J. H. Kurtz, 20th do	2	S	B	57	66	62
do J. W. Edwards, 57th do	2	S	B	54½	57	55½
do F. Slater, 49th do	2	S	B	72	60	62½
do J. Smith, 57th do	2	S	B	57½	62	60
do W. T. Swain, 27th do	2	S	B	56	52	54
do C. J. Wilson, 30th do	2	S	B	77½	62	69½
do R. J. Coogan, 26th do	2	S	B	45½	55	50
do R. Towns, 30th do	2	S	B	54	52½	53½
Corp. D. J. McDougall, 94th Bn.	1	S	B	84	70	77·50
do Sidney Mattinson, 93rd do	2	S	B	63	59	61
do William Smith, 74th do	2	S	B	73	62	67
do Edward Shepter, 66th do	2	S	B	69	60	64·50
do E. W. Barrett, 63rd do	2	S	B	69	66	67·50
do W. Graham, 71st do	2	S	B	61	62	61·50
do George Hay, 62nd do	2	S	B	61	50	53·50
do E. J. McCleery, 62nd do	1	S	B	82	88	85
do J. A. McDonald, 94th do	2	S	B	73	66	69·50
do W. H. Hagans, R.R.C.I.	2	S	B	47·75	57	52
do A. Tupper, 32nd Bn.	2	S	B	59	58	58
do W. J. Roberts, 57th do	2	S	B	52	50	51
do R. T. Pritchard, 30th do	2	S	B	69½	54	61½
do A. McKenzie, 7th do	2	S	B	52	54	53½
do William James, 27th do	2	S	B	70	56½	63
do S. Tawse, 30th do	2	S	B	49	60	55
do G. E. Down, 27th do	1	S	B	73	71	72½
Private T. Huntley, R.R.C.I.	1	S	B	74	80	77
do W. Volans, 71st Bn.	2	S	B	58	53	57·50
do A. S. Choisnet, 93rd do	2	S	B	61	58	59·50
do R. K. Foyle, 94th do	2	S	B	63	60	61·50
do W. J. Seaman, 82nd do	2	S	B	69	67	68
do Robert Curtis, 82nd do	2	S	B	60	58	59
do A. G. Furbish, 82nd do	2	S	B	57	60	58·50
do F. A. Walton, 74th do	2	S	B	57	60	58·50
do H. T. Wilson, 73rd do	2	S	B	61	60	60·50
do James Graham, 71st do	2	S	B	65	62	63·50
do T. A. Proudfoot, 78th do	2	S	B	68	46	57
do G. Bagnell, 62nd do	1	S	B	68	73	70
do C. Solmene, 21st do	2	S	B	44½	55	50
do A. J. Peterson, 32nd do	2	S	B	64½	45	54
do A. Glenn, 33rd do	2	S	B	50½	54	52½
do G. W. Leonard, 22nd do	2	S	B	51½	48½	50
do A. J. Morrow, 32nd do	2	S	B	55½	50	53
do John Bennett, 32nd do	2	S	B	50½	51½	51
do D. A. Connor, 57th do	2	S	B	55	56	55½
do J. G. Jarvis, 16th do	2	S	B	65½	53½	59
do R. J. McLellan, 29th do	2	S	B	50	53	51½

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers having qualified themselves for their appointments are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names :—

2nd Lieutenant Fred. Whitley, 6th Hrs. ; from the 22nd April, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant E. K. Parks, 8th Hrs. ; from the 9th December, 1895.

2nd Lieutenant D. Murray, 93rd Battalion, from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant E. B. Fritze, 75th Battalion, from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant D. McNaughton, 73rd Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant H. J. Simpson, 68th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant A. M. Adams, 67th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant F. F. Uniacke, 66th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant A. D. McRae, 94th Battalion ; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant F. E. Mason, 39th Battalion ; from the 28th March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant W. A. Ostrander, 16th Battalion ; from the 28th March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant John Boyd, 30th Battalion ; from the 28th March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. H. Strickland, 34th Battalion ; from the 28th March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant F. S. Dass, 30th Battalion ; from the 28th March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant L. C. Wideman, 30th Battalion ; from the 28th March, 1896.

By Command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant-Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 13th May, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8504. "Swimming and Life Saving." By Captain W. D. Andrews, G.C.V., Toronto, Ont., 7th May, 1896.

8505. "That's What I Want Santie to Bring." Words and Music by Alb. H. Fitz. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 7th May, 1896.

8506. "The Madoc March." By Herbert O'Flynn, Madoc, Ont., 7th May, 1896.

8507. "Massey's Magazine, May 1896." The Massey Press, Toronto, Ont., 8th May, 1896.

8508. "The Prohibition Leaders of America." Edited by Rev. B. F. Austin, M.A., B.D., St. Thomas, Ont., 8th May, 1896.

8509. "Passion Flowers." (Semi Sacred Song.) Words by Reginald Geoffrey. Music by Rev. J. Francis, B.D. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Ltd.), London, England, 8th May, 1896.

8510. "Welland County Business Directory, 1896, and Hand-Book of Valuable Information." Charles T. Kaumeyer, Chippawa, Ont., 8th May, 1896.

8511. "Honourable Wilfrid Laurier." (Photo.) Query Bros., Montreal, Que., 9th May, 1896.

8512. "The Canadian Magazine, May, 1896." The Ontario Publishing Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 9th May, 1896.

8513. "An Itinerant in the British Isles." By Rev. W. W. Walker. William Briggs (Book-Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 11th May, 1896.

8514. "Dillon's Improved Milk Book and Ledger Combined." Thomas J. Dillon, Charlottetown, P.E.I., 11th May, 1896.

8515. "The Adjustable Church Announcement Mat." Leslie D. Post, Fort Frances, Ont., 12th May, 1896.

INTERIM COPYRIGHTS.

496. "His Honour, and a Lady." By Mrs. Everard Cotes. D. Appleton & Co., New York, N.Y., U.S.A., 9th May, 1896.

497. "Les Annales Criminelles de la Province de Québec, 1850-1896." J. A. Lamouche, C. Marcil, et L. Prince, Montréal, Qué., 9 mai 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
46-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1896, incorporating Robert Mitchell, manufacturer, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturer, Norman Mitchell, student, Ewing Smith, superintendent, and William Stanhouse, foreman, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz. :—(*a.*) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches the business now carried on by Robert Mitchell under the firm name of Robert Mitchell

Co.; (*b.*) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, gas and electric fitting and electric wiring, brass founding, tin and coppersmithing, plating, plumbing and steam-fitting of all kinds, including the manufacture of gas, water and electric meters and all work connected therewith, with the right to enter into contracts for the manufacture, supply and sale of all such materials and the installation of any work connected therewith, by the name of "The Robert Mitchell Company," (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

46–3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1896, incorporating Matthew Kennedy, foundryman; William Kennedy, civil and hydraulic engineer; Alexander Kennedy, foundryman; David John Kennedy, machinist; Matthew Kennedy, the younger, machinist; Isaac Markle Kennedy, machinist; all of the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(*a*) The carrying on of a general foundry business including the manufacture, purchase and sale of steel castings, brass casting, malleable and other iron castings and castings of other kinds and classes of metals.

(*b*) To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery.

(*c*) To obtain, hold and operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, designs and trade-marks in any way applicable to the business mentioned in clauses (*a*) (*b*) and (*d*), and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same.

(*d*) To manufacture, supply, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of patterns and forms for machines and mechanical devices.

(*e*) To make such inspections, plans, descriptions and specifications, for the development of water powers and to superintend and engage in such hydraulic and civil engineering as may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of the company provided for in clauses (*a*) (*b*) and (*d*).

(*f*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of any similar company as the consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to said similar company in the ordinary course of business.

(*g*) To acquire the lands, buildings, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade, and other assets of the business of William Kennedy and Sons, now carried on by them at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, under their own name,—by the name of "The William Kennedy and Sons" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ninety-five thousand dollars divided into nine hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

46–3

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters has this day received a license No. 149 to undertake with its members in Canada, the contract or contracts of life, disability and sickness insurance on the assessment plan to the extent specified in an Act of the Parliament of Canada, assented to on the 23rd day of April, 1896, entitled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters." Oronhyatekha is the chief agent, and the head office is established at the City of Toronto.

W. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent of Insurance.

46–4

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 12 of 1896.

CHANGE IN SHEDIAC HARBOUR RANGE LIGHTS.

It is intended, on the 1st June next, to remove the front range light mast and shed in Shediac Harbour from its position on the extremity of Point du Chêne North Railway Wharf to a new site on the north-west corner of the Government Breakwater, a distance of 358 feet N.E. ⅜ N. from its former position, and at the same time to move the back range light mast and shed on the extremity of the South Railway Wharf 23½ feet S.E. ⅝ E., or at right angles to the line of range, from its former position.

New position of outer light:—

Lat.	N.	46°	14'	39"
Long.	W.	64°	31'	41"

The two lights in their new positions will be 631 feet apart and will lead in S.W. ⅝ S. (S. 15° 20' W. true) from the intersection with the Shediac Island range alignment through the middle of the channel. This new alignment of the Harbour lights cuts the alignment of the Island lights 78 feet farther west than the old alignment. In other respects the lights and buildings are not altered.

Dredging operations on the new alignment are now in progress and an improved channel will result. No further notice of this change will be given unless events should arise to prevent its accomplishment.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1843 and 2034, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 419 and 420.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 29th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 14 of 1896.

BRIER ISLAND FOG WHISTLE AGAIN IN OPERATION.

The fog whistle machinery at the north-west point of Brier Island, on the Bay of Fundy coast of Nova Scotia, has been refitted in a temporary building, and the fog alarm was again put in operation this day.

The whistle sounds as before, three blasts of four seconds' duration, with intervals of four seconds between them, in each minute.

A permanent fog alarm building will be erected later.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 1651, 2538, 2656 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 115.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 1st May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 13 of 1896.

CHANGE IN POSITION OF RAINS WHARF RANGE LIGHTS.

Prior to the opening of navigation this year the masts from which the range lights at Rains Wharf, in the River St. Mary, Ont., are exhibited, were moved to an alignment about 80 feet northward of the old alignment, so that the range lights are now in the same alignment as the American range lights at Point of Woods, and mark, as nearly as may be, the axis of the improved channel.

The front range light now stands on the shore north of Rains Wharf. The lantern is elevated 21 feet above water.

The rear light mast stands 436 feet S.E ¼ E. from the front light. The lantern is elevated 26 feet above water.

In other respects the range is unchanged, and the two lights in one guide through Dark Hole Passage as before.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 325, 326, 519 and 678, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 1088 and 1089.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 30th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 15 of 1896.

CABOT HEAD LIGHT AND FOG ALARM.

A light and fog alarm station, established by the Government of Canada at Cabot Head, on the west shore of Georgian Bay, in the North Riding of Bruce, Ontario, will be put in operation on the 18th May instant.

Lat. N. 45° 14' 45"
Long. W. 81° 17' 25"

The lighthouse stands on top of the cliff, about ⅓ mile eastward from the entrance to Wingfield Basin, at the point of Cabot Head which projets farthest north, on the ordinary course of vessels.

The site is level and elevated 35 feet above water. The light building consists of a tower and dwelling house combined, built of wood, painted white. The square tower rises from the east corner of the building, and is surmounted by an iron lantern painted red. The height of the building from the ground to the vane on the lantern is 54 feet.

The light will be a group revolving white light, showing three bright flashes with intervals of twenty seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of forty seconds during the greater part of which the light will be obscured, the light completing a revolution in 80 seconds. It is elevated 80 feet above the level of the bay and should be visible 14 miles from all points of approach by water. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

The fog alarm building is located on the beach, about 200 feet eastwardly from the lighthouse. It is a square wooden building, painted white, with duplicate horns projecting from a gable in the north-easterly front of the building. These horns are elevated 20 feet above the water.

The fog alarm will consist of blasts of a horn operated by steam and compressed air of 8 seconds' duration with intervals of 40 seconds between them.

The boiler and machinery are in duplicate, so that in case of an accident happening to one part it may be promptly replaced by its duplicate part.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 327, 519, 678, 906 and 1214, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, between Nos. 1011 and 1012.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 4th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT RIFLE RANGES, MCNAB'S ISLAND.

Owing to the extreme range of the Lee-Metford or Magazine Rifle, with which the musketry training of the troops will in future be conducted, and with a view to the better protection of the public, it has been found necessary to demarcate more clearly the area of water seawards, and to the south of above ranges, liable to be struck by spent or ricochet bullets.

This area has been marked by four spar buoys, placed at intervals between the Thrum Cap Shoal and the Eastern Passage, at a distance of 3000 yards from the stop butts. The buoys mark the extreme limits of the danger zone. The spars are painted red, and are surmounted by cross heads painted red and white.

Notice is therefore hereby given that any ship or boat passing inside these buoys, during the hours of practice, incurs serious risk, and no attempt should, under any circumstances, be made to cross the aforesaid area as long as the red flag hoisted at the south end of McNab's Island is left flying.

This notice will have effect from the 11th May, 1896.

By order,

DUDLEY NORTH,
Colonel, A.A.G., Chief Staff Officer.

Halifax, N.S., 28th April, 1896. 45-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 8 of 1896.

ST. JOHN'S LEDGE BELL-BUOY MISSING.

It is reported that the bell buoy is missing from St. John's Ledge, near Pubnico, in the Bay of Fundy. Steps will be taken to replace it as soon as possible, and notice will be given when it is again in position.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 17th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 9 of 1896.

I. BUOYAGE OF COLBURNE PASSAGE.

Two wooden platform buoys have been established by the Government of Canada, in Colburne Passage, off the south-east coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, one on either side of the fairway between Piers Island and Saanish Peninsula on the route to Cowitchan Harbour.

One of the platforms is surmounted by a square pyramid topped by a drum, the whole made of lattice work and painted black with the number 1 in white. It is moored on the east extremity of the south reef, at the narrowest part of the channel, in 2½ fathoms water.

Lat.	N.	48°	42'	00"
Long.	W.	123°	26'	00"

The other buoy carries the number 2 and is surmounted by a square pyramid topped by a ball, made of lattice work, the whole painted red. It is moored in 3 fathoms on the south extremity of the north reef, and is distant a little more than a cable N. ½ E. from the black buoy.

Cape Kappel in one with Cowitchan Head, bearing W. ¼ S., southerly, (N. 70° W. true) leads through Colburne Passage in 8 to 10 fathoms water between the two buoys and clear of all dangers.

Captain J. T. Walbran, master of the Dominion steamer "Quadra," reports that when setting the buoys he found the passage with its reefs, Piers Island, and their surroundings, incorrectly shown on Admiralty chart No. 2840.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1917 and 2840, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 68.

II. CHANGES IN YOKOHAMA HARBOUR LIGHTS, JAPAN.

Notice is given by the Government of Japan, that on 1st April, instant, the Red and Green Lightships moored to mark the North and East Breakwater-heads of Yokohama Harbour would be withdrawn, and that on and after the same date, the lights as specified below would be established by the Yokohama Harbour Works Bureau on both of the Breakwater-heads.

The lighthouse on the East Breakwater-head is constructed of iron, hexagonal in shape and is painted white. It is 40 feet in height from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The light is a fixed white light and illuminates the whole horizon. It is elevated 41 feet above the sea, being visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 nautical miles.

The light on the North Breakwater-head is a fixed red light, exhibited temporarily, pending the completion of the permanent lighthouse now in course of construction.

The light is shown on the scaffolding erected for constructing the permanent lighthouse, at an elevation of 41 feet above the sea. It illuminates the whole horizon, being visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 nautical miles.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 20th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 10 of 1896.

I. FOG BELL AT PORT DALHOUSIE.

A bell has been attached to the platform of the range light tower near the outer end of the East Pier at Port Dalhousie, Lake Ontario, and will be rung by hand, as a fog signal, in reply to fog signals from vessels desiring to make the canal.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 931.

II. SANDUSKY BAY STRAIGHT CHANNEL RANGE LIGHTS.

Sandusky Bay Range Light (front).—Notice is given by the United States Lighthouse Board, that, on or about 1st April, 1896, a fixed white light of the sixth order will be established in the structure recently erected on the northerly prolongation of the axis of the Straight Channel in Sandusky Bay, in 5½ feet of water, about ¼ mile N.N.W. ⅞ W. from Cedar Point Lighthouse, and about 500 feet northerly from the 18-foot contour on the northerly side of "Deep Hole" off Cedar Point. The light is shown from an octagonal lantern, with copper roof, surmounting a square tower projecting slightly from the southerly side of a square one-story dwelling, with sharp roof and dormers, standing on a square red crib. The house and tower are of wood, painted yellowish drab.

The focal plane of the light is 33½ feet above mean lake level.

The approximate geographical position of the light, is :—

Lat.	N.	41°	29'	31"
Long.	W.	82°	41'	49"

Sandusky Bay Range Light (rear).—On the same date a fixed white light of the sixth order was to be established in the structure recently erected on the northerly prolongation of the axis of the Straight Channel in Sandusky Bay, in 8½ feet of water, and about 1,500 feet N. by E. ½ E. (N. 17° 04' E. true), in rear of the front light. The light is shown from an octagonal lantern, with copper roof, surmounting a square pyramidal, yellowish drab wooden tower, on a square red crib.

The focal plane of the light is 50 feet above mean lake level and the light should be visible 12 miles.

Each light will illuminate 270° of the horizon from S.S.E. ½ E. (S. 27° 56' E. true) through eastward and southward to N.E. by E. ½ E. (N. 62° 04' E. true) or 45° to the westward of the range line, and the remainder of the illuminating arc to the eastward of the range line, and showing in the lake.

The lights mark a range line for running the Straight Channel in Sandusky Bay, from Cedar Point to the docks of Sandusky, coinciding with the axis of the channel.

III. SANDUSKY BAY, NORTH AND WEST RANGE LIGHTS DISCONTINUED.

On the establishment of the Sandusky Bay (Straight Channel) Range Lights, the lights of these two ranges, in the northerly part of Sandusky Bay, about 1¼ miles W. of Cedar Point and heretofore marking the axis of the old dredged channels in the bay, will no longer be required as aids to navigation and will be discontinued.

IV. GRASSY ISLAND SOUTH CHANNEL RANGE FRONT LIGHT.

Notice is also given that, at the same time, a fixed white lens-lantern light would be established in the structure recently erected on the W. side of the main channel of the Detroit River, on Grassy Island Fishery, about 1,300 feet due S. from the present Grassy Island Light.

The focal plane of the light is 25 feet above the mean level of the river. The light will illuminate 90° of the horizon lying between N.W. by W. ½ W. (N. 62° 30' W. true), and N.N.E. ½ E. (N. 27° 30' E. true), or 62° 30' to the eastward and 27° 30' to the westward of the range line.

The light will be shown from an octagonal lantern, with white roof, surmounting a white, square, pyramidal tower, on a low foundation.

With Grassy Island Light as a rear light, this light will mark a range line for running the main channel of the Detroit River from the Grosse Isle North Channel Range line to the Mamajuda Range line. The point of intersection with the Grosse Isle North Channel Range line is east of Mamajuda Range Rear Light and about 350 feet to the eastward of the 18-foot contour on the west side of the channel. The point of intersection with the Mamajuda Range line is a little more than ¾ mile to northward of the Mamajuda Range Front Light.

V. WHITEFISH POINT LIGHT.

Notice is further given that, on the opening of navigation 1896, the characteristic of the light at the light station on Whitefish Point, west side of the entrance from Whitefish Bay into Lake Superior, would be changed to show a brilliant white flash every 5 seconds.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 21st April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 11 of 1896.

CITROUILLE POINT LIGHTHOUSE CARRIED AWAY.

Information has been received that the lighthouse at Citrouille Point, on the River St. Lawrence, above Quebec, has been carried away by ice. Until the tower can be rebuilt a temporary light will be shown from a lantern on a pole.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 702.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested, are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of April 1896, whereby the capital stock of "The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company of Ontario" (Limited) is reduced from five hundred and ten thousand (510,000) dollars to three hundred thousand (300,000) dollars, and the amount of each share of such stock reduced from eighty-five (85) dollars to fifty (50) dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

44-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of April, 1896, incorporating John Bell Wright, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, physician; William Woollatt, of the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario, general superintendent; Erie Emma Wright, spinster; Annie Frances Wright, spinster; Julia Elizabeth Wright, spinster; all of the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex and Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz:—

To acquire by purchase or otherwise all patents for new and useful improvements in car axle lubricators, of which Arthur W. Wright, of Detroit, is the inventor, to manufacture and sell said improvements, or any other improvements for car axle lubricating, by the name of "The Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into five thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

44-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 23rd day of April, 1896, incorporating Henry Dobell, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, merchant; John Delisle, of St. Jean d'Orléans, in the said Province of Quebec, sea captain; Charles Archibald, of Sydney, Cape Breton, gentleman; William Henry Archibald, of the same place, gentleman; Henry E. Hardisty, of the City of Montreal aforesaid, clerk; W. Patterson, of the same place, clerk, for the following purposes, viz.:—The acquiring, owning, navigating, managing and maintaining the steamship "Acadian" presently registered at the City of Montreal, and any other vessel, steamship or other craft which may be deemed advisable or necessary, either now or at any future time to add to or substitute for the said steamship; the conveying and carrying therein goods, wares, merchandise, freight and cargoes of all descriptions, as well as passengers, mails and other traffic between such ports in any part of the world as may seem expedient, the buying and selling of, and trading in cargoes and merchandise for freight, hire or otherwise,—by the name of "The Acadian Steamship Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twelve thousand dollars, divided into one hundred and twenty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

44-3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th April, 1895 and 1896.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,279,980 79	7,552,207 10
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,119 07
Dominion Notes	20,946,117 12	18,791,749 62
Savings Banks	42,732,363 27	45,063,369 47
Trust Funds	8,213,750 70	8,262,883 66
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,656 13	1,655,033 94
Total Gross Debt	317,167,393 38	317,780,898 06
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,461,235 25	35,480,665 17
Other Investments	7,690,107 49	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,576,325 87	16,280,020 27
Total Assets	69,651,170 60	67,947,160 79
Total Net Debt	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
do 31st March	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
Decrease of Debt	634,631 95	789,196 98

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of April, 1895.	Total to 30th April 1895.	Month of April, 1896.	Total to 30th April 1896.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,477,591 65	14,369,806 12	1,651,162 18	16,599,499 38
Excise	665,722 14	6,454,264 85	649,081 65	6,569,717 68
Post Office	235,000 00	2,435,011 70	265,455 05	2,532,312 34
Public Works, including Railways	377,590 55	2,992,333 59	354,727 87	2,973,427 03
Miscellaneous	140,596 50	1,198,183 73	219,693 90	1,299,672 11
Total	2,896,500 84	27,449,599 99	3,140,120 65	29,974,628 54
EXPENDITURE	2,375,801 60	26,220,793 00	2,336,564 59	25,056,105 97

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	51,052 51	2,038,872 52	109,228 87	1,987,912 29
Dominion Lands	6,746 15	69,508 85	4,067 55	51,903 43
Railway Subsidies	....	1,222,613 10	84,731 25	759,513 25
Total	57,798 66	3,330,994 47	198,027 67	2,799,328 97

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, for Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 6th May, 1896.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4...............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62
	31st January.	**29th February.**	**31st March.**	**30th April.**	**31st May.**	**30th June.**
Fractionals.....	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75	222,879 75		
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50	6,492,768 50		
$4...............	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00	341,146 00		
$5, $10 & $20....	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37	8,825 37		
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00	218,950 00		
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00	11,964,000 00		
Total.......	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62	19,248,569 62		

Fractional Notes....	$222,879 75
Provincial Notes....	29,502 87
Dominion Ones and Twos............	6,475,241 00
Dominion Fours....	341,146 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,371,400 00
Toronto "	3,421,400 00
Halifax "	645,000 00
St. John "	1,203,000 00
Winnipeg "	178,000 00
Charlottetown "	147,500 00
Victoria "	213,500 00
Total.........	$19,248,569 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th April, 1896....	$7,632,614 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg....	1,946,666 67
	$9,579,281 00
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,248,569.62....	4,812,142 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures....	$4,767,138 60
Unguaranteed Debentures....	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,248,569.62....	14,436,427 21
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures....	$2,813,572 79

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures....	$4,767,138 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures....	2,813,572 79
Total excess....	$7,580,711 39

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1896.

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of April, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits....	310,219 36	
Malt....	71,415 60	
Malt Liquor....	36 20	
Tobacco....	194,170 83	
Cigars....	48,748 60	
Inspection of Petroleum....	2,225 86	
Manufactures in Bond....	4,166 79	
Seizures....	773 01	
Other Receipts....	1,424 95	
Total Excise Revenue....	....	633,181 20
Culling Timber....	....	123 05
Hydraulic and other Rents....	....	2 00
Minor Public Works....	....	632 75
Inspection of Weights and Measures....	....	3,386 51
Gas Inspection....	....	1,549 50
Electric Light Inspection....	....	401 00
Law Stamps....	....	397 10
Other Revenues....	....	28 00
Grand Total Revenue....	....	639,701 11

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1896.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st March, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 7,675 00	3,187 22
Animals	12,219 00	2,647 58
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	57,006 00	14,224 54
Brass and manufacttres of	33,783 00	9,638 25
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	63,584 00	14,279 49
Flour	7,444 00	1,824 58
Meal, Corn and Oat	6,144 00	1,469 87
Rice	10,681 00	6,497 87
Other Breadstuffs	18,697 00	4,003 96
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	102,286 00	30,685 58
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	4,501 00	1,330 00
Coal, Bituminous	534,473 00	125,398 26
Copper, manufactures of	8,230 00	1,765 33
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	60,700 00	14,902 15
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	360,961 00	107,843 96
Cottons, Clothing,	57,200 00	18,778 96
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	15,398 00	2,207 03
" Thread on Spools	16,333 00	4,084 75
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	71,836 00	22,892 23
Drugs and Medicines	97,709 00	24,250 11
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	41,666 00	12,516 83
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	90,317 00	26,274 35
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	89,203 00	26,677 40
All other Fancy Goods	25,590 00	7,631 73
Fish and products of	49,122 00	8,783 42
Fruits and Nuts dried	64,554 00	21,254 28
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	60,479 00	8,180 04
" All other	5,411 00	1,216 37
Furs, Manufactures of	68,365 00	10,419 55
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	34,164 00	10,247 66
" Window Glass	12,814 00	2,574 30
" Plate-Glass	12,878 00	2,986 67
" All other Manufactures of.	14,542 00	3,187 07
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	6,984 00	2,128 25
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	30,686 00	9,044 45
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	104,970 00	31,491 00
" All other	72,614 00	21,781 20
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	52,424 00	5,283 45
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	20,518 00	5,741 78
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	177,950 00	49,263 87
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$124,863 00	34,970 38
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	32,636 00	11,401 86
" Stoves and Castings	17,854 00	4,646 96
" Tubing	57,257 00	11,617 86
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	188,497 00	49,996 06
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	54,567 00	13,529 27
Lead and manufactures of	16,646 00	3,069 65
Leather, all kinds	59,848 00	10,094 24
" Boots and Shoes	19,016 00	4,753 44
" All other manufactures of Leather	13,701 00	3,489 05
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	8,279 00	1,869 00
Metals and manufactures of	31,665 00	8,659 71
Musical Instruments	24,151 00	6,856 00
Oil, Mineral and Products of	45,275 00	27,881 65
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	19,774 00	3,954 80
" All other	23,923 00	4,883 15
Paints and Colours	36,091 00	4,620 11
Paper, Envelopes, &c	92,605 00	30,718 62
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	6,478 00	2,336 53
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	34,290 00	11,295 58
" Butter, Cheese	12,929 00	2,789 61
Seeds and Roots	126,823 00	12,902 28
Silk, manufactures of	266,260 00	80,613 69
Soap, all kinds	10,976 00	3,428 42
Spices, ground and unground	11,759 00	1,846 30
Spirits, all kinds	60,334 00	135,150 93
Wines, Sparkling	7,922 00	2,197 52
" other than Sparkling	18,487 00	11,958 95
Sugar	249,690 00	53,747 95
Molasses & Syrups	35,846 00	3,828 17
Tobacco and Cigars	19,936 00	19,728 49
Vegetables.	9,220 00	2,183 57
Wood, manufactures of	49,753 00	11,574 12
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	158,636 00	47,691 06
" Clothing	108,720 00	36,602 93
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c	289,591 00	91,324 91
" Dress Goods	421,391 00	126,227 20
Knitted Goods	68,426 00	25,630 33
" Shawls	5,267 00	1,316 75
" Yarns	6,922 00	2,075 95
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	83,552 00	28,138 71
All other Dutiable Goods	1,016,932 00	269,605 60
Total Dutiable Goods	6,528,899 00	1,899,802 75
" Free	2,723,014 00	
Coin and Bullion	318,283 00	
Grand Total	9,570,196 00	1,899,802 75

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st March, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 7,459
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	153,210
Asphaltum or Asphalt	252
Broom Corn	5,762
Coal, Anthracite	306,968
Coffee	77,859
Cotton Waste	28,441
" Raw	151,546
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	122,203
Fish and products of	11,151
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	80,451
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	15,457
Fur, skins not dressed	128,827
Grease for soap making, &c	21,393
Hides and skins	123,723
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	87,916
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	47,399
Metals, Brass and Copper	48,077
" Steel Rails for Railways	....
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	$ 63,878
" Tin and Zinc	232,171
" Other	21,594
Oils, Vegetable	3,535
Salt	11,831
Settlers' Effects	101,529
Silk, raw	16,958
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	65,612
Tea	118,897
Tobacco Leaf	131,699
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	76,033
Wool	98,322
All other Free Goods	362,861
Total	2,723,014
Coin and Bullion	318,283
Total Free Goods	3,041,297

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th April, 1896.

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F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of March, 1896.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	878,227	2,745	880,972
do Fisheries	366,137	2,149	368,286
do Forest	717,007	938	717,945
Animals and their produce	1,287,792	181,335	1,469,127
Agricultural Products	652,871	112,172	765,043
Manufactures	734,428	43,661	778,089
Miscellaneous Articles	11,855	12,209	24,064
Totals	4,648,317	355,209	5,003,526
Bullion	15,790	....	15,790
Coin	....	8,431	8,431
Grand Total	4,664,107	363,640	5,027,747

F. E. KILVERT,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 17th April, 1896.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of March, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 29th February, 1896	28,136,199 15	WITHDRAWALS during month	700,251 51
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	692,565 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	7,049 74	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st March, 1896	28,135,562 38
	28,835,813 89		28,835,813 89

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th April, 1896.

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Statement of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th April, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

Bank.	Balance, 31st March, 1896.	Deposits for April, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, April, 1896.	Balance, on 30th April, 1896.
	$ cts.	$.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	570,431 74	7,636 00	578,067 74	8,036 97	570,030 77
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	750,467 35	19,654 00	770,121 35	22,450 69	747,670 66
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	845,256 07	18,407 00	863,663 07	16,344 20	847,318 87
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	34,894 90	526 00	35,420 90	283 59	35,137 31
Amherst	275,118 43	5,408 00	280,526 43	4,097 61	276,428 82
Annapolis	237,297 32	3,101 00	240,398 32	1,913 15	238,485 17
Arichat	195,749 62	1,280 00	197,029 62	3,722 36	193,307 26
Barrington	174,201 16	749 00	174,950 16	1,664 64	173,285 52
Bridgewater	134,147 59	5,315 00	139,462 59	6,960 61	132,501 98
Guysboro'	110,334 59	226 00	110,560 59	564 31	109,996 28
Halifax	2,611,408 67	37,677 00	2,649,085 67	34,229 84	2,614,855 83
Kentville	309,413 28	3,984 00	313,397 28	8,875 96	304,521 32
Liverpool	254,712 88	2,645 00	257,357 88	6,713 65	250,644 23
Lunenburg	288,084 73	5,800 00	293,884 73	5,887 27	287,997 46
Maitland	63,445 79	1,499 00	64,944 79	892 64	64,052 15
New Glasgow	378,685 06	3,632 00	382,317 06	3,654 40	378,662 66
Parrsboro'	119,003 03	2,661 00	121,664 03	1,994 79	119,669 24
Pictou	295,267 74	927 00	296,194 74	2,018 60	294,176 14
Port Hood	118,967 81	263 00	119,230 81	635 02	118,595 79
Shelburne	119,410 74	514 00	119,924 74	3,116 76	116,807 98
Sherbrooke	68,379 39	1,383 00	69,762 39	886 01	68,876 38
Wallace	71,315 02	1,183 00	72,498 02	2,046 05	70,451 97
Weymouth	102,247 89	343 00	102,590 89	1,115 06	101,475 83
Yarmouth	629,041 28	9,764 00	638,805 28	14,308 91	624,496 37
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	273,018 28	3,278 00	276,296 28	1,586 29	274,709 99
Dalhousie	382,092 77	4,354 00	386,446 77	6,833 79	379,612 98
Fredericton	657,960 94	13,847 00	671,807 94	13,816 08	657,991 86
Newcastle	233,084 50	1,389 00	234,473 50	1,964 83	232,508 67
St. Andrews	288,061 47	1,804 95	289,866 42	3,405 95	286,460 47
St. John	4,092,930 98	43,830 00	4,136,760 98	56,957 59	4,079,803 39
Woodstock	499,060 89	5,832 00	504,892 89	10,555 11	494,337 78
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,810,483 64	25,738 00	1,836,221 64	30,557 43	1,805,664 21
Summerside	317,224 07	2,256 00	319,480 07	4,756 20	314,723 87
Total	17,311,199 62	236,905 95	17,548,105 57	282,846 36	17,265,259 21

C. J. Anderson,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 11th May, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1896.

	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank..........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,451,872 22	180,000 00	31,889 14	9,757,103 22
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,918,166 21	83,000 00	239,444 69	5,240,610 90
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,370,038 43	263,000 00	271,333 83	14,997,714 12

ASSETS.

	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and Distri Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,437,557 54	....	1,536,905 76	3,384,095 20	1,168,166 84	180,000 00	....	* 699,763 40	10,906,488 74
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.............	....	2,380,983 67	82,500 00	446,372 27	1,643,703 35	816,586 11	83,000 00	65,204 00	108,510 42	5,626,859 82
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,818,541 21	82,500 00	1,983,278 03	5,027,798 55	1,984,752 95	263,000 00	65,204 00	808,273 82	16,533,348 56

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 8th May, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B).	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal.	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal.	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B),	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $112,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st MAY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Aldersville	Chester	Lunenburg N.S.	Benj. Burgoyne.
Birchwood	Victoria	Cumberland N.S.	Chas. Chase.
Bondville	Brome	Brome Q.	Wm. A. McIntosh.
Burton		Yale and Cariboo B.C.	R. S. Burton.
Chester Nord	Chester	Arthabaska Q.	Mrs. A. LeBel.
Copperfield	Leeds	Megantic Q.	Philippe Landry.
Domremy	Sec. 30, Tp. 44, R. 27, W. of 2nd M.	Sask.	Revd. J. Berthelot.
Eden Lake	Maxwellton	Pictou N.S	John A. McDonald.
Egan Estate	Murchison	Nipissing O.	W. G. McKay.
Fassifern		Inverness N.S.	John R. Cameron.
Fontanges	Matane	Rimouski Q.	Alex. Levasseur.
Gingras	Livaudière	Bellechasse Q.	Amédée Grégoire.
Glenora		Inverness N.S.	James Lamey.
Grand St. Louis	Bécancour	Nicolet Q.	Miss M. Deshaies.
Hartville	Windsor	Hants N.S.	Walter H. Card.
Hawthorne	Port Hood	Inverness N.S.	Donald A. Beaton.
Head of Jeddore (reopened)		Halifax N.S.	Wm. J. Myers.
Jubilee		Victoria N.S.	Malcolm W. McLeod.
Kipiegun	Sec. 16, Tp. 15, R. 4, E. 1st M.	Selkirk M.	G. T. Sutherland.
Lavant (reopened)	Lavant	Lanark, N.R. O.	Wm. Barr.
Little Judique Ponds		Inverness N.S.	Rory McDonald.
Lower Sandy Point	Shelburne	Shelburne N.S.	Henry Goodick.
McArthur's Mills	Mayo	Hastings, N.R. O.	Arch. McArthur, jr.
Minerve	La Minerve	Labelle Q.	A. Ducharme.
Monalea	Chatham	Argenteuil Q.	James Fitzgerald.
Notre-Dame du Pont Main (reopened)	Dudley	Labelle Q.	J. M. Grenier.
Ophir	Coffin	Algoma O.	Hugh Orr.
Otthon	Sec. 36, Tp. 24, R. 5, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	Revd. John Kovacs.
(*a*) Pelee Island North	Pelee Island	Essex, S.R. O.	Colin B. Quick.
Purple Ridge	Sec. 24, Tp. 17, R. 14, W. of 1st M.	Macdonald M.	James Scott.
Raycroft	Darling	Lanark, N.R. O.	Robert White.
Rolling River	Sec. 34, Tp. 16, R. 10, W. of 1st M.	Marquette M.	Duncan Cameron.
Ronson (reopened)	Middleton	Norfolk, N.R. O.	E. A. Buchner.
Rossendale	Sec. 4, Tp. 10, R. 9, W. of 1st M.	Macdonald M.	John C. Glover.
Roy		Burrard B.C.	D. S. Gray.
St. Fabien	St. Mary's	Kent N.B.	F. A. Bastarache.
St. Gilbert	Lot 14	Prince West P.E.I.	Narcisse Gallant.
St. Malo Station	Auckland	Compton Q.	Edmond Gagnon.
Stanmore	Dalhousie	Restigouche N.B.	Margaret Allain.
Tantallon	Halifax	Halifax N.S.	Isaac Dauphinée.
Umatilla	Sec. 16, Tp. 26, R. 23, W. of 1st M.	Marquette M.	Geo. Robb.
Victoria Line		Inverness N.S.	John H. Cameron.
Waldegrave	Stirling	Colchester N.S.	Alex. Cock.

(*a*) Opened 16th April.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Canterbury	County of York, N.B.	to Meductic.
Elmsdale	do Oxford, N.R., O.	to Golspie.
English Settlement	do King's, N.B.	to Highfield.
Fortierville	do Lotbinière, Q.	to Frontenac.
Oak Point	do Selkirk, M.	to Radway.
Pearson's	do King's, N.B.	to Pearsonville.
Prestwood	do Selkirk, M.	to Monar.
St. Joseph de la Tabatière	do Saguenay, Q.	to Mutton Bay.
Ste. Philomène d'Echaillons	do Lotbinière, Q.	to Ste. Philomène de Fortierville.
Silsburg	do Perth, N.R., O.	to Kennicott.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Loch Erroch	District of New Westminster, B.C.
Ronson	County of Norfolk, N.R., O., closed 1st April.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c*.) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a*.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b*.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c*.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a*.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Special Order of the House of Commons.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Substance of Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE HUDSON'S BAY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a railway to be operated by steam and electricity from Port Churchill on Hudson's Bay through North-west and Keewatin Territories, to Fond du Lac, on Lake Athabaska, and from Port Churchill aforesaid, on Hudson's Bay, through the Territory of Keewatin, south of Churchill River and north of Nelson River, to a point at or near Sea Falls, on said river ; thence north of Lake Winnipeg through the Territory of Saskatchewan to Prince Albert, in said Territory ; thence continuing through the said Territory and the Territory of Alberta, in a direct line to Calgary, in the said last mentioned Territory, with power to construct a branch line from a point near Manitou Lake, in the Territory of Saskatchewan, to Edmonton, in the Territory of Alberta. Also, with power to build, purchase, charter, maintain and navigate steam and other vessels to ply between Fort Churchill and other countries, to carry and convey passengers and freight, and carry on a general transportation service in connection with said railway ; to construct, operate and maintain such bridges, docks, wharves, elevators, etc., as may be necessary and advantageous for the purposes of the said undertaking. Also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the whole length of the proposed railway and said branch, for the transmission of messages for the public as well as for the purposes of said railway ; also to acquire such water powers as may be deemed requisite for the generation of electricity for the purposes of said railway and said branch, and the purchase, erection and maintenance of all such electrical plant as may be necessary in connection with said railway and branch, its bridges, elevators, wharves and docks ; and with all such other powers and rights as may be advantageous and necessary to the success of said undertaking, including such as may be granted and prescribed, with the consent of the Parliament of Canada, by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12th May, 1896. 46–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that The Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act confirming, extending and augmenting the powers of the company ; such Act to specially provide :—

1. For the construction, regulation, and control of harbours and navigation at the terminals of a ship canal, which the company is authorized to construct and operate from some point on Lake Ontario, within the County of York, to some point on the Georgian Bay ;

2. That the company may divert and use the waters of any spring, creek, river, lake, or any other source or sources of water supply, for the purposes of the company, and regulate the levels of such waters ;

3. That the company may regulate the traffic of the said canal or other navigable waters under the control of the company ;

4. For the extension of the borrowing powers of the company, and to define the denomination and character of the notes, bonds, debentures, securities to be issued by the company ;

5. For the construction and improvement by the company of other canals or waterways in Canada for the purpose of augmenting or increasing the traffic of the canal first mentioned;

6. The remission and exemption from all customs duties and charges on all plant, machinery and materials to be imported and used in the construction and equipment of the company's works.

J. A. MACDONALD,
Managing director of The Georgian Bay
46–9 Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to carry on the business of guaranteeing:—

1. Corporations, partnerships and individuals against lost occasioned by fraud practised upon paper representing or used as security for money;
2. Employees in positions of trust;
3. Titles to real estate and the validity of wills;
4. The repayment of loans and investments of money in manufacturing businesses, mining enterprises and in real estate;
5. The payment of rent, interest, dividends, mortgages, debentures and all other obligations of indebtedness, and
6. The payment of life, accident, fire and marine policies of insurance.

And for such other powers as may be incidental to such business.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Ottawa, 13th May, 1896. 46–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railway, and to work the same either by steam or by electric power or both, from the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, to a crossing of the Saskatchewan River, at or near Grand Rapids, thence by the most practicable route to deep water navigation on Hudson Bay, with a branch line from a point at or near the International Boundary between Ranges eleven and fifteen, west of the first principal Meridian, in the said Province of Manitoba, running in a northerly or north-westerly direction to its intersection with the main line; also a branch line from a point on the main line near Grand Rapids to Edmonton *viâ* Prince Albert and Battleford in the North-west Territories, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the said railway and branches for all purposes, also to acquire, build, purchase, charter, own and operate steam and other vessels on lakes, rivers and other navigable waters for the purpose of facilitating the traffic in connection with said railway; to acquire, build, purchase, and own elevators, warehouses, wharves, docks and dockyards in connection with the said railway, with all the proper or usual powers, rights, and privileges given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of May, A.D. 1896.
46–9

YUKON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, to incorporate the "Yukon Railway and Navigation Company," from a point at Taku River and Telegraph Creek or Dease River to Teslin Lake in British Columbia and the North-west Territories.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Ottawa, 15th May, 1896. 46–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works and to reduce the number of its directors, and for other purposes.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
By A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 7th May, 1896. 45–9

HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the east branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of rivers and waterways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon; and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canals and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solicitor for applicants.
Winnipeg, 2nd May, 1896. 44–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles and for the passage of cars propelled by any power, and for the acquisition of all terminal facilities and for power to lease to or otherwise give running powers thereover to any railway company; and to carry gas pipes, wires or cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity and other power; and with power to lay tracks on said bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York or the Congress of the United States of America for the same purpose; and also for power to construct, maintain and operate water wheels under said bridge for the generation of electricity and for all powers necessary for that purpose and for the transmission abroad of such electric force. The height of the arches of said bridge shall not be less than sixty feet and the interval between the abutments or piers shall be two hundred feet, and said bridge shall be constructed with a draw of two hundred feet across the channel of said river for the passage of rafts and all vessels. The rates of toll for the use of said bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle (including the driver) drawn by two horses, twenty cents for a single horse, carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

HARCOURT, COWPER & MACOOMB,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Welland, 13th April, 1896. 43–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of

Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896. 27-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Montreal Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are the construction of railways, bridges, dams, culverts, and generally the construction of all works for the development of, or in, in connection with the use of motive power of any kind whatsoever.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. The number of shares is to be five thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Herbert S. Holt, contractor, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, merchant, William Strachan, manufacturer, Alfred Brunet, gentleman, and Frederick L. Béique, barrister, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
& ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Montreal, 14th May, 1896. 46-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Port Hope Preserving and Canning Company," (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is the buying and selling, preserving and canning of vegetables, fruits, meats, fish and other articles of diet, and the manufacture of cans for the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow : William M. Miller, of the Town of Newark, in Wayne County in the State of New York, U.S.A., canner ; John Hume, seedsman ; William Craig, tanner ; Stanley Paterson, anker ; and Hugh Cameron Paterson, clerk, the last four of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario.

7. The said William M. Miller, John Hume, William Craig, Stanley Paterson and Hugh Cameron Paterson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHISHOLM & CHISHOLM,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Port Hope, May, 1896. 46-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To do a general trading business, and make, manufacture, buy or sell and deal in wood pulp of all descriptions ;

(*b.*) To buy, lease and sell any timber, sawed and unsawed, with a right to manufacture timber, cut wood, and make wooden articles of every description and ship and sell the same for manufacturing and other purposes ;

(*c.*) To buy, purchase, acquire, lease and sell any timber lands and limits and any other real estate requisite for the carrying on of its business, and to be vested generally with all the powers, privileges and rights requisite and proper to carry on the various kinds of business enumerated and to give effect to the intentions and objects of its incorporation.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec,

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Masterman, manufacturer, John A. Bauden, gentleman, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturer, Frederick Masterman, manufacturer, et William H. Masterman, manufacturer, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 29th April, 1896. 44-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 28th April, 1896. 44–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company is to be "Canadian Whisky Exporting Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To export, import, manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in spirituous, fermented, unfermented, and other liquors, including whiskys, wines, beer, cordials, mineral and other waters and drinks, and to carry on generally such other business as appertains thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $50,000.

5. The number of shares into which the capital stock is to be divided is five hundred, and the amount of each share is $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Edward Chandler Walker, of the said Town of Walkerville, Franklin Hiram Walker, and James Harrington Walker, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, all distillers ; William Aikman, junior, of the said City of Detroit, lawyer ; and William Robins, of the said Town of Walkerville, secretary.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Franklin Hiram Walker, and William Robins, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BLAKE, LASH & CASSELS,
44–6 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ætna Boiler Company (Limited)."

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows :—To purchase or lease the Ætna Safety Water Tube Boiler under Canadian Patent No. 43,672 and United States Patent No. 544619, and to manufacture and vend the same, also to acquire the patents for the said boiler in Great Britain and other countries, with power to sell and assign, with or without royalty, any or all of said patents.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, underwriter ; Reginald Northcote, of the same place, manufacturer's agent ; the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, of the City of Montreal, Senator ; John Alexander Gemmill, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law, and Archie Foster May, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law ; of whom the said Hugh Scott, Reginald Northcote, Alexander Walker Ogilvie and John Alexander Gemmill are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of May, 1896.
44–2–46–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Dominion Glass Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and deal in glass and glasswares of all kinds.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Henry Hogan, hotel-keeper, Joseph Barsalou, auctioneer, Honourable

Alphonse Desjardins, Minister of Militia, J. Gustave Laviolette, physician, et Maurice Barsalou, hardware merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 22nd April, 1896. 43-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The American Tire Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and sell tires and all parts thereof, rubber goods for bicycles and vehicles, cotton linings, bicycles and bicycle parts and all articles pertaining thereto ; and to acquire, use and sell any patents of invention or inventions or any license to use any inventions in connection with bicycles, vehicles and tires and their parts, with power to take mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security for the price of goods or articles manufactured or sold by the company and to dispose of the same and to do all things necessary for the sufficient carrying out of the said objects ; and to obtain, purchase and hold the good-will and the machinery, plant, stock in trade and supplies and other the assets of the business heretofore carried on at the City of Toronto, under the firm name of "The American Tire Company."

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be in the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the said City of Toronto, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada.

5. The proposed amount of capital stock is $25,000.

6. The number of shares shall be five hundred of the par value of $50 each.

7. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Harrie Poyntz Davies, merchant, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York ; Charles Percy Miller, merchant, of the said City of Toronto ; Charles Sparks, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Esquire ; Emilie Louisa Davies, spinster, of the said City of Toronto ; Hawdon Brumell, traveller, of the said City of Toronto ; the first three of whom are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

MACRAE & RYKERT,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The MacGregor-Gourlay Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To carry on in all its branches the manufacture and sale of woodworking machinery, iron-working and other machinery, castings, looms and pins ; (*b.*) And for the said purpose to acquire or dispose of the necessary real and personal property.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario.

4. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the said Town of Galt.

5. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

6. That the number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

7. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert MacGregor, of the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, manufacturer ; Alexander Graham Gourlay, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer ; Robert Boyd MacGregor, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer ; Robert Morton Hamilton, also of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer ; and James Ferguson MacGregor, of the same place, accountant.

8. That the said Robert MacGregor, Alexander Graham Gourlay, Robert Boyd MacGregor, Robert Morton Hamilton and James Ferguson MacGregor, are to be the first directors for the said company.

TURNBULL & BARRIE,
Solicitors for applicants.
Galt, Ont., 18th April, 1896. 42-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada. chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Midway Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows :—(*a.*) To acquire lands by purchase, lease or otherwise in the Provinces of British Columbia and Manitoba, and elsewhere in Canada, from the Dominion or any Provincial Government, or any corporation or individual ; to sell, rent, mortgage, exchange or otherwise dispose of said lands ; to survey, colonize, settle, improve and build upon said lands ; to lay out, operate, lease and maintain, in and upon said lands, roads, streets, gas and water works, electric light and power works, street railway propelled by any motive force, and to establish parks and squares ; to assist settlers on and purchasers of said lands with power to secure any advances with interest in such manner as may be agreed ; to establish, erect, maintain, conduct and operate any kind of warehouse, factory, smelter mill or other building or business in and upon said lands, and the same to sell, lease, exchange and mortgage ; to acquire by lease, purchase or otherwise develop, maintain and operate any mines and mining rights in Canada ; to acquire any patent rights, to erect machinery, plant, tramways and other matters and things necessary for the same ; to grind, treat, operate on, manufacture, smelt and render merchantable or fit for use any ores, minerals or other substances ; to enter into contracts with any Government, corporation or individual respecting any of the foregoing matters, and generally to do all such other things as are or may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the foregoing purposes or any of them.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The names in full, address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert C. Adams, gentleman, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, stock broker, Alexander Paterson, stock broker, Peter Lyall, contractor, Charles Cushing, notary public, William Strachan, manufacturer, James P. Cleghorn, merchant, S. C. Stevenson, gentleman, James W. Withell, gentleman, John Withell, gentleman, George Dawson,

agent, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; and John C. Haynes, merchant, of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. The following are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company :—Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell and Robert C. Adams.

RYAN & JACOBS,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 8th April, 1896. 41-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Quickcure Company" (Limited).

2. The purpose for which incorporation is sought, is to manufacture, acquire, purchase and sell the new compound or remedy called "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," and other remedies, as well as tooth washes and tooth powders, in Canada, with power to lease and acquire real estate for the purposes of said business.

3. The chief place of business is to be in the City of Quebec.

4. The amount of capital stock in the said company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—The Honourable John Sharples, merchant, Edson Fitch, merchant, John Theodore Ross, merchant, Harold Kennedy, merchant, Harrison D. Ross, dentist, Henry Ievers, dentist, and Arthur Furneaux Hunt, merchant, all of the City of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the provisional or first directors of the said company.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicants.
Quebec, 25th March, 1896. 40-7

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Anglo-Canadian Mining Exchange" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To carry on business as general agents and dealers in mines, mining locations and mining lands in the Dominion of Canada ;

(*b.*) To buy or take on lease, and then to sell, exchange, grant leases or deal in any way whatsoever with any mines, mining lands and mining properties, or to obtain options thereon for the same purposes. But no purchase of any mining property shall be made without a two-thirds vote of the whole board of directors ;

(*c.*) To examine, inspect and investigate all such properties for the better placing of the same upon the market ;

(*d.*) To develop mining properties which, on examination, give sufficient evidence of value to such an extent as the directors shall consider necessary to make the same marketable ;

(*e.*) To purchase or obtain options on timber or other lands which by reason of their proximity to mining properties handled by the company may be deemed desirable ;

(*f.*) To prospect for mining locations and acquire from the various Provincial Governments mining and other rights in same ;

(*g.*) To act as promoters or agents in the formation of joint stock companies or syndicates for the sale and disposal of mining properties ;

(*h.*) To act as agents for the sale or purchase of mining stocks or shares ;

(*i.*) To act as a bureau of information on all subjects connected with mining in Canada ;

(*j.*) To do all such things as may be necessary for the attainment of the above objects and the business incidental thereto ;

(*k.*) To have the right to take paid-up unassessable stock in any joint stock company to whom this company shall have sold mines or mining properties in payment or part payment of the purchase money ;

(*l.*) To have the right to issue paid-up and unassessable stock of the company in payment for mines and mining locations or mining rights and interests.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000, of a par value of $10 each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Juchereau Kingsmill, president of the Mining Institute of Ontario, Ewen Mackenzie, Esquire, Henry O'Brien, barrister, James Gunn, Esquire, George Plunkett Magann, merchant, Alexander Fraser, merchant, George Gurd, accountant, and Jacob Dolmage, miner, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario ; and John Geale Dickson, of Shirley, Southampton, England, Esquire ; of whom the said John Juchereau Kingsmill, Ewen Mackenzie, Henry O'Brien, George Plunkett Magann and George Gurd, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBINSON, O'BRIEN & GIBSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Toronto, this 14th day of April, 1896. 42-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the shareholders of The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, at Montreal, on the 13th day of June, 1896, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., to consider a proposition to retire and cancel the present outstanding first mortgage bonds, and to issue in place thereof new 5 per cent gold bonds to the amount of $800,000, to be secured by a first mortgage ; and to consider a further proposition to issue 6 per cent gold bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding $400,000, which are to be secured by a second mortgage ; and to consider such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.
Montreal, 19th May, 1896. 46-5

NOTICE.—Lam Tung, of the City of New Westminster in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster in the said province, a plan showing certain works or buildings constructed by him upon the Fraser River within the said district, and a description of the site in which such works have been placed.

The said Lam Tung will apply to the Governor General in Council immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plan and site and of the construction of the said works.

LAM TUNG.
Dated this 1st day of May, 1896. 46-5

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company of Canada will be held at the office of Messrs. H. & A. Allan, Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1896, at eleven o'clock A.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and if approved, to sanction the entering into and execution of an agreement leasing to the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, the use of the tracks or running rights over the tracks of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company between a point at or near the Town of Gladstone in the Province of Manitoba, and the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, together with the joint right with the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company to make use of that company's terminal property and facilities at the Town of Portage la Prairie, and further providing for the division of the earnings done by the two companies upon and in connection with the said portion of the tracks of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company.

By order of the Board,
E. W. RILEY,
Secretary.
Dated this 20th day of May, 1896. 46-4

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central Chambers, Elgin Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary-treasurer.
Ottawa, 9th May 1896. 46-4

UNDER THE WINDING-UP ACT.

Province of Quebec, } SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal. }

No. 102.

In re La Boulangerie Nationale, of the City of Montreal, in liquidation, and Roméo Prévost, liquidator.

Notice to all the shareholders of the above company.

BY authorization of one of the Judges of this Court, a first call of thirty-five (35%) per cent upon the unpaid subscribed stock in this company, is hereby made by the undersigned, the liquidator, and it is payable at my office on or before the fifteenth day following the date of this notice.

ROMÉO PRÉVOST,
Liquidator.
Office of Roméo Prévost & Co., Accountants,
Nos. 41 and 42, Montreal Street Railway Chambers,
Montreal.
Montreal, 16th May, 1896. 46-1

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and its agencies, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
GEO. P. REID,
General manager.
Toronto, 21st April, 1896. 44-1 46-1

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

NOTICE.—A dividend of three and one half per cent on the capital stock of the Summerside Bank, for the six months ending the 30th day of April, 1896, has been declared out of the profits of the Bank and will be paid to the stockholders thereof, at their banking-house, at Summerside, P.E.I., on and after the 4th day of June next.

ROBT. McC. STAVERT,
Cashier.
Summerside, P.E.I., 7th May, 1896. 45-4

NOTICE is hereby given that The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada has ceased to transact business in Canada, and that pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, application will be made to the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or after the 10th day of August next, by the said The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada, for the release of its securities, and all policy holders in Canada opposing such release are hereby required to file their opposition with the said the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or before the said 10th day of August next.

PARKE & PURDOM,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated the 1st day of May, 1896. 45-14

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of The North-west Irrigation Act, as amended, that the application of the Springbank Irrigation District for the right to divert sufficient water from the Elbow River, on the S.E. ¼ of Section 4, Township 24, Range 4 west of the 5th Meridian, to irrigate some 21,200 acres as shown by the plans filed by the district, and to construct the necessary works to enable the water so diverted to be used for irrigation purposes, has received the approval of the Governor in Council to the extent that the district has been granted the right to divert the water applied for at high water stage of the stream, and further has been granted five years from the 18th February, 1895, within which to complete the construction of their works, no changes or alterations in these proposed works having been ordered by the Governor in Council.

The memorial of the district, accompanied by the necessary plans, profiles and specifications was filed with the Minister of the Interior, on the fourteenth of November, 1894, and with the Agent, on the 5th day of November, 1894.

The particulars as to the district and the proposed works are as follows :—

The district was created under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories in September, 1894, and which was subsequently confirmed by the Act of Parliament 58–59 Vict., chap. 33.

The district is authorized by the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance to pledge the lands within the district as security for debentures sold to raise the amounts necessary to construct the above mentioned works, the amount so raised being limited to a sum equal to six dollars per acre upon the lands which can be actually irrigated from the proposed works, with an assessment limited to one dollar per acre per annum upon the lands irrigated, to pay for interest, management, maintenance and sinking fund.

The present Trustees of the district, who under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance are the Board of Management, are, Joseph McPherson, William A. Gibson and W. W. Stuart.

The probable number of consumers of the water diverted is stated by the memorial filed to be one hundred. The lands to be irrigated in their present condition with improvements, are stated to be worth about $8 per acre, which lands are stated to be at present used for ranching purposes, and to be unsuitable for agriculture except by the application of water through irrigation.

The rates to be charged by the district for water supplied for irrigation purposes is the rate to be hereafter fixed under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance above referred to. 45-5

CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held on the tenth day of June, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Windsor Hotel, in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of consenting to an agreement or arrangement made by the directors of this company with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the regulation and interchange of traffic, and the working of traffic over the railways of both companies, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect to such traffic.

R. A. SMITH,
Secretary, C. and E. Ry. Co.
Dated this 28th day of April, A.D. 1896. 44-4

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some years prior to and up to the thirty-first day of December, 1895, subsisting between us Gordon Burleigh Pattee, George Halsey Perley and Charles Berkeley Powell, as lumber merchants, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, by and under the name, style and firm of "Perley & Pattee," (in which partnership one Georgiana M. Perley, I the said George Halsey Perley and one Ephraim Elliott Webb were interested as executrix and executors of William Goodhue Perley, deceased), was on the said thirty-first day of December, 1895, dissolved by effluxion of time.

Witness:
JAMES B. WATSON.
G. B. PATTEE,
GEORGE H. PERLEY,
C. BERKELEY POWELL.

Dated at the said City of Ottawa, this second day of January, 1896. 44-4

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the current half year, making a total distribution for the year of six per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office of the Bank, on Tuesday, the 16th June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,
W. WEIR,
President.
Montreal, 24th April, 1896. 44-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 61.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three (3) per cent for the current half-year, equal to six and a half per cent per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of this institution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
44-5 Manager.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 59.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
E. E. WEBB,
General manager.
Quebec, 25th April, 1896. 44-5

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 58.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the Bank in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,
B. E. WALKER,
General manager.
Toronto, 28th April, 1896. 44-5

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, will be held at the Queen's Hotel in the City of Toronto, on Thursday, the 4th day of June A.D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing the Board of Directors of the said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be properly brought before an annual meeting.

Dated at Hamilton this 23rd day of April A.D. 1896.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
43-5

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the resolutions of the Board of Directors of the company a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, will be held at the Queen's Hotel, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May A.D. 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and authorizing the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property, real and personal, of the said railway company and otherwise acting in relation thereto; and also for the purpose of considering, adopting and authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the said company upon its franchises, rolling stock, assets and property, real and personal, to a Trustee or Trustees to secure the issue of the bonds, debentures or other securities which may be authorized at said meeting; and also for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the directors of the company with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, The Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of such traffic as set out in agreements which have been executed subject amongst other things to the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as prescribed by The Railway Act of Canada and the Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to the company passed in the year 1895, and subject also to the consent of the shareholders of the company; and also for the purpose of considering

the said arrangements and agreements, of authorizing a petition to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the approval thereof and for authority for the same to remain in force for fifty years; and also for the purpose of considering and authorizing a lease or grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of running powers over and the exclusive use and possession of the extension of the track of the company near Garth Street to a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway near the Desjardins Canal; and also the authority to grant to said Canadian Pacific Railway Company the joint use with this company of this company's yards and terminals within the City of Hamilton as set out in said agreements.

Dated at Hamilton this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1896.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
43–5

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 21.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking-house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

H. S. STRATHY,
General manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 18th April, 1896. 43–5

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

Dividend No. 80.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five pe cent for the current half-year (being at the rat of ten per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. COULSON,
General manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43–5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after the 1st June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the head office of the Bank, on Monday, 15th June, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

J. TURNBULL,
Cashier.

Hamilton, 22nd April, 1896. 43–5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

Dividend No. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

GEO. BURN,
General manager.

Ottawa, 21st April, 1896. 43–5

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

G. HAGUE,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st April, 1896. 43–5

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THOMAS McDOUGALL,
General manager.

Quebec, 21st April, 1896. 43–5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Dividend No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent and a bonus of one per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd April, 1896. 43–5

CHIGNECTO MARINE TRANSPORT RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), will be held at the head office of the company, in Dashwood House, No. 9 New Broad Street, in the City of London, England, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of June, 1896, at noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the directors, transacting the business of the company, whether general or special, and the election of directors thereof, and for the transaction of such other business as can be then legally submitted to the said meeting.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

23rd April, 1896. 44–3 48–1

NOTICE.—On the 14th day of April, 1896, I deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, a plan showing the piling proposed to be constructed over the water pipes of the City of Toronto, in the Harbour of the City of Toronto, together with a description of the proposed site of such piling, and upon the 15th day of April, 1896, I deposited a duplicate of such plan and description in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the Eastern Division of the said City of Toronto, and after the expiration of one month from this date I will apply on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for the approval of such plan, and authority to construct the work shown upon the same.

THOMAS CASWELL,
City solicitor, Toronto.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1896. 42-5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one half per cent ($3\frac{1}{2}$) for the current half-year, equal to seven per cent per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office, or at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
General manager.

42-5

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent, for the current half-year (making a total distribution for the year of ten per cent) upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house in this City, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. The chair to be taken at one o'clock.

By order of the Board,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General manager.

Montreal, 14th April, 1896. 42-5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 1er mai 1896.

L'HONORABLE SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER, C.C.M.G., membre du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada : Solliciteur général du Canada, *vice* l'Honorable John Joseph Curran, démissionnaire.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous—SALUT :

ATTENDU que par et de l'avis et du consentement de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons jugé à propos de DISSOUDRE le présent parlement du Canada, qui se trouve prorogé au DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

SACHEZ MAINTENANT, qu'à cette fin Nous publions Notre présente Proclamation Royale, et par icelle DISSOLVONS en conséquence le dit Parlement du Canada, et les Sénateurs et les Membres de la Chambre des Communes sont en conséquence exemptés de s'assembler et d'être présents le dit DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—SALUT :

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, NOUS AVONS CE JOUR donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquels Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni ; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

42-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

SACHEZ que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de se réunir en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable SIR JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

43-tf

DÉPÊCHES.

À OSBORNE HOUSE, ILE DE WIGHT,

Le 8e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté en conseil rendu en conformité de l'Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande, 1862, et daté le onzième jour d'août mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quatre, Sa Majesté, sur la recommandation conjointe de l'Amirauté et de la Chambre de Commerce a bien voulu ordonner que dès et après le premier jour de septembre 1884, les règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté soient, en ce qui concerne les navires et bateaux britanniques, substitués aux règlements contenus dans la première annexe d'un arrêté en conseil rendu comme susdit, et daté le quatorzième jour d'août 1879 ;

Et considérant que par deux arrêtés en conseil rendus en conformité du dit acte, et sur la recommandation conjointe susdite, et datés respectivement le trentième jour de décembre 1884, et le vingt-quatrième jour de juin 1885, certaines modifications et additions ont été faites aux dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du onzième jour d'août 1884, au sujet des vaisseaux et bateaux de pêche britanniques ;

Et considérant que par un autre arrêté en conseil rendu en conformité du dit acte, et sur la recommandation conjointe susdite, et daté le 18e jour d'août 1892, certaines modifications et additions ont été apportées aux dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du 11e jour d'août 1884, au sujet des bateaux-pilotes à vapeur ;

Et considérant que par les dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du onzième jour d'août 1884, il est entre autres choses décrété comme suit, savoir :—

Article 3.—Les navires à vapeur de long cours, lorsqu'ils sont en marche, doivent porter les feux suivants :—

(*a*.) En tête ou en avant du mât de misaine, à une hauteur de pas moins de vingt pieds au-dessus du plat-bord, et si le navire a plus de vingt pieds de largeur, alors à une hauteur au-dessus du plat-bord au moins égale à cette largeur, un feu blanc placé de manière à fournir un rayonnement uniforme et non interrompu dans tout le parcours d'un arc horizontal de vingt quarts du compas,—établi de façon à projeter la lumière de dix quarts de chaque côté du navire, c'est-à-dire depuis l'avant jusqu'à deux quarts en arrière du travers de chaque bord, et d'une portée telle qu'il puisse être visible à cinq milles au moins de distance, par une nuit sombre, mais sans brume ;

(*b*.) A tribord, un feu vert, établi de façon à projeter une lumière uniforme et non interrompue sur un arc horizontal de dix quarts du compas,—placé de manière à projeter la lumière depuis l'avant jusqu'à deux quarts sur l'arrière du travers à tribord, et d'une portée telle qu'il puisse être visible à deux milles au moins de distance, par une nuit sombre, mais sans brume ;

(*c*.) A bâbord, un feu rouge établi de façon à projeter une lumière uniforme et non interrompue sur un arc horizontal de dix quarts du compas,—placé de manière a projeter la lumière depuis l'avant jusqu'à deux points sur l'arrière du travers à bâbord, et d'une portée telle qu'il puisse être visible à deux milles au moins de distance, par une nuit sombre, mais sans brume ;

(*d*.) Ces feux de côté vert et rouge doivent être munis, en dedans du bord, d'écrans dirigés de l'arrière à l'avant et s'étendant à trois pieds au moins en avant de la lumière, afin que le feu vert ne puisse pas être aperçu de bâbord avant, et le feu rouge de tribord avant.

Et considérant que par un autre arrêté en conseil, rendu en conformité du dit acte, et sur telle recommandation susdite, et daté le 30e jour de janvier 1893, les dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du 11e jour d'août 1884, ont été de plus modifiés par l'addition au dit article 3 précité, des dispositions contenues dans l'annexe au dit arrêté en conseil présentement cité et énoncé dans l'annexe ci-jointe ;

Et considérant que l'Amirauté et la Chambre de Commerce ont conjointement recommandé à Sa Majesté que le dit arrêté en conseil précité du 30e jour de janvier 1893, soit rescindé à l'effet que les modifications et additions apportées au dit article 3 précité, et énoncées dans l'annexe ci-jointe, cesseront d'être en vigueur ;

Et considérant qu'il a plu à Sa Majesté, par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, le 12e jour de décembre 1895, par un arrêté provisoire dans le sens de l'Acte de publication des règlements, 1893, de rescinder le dit arrêté en conseil du 30 de janvier 1893 ;

Et considérant que les dispositions de l'article 1 de l'Acte des règles de publication 1893, ont été remplies :

Sachez donc qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'Acte de la marine marchande, 1894, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, de rescinder le dit arrêté en conseil précité du 30e jour de janvier 1893, et d'ordonner qu'à compter de la date du présent arrêté les dispositions contenues dans l'annexe de l'arrêté en dernier lieu mentionné et du présent arrêté, cesseront d'être en vigueur, et le dit article 3 des dits règlements contenus dans le dit arrêté en conseil du 11e jour d'août 1884, aura le même effet que si le dit arrêté en conseil du 30e jour de janvier 1893, n'avait jamais été passé.

45-3 C. L. PEEL.

AU CHATEAU DE WINDSOR,

22 février 1896.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine en conseil.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté daté le 23 de juillet 1889, rendu par Sa Majesté dans l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'*Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande*, 1862, il a plu à Sa Majesté par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé d'ordonner ce qui suit :—

1. En ce qui concerne les navires à voiles : Que les navires marchands à voiles de l'Empire d'Allemagne dont le mesurage, le et après le 5e jour de janvier 1873, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres et autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement des navires à voiles britanniques est censé être le tonnage de ces navires ;
2. En ce qui concerne les navires à vapeur : Que les navires marchands appartenant à l'Empire d'Allemagne, et mûs par la vapeur ou autre force motrice, exigeant une chambre des machines, et dont le mesurage, le et après le 1er jour de janvier 1873, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement des navires britanniques est censé être le tonnage de ces navires ; pourvu, toutefois, que si le propriétaire ou capitaine d'un navire à vapeur allemand désire que la déduction pour la chambre des machines dans son navire soit évaluée suivant les règlements concernant le mesurage de la chambre des machines et la déduction applicables aux vapeurs britanniques, plutôt que d'après les règlements allemands, la chambre des machines sera mesurée et la déduction sera calculée suivant les règlements britanniques, et que dans le cas où ce vapeur possèderait un certificat de tonnage ou autre document national délivré comme susdit le ou après le 20e jour de juin 1888, indiquant le tonnage de registre net de ce navire selon les règlements britanniques, le navire sera censé être du tonnage ainsi indiqué.

Et considérant que par l'article 84 de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, il est statué que lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil que les règlements de tonnage du dit acte ont été adoptés par un pays étranger, et y sont en force, Sa Majesté en conseil pourra ordonner que les navires du dit pays, seront, sans être remesurés dans les possessions de Sa Majesté, censés être du tonnage indiqué dans leurs certificats d'enregistrement ou autres papiers nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour les mêmes fins que le tonnage indiqué dans le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté en conseil que les règlements de tonnage de l'*Acte de la marine marchande*, 1894, ont été adoptés par le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, et que ces règlements y sont en vigueur, étant devenus exécutoires le 1er jour de juillet 1895 ;

Et considérant qu'il existe ou peut encore exister des navires appartenant à l'Empire d'Allemagne auxquels l'arrêté précité du 23 juillet 1889 peut s'appliquer, et qu'il n'est pas à propos de révoquer cet arrêté, mais de le laisser en vigueur aussi longtemps qu'il restera des navires auxquels cet arrêté peut s'appliquer ;

Et considérant que les dispositions du premier article de l'*Acte de publication des règlements*, 1893, ont été remplies :

Sachez donc qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs ci-dessus mentionnés, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, d'ordonner que les navires marchands de l'Empire d'Allemagne, dont le mesurage le 1er jour de juillet 1895, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

44-4 C. L. PEEL.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

1457

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par l'arrêté en conseil du 15 de septembre 1888, chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, et l'arrêté en conseil du 6e jour de juillet 1893, passé en vertu de l'article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," des règlements ont été établis concernant la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, et dans la Colombie-Britannique, et par l'arrêté en conseil du 1er de janvier 1875, les règlements du gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick relatifs au bois sur les terres de la Couronne furent adoptés au sujet du bois sur les terres des Sauvages dans la dite province.

Et considérant qu'il est à propos que des règlements soient établis en vertu de l'article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," pour la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages dans tout le Dominion, et que les règlements pour la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, tels qu'énoncés dans le dit chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, et ses modifications, conviennent à toutes les parties du Dominion, à l'exception de la Colombie-Britannique pour laquelle des règlements sont établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 6 de juillet 1893.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du dit article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les règlements concernant la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, établis par le dit arrêté en conseil du 15 de septembre 1888, chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus, et les modifications à iceux, soient rendus applicables, et ils sont par le présent déclarés applicables à toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception de la province de la Colombie-Britannique.

JOHN J. McGEE,
46-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

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[795]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 1er jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," chapitre 78 des Statuts Revisés, et des actes qui le modifient, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la refonte ci-jointe des règles et règlements concernant l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur et l'examen des mécaniciens de bateaux à vapeur, sera et elle est par le présent établie comme les Règles et Règlements pour l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur et l'examen des candidats pour des certificats de mécaniciens.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS POUR L'INSPECTION DES BATEAUX A VAPEUR ET POUR L'EXAMEN DES MÉCANICIENS DE BATEAUX A VAPEUR.

PARTIE I.

Mode d'inspection.

Art. 1. Tout inspecteur pourra chaque fois qu'il le jugera nécessaire, et un inspecteur devra, au moins une fois chaque année, éprouver la chaudière de tout bateau à vapeur par une pression hydrostatique dans la proportion de cent cinquante à cent livres permises comme pression effective, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans l'épreuve n'excèdera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit, et il devra s'assurer, par un examen personnel et des épreuves expérimentales, que cette chaudière est bien faite et que ses matériaux sont sains et sans défauts. Le propriétaire du bateau à vapeur fournira la pompe à bras et les appareils nécessaires pour faire l'épreuve, et l'équipage du navire les fera fonctionner ; et nul inspecteur de chaudières et machines ne fera ni ne donnera aucun certificat au propriétaire ou au capitaine d'un bateau à vapeur à moins qu'il n'ait préalablement soumis la chaudière ou les chaudières du bateau à cette épreuve hydrostatique et à cet examen tel que prescrit par le présent.

Art. 2. Avant qu'une chaudière ne soit soumise à l'épreuve par la pression hydrostatique, elle sera ouverte pour la visite de l'inspecteur ; les portes du trou d'homme et les plaques de la vidange seront enlevées, l'extérieur et l'intérieur de la chaudière seront nettoyés, les grilles enlevées et le fourneau déchargé et balayé, afin qu'il puisse en faire une inspection satisfaisante et complète ; lorsque les cloisons seront placées de manière à empêcher une inspection minutieuse de la tôle de la chaudière, elles seront enlevées ; et le propriétaire ou capitaine du bateau veillera à ce que toutes ces dispositions soient prises avant de demander une inspection.

Art. 3. Chaque fois que l'épreuve n'aura pas été satisfaisante, les défauts seront réparés et la chaudière sera soumise à une seconde épreuve, qui devra être satisfaisante avant qu'un certificat ne soit délivré.

Art. 4. L'inspecteur doit fixer la pression effective des chaudières au moyen d'une série de calculs de résistance de leurs diverses parties et en raison de la nature de la main-d'œuvre et des matériaux qui les composent.

Art. 5. Avant d'éprouver une chaudière, les inspecteurs devront l'examiner, faire les mesurages et calculs nécessaires pour s'assurer que la pression effective est conforme aux présents règlements ; ces instructions s'appliquent aux surchauffeurs, récipients à vapeur et chemises à eau aussi bien qu'aux chaudières.

Art. 6. Si une chaudière est trop chaude pour qu'un inspecteur puisse l'examiner efficacement avec sûreté et facilité, il devra refuser de l'examiner, et refuser absolument d'accorder un certificat jusqu'à ce qu'il en ait fait un examen satisfaisant.

Art. 7. Pour s'assurer de la force et de l'état d'une chaudière, à l'intérieur, l'inspecteur pourra, s'il le juge nécessaire, y faire percer des trous, et pourra aussi demander qu'on lui fournisse au moyen des dessins et des devis des différentes parties de la chaudière, des renseignements suffisants sur sa construction pour lui permettre au moyen de calculs et d'un examen de déterminer leur force de résistance.

Art. 8. Pendant la confection de toute chaudière faite en Canada, le fabricant devra notifier l'inspecteur du district dans lequel elle sera faite qu'il peut la venir inspecter, et il devra, en tout temps pendant cette confection, donner à l'inspecteur libre accès à la chaudière.

Art. 9. Afin d'empêcher qu'il ne s'élève de différends après qu'une chaudière aura été commencée, le fabricant ou l'entrepreneur, devra fournir à l'inspecteur, pour son approbation, les détails relatifs à sa construction, au moyen de dessins et de devis ; l'inspecteur, lorsqu'il aura reçu ces plans ou devis et les aura approuvés veillera à ce qu'ils soient suivis dans la construction, ou, qu'il y soit fait des déductions comme le veut l'article 25. Le présent règlement s'appliquera aussi aux chaudières subissant des changements.

Art. 10. Aucune chaudière ne devra être faite de tôle à chaudière, soit en fer soit en acier, qui n'aura pas été étampée du nom ou de la marque du fabricant, et nul certificat ne sera délivré pour une chaudière faite en entier ou en partie de tôle ne portant pas une pareille marque ; et avant qu'un certificat puisse être délivré pour une chaudière, le fabricant devra fournir à l'inspecteur une déclaration, attestée sous serment, du nom du fabricant de la tôle employée, de la qualité de celle-ci et de la qualité de tous les matériaux employés dans la confection de la chaudière ; ce serment pourra être prêté devant un juge de paix en Canada, ou devant un notaire public, et attesté sous son sceau officiel, s'il est prêté en dehors du Canada ; pourvu toujours que, dans les cas où cette déclaration sous serment, par le fabricant de la chaudière, ne pourrait être obtenu par suite de son décès, ou pour quelque autre cause jugée suffisante par l'inspecteur, l'affidavit de deux fabricants de chaudières pratiques qui auront examiné la chaudière et fait rapport sur la qualité des matériaux qui y ont été employés, celle de l'ouvrage et la force de la chaudière, sera, s'il est trouvé satisfaisant par l'inspecteur, considéré comme suffisant et tiendra lieu de la déclaration requise du fabricant de la chaudière.

Art. 11. Aucune chaudière, ni aucun tuyau s'y rattachant, ne sera approuvé s'il est fait en entier ou en partie de mauvais matériaux, ou si l'ouvrage est défectueux ou s'il est dangereux à cause de sa forme, de sa vétusté, de sa détérioration par l'usage, ou pour toute autre cause.

Art. 12. Les inspecteurs veilleront à ce que toutes les chaudières neuves et les chaudières qui auront été sorties d'un navire pour être réparées, soient éprouvées au moyen de la pression hydraulique dans la proportion d'au moins un et demi de la pression effective qui sera permise, avant que les chaudières ne soient placées dans le navire, et éprouver l'ouvrage, etc., mais la pression effective sera établie par la force des armatures, l'épaisseur de la plaque, la force des rivets, etc., et non pas par l'épreuve hydraulique.

Art. 13. L'épreuve hydraulique ne devra, dans aucun cas, excéder la proportion d'un et demi la pression effective permise, et ne doit jamais être appliquée avant que la chaudière n'ait été ouverte pour l'examen, ni avant que la force de toutes les parties de la chaudière n'ait été calculée d'après les mesurages nécessaires pris sur la chaudière même.

Art. 14. Lorsqu'une chaudière est partiellement inspectée par un inspecteur, et que l'inspection est complétée et le certificat accordé par un autre, si l'inspecteur qui était présent à l'épreuve de la chaudière par la pression hydrostatique a l'occasion de l'examiner à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur après l'épreuve, cet inspecteur fixera la pression qui sera permise sur la chaudière, en ayant soin d'informer les propriétaires, fabricants ou agents, et l'inspecteur qui doit plus tard accorder le certificat, de la pression qu'il croit devoir être permise sur cette chaudière, et l'inspecteur qui a partiellement inspecté la chaudière devra informer l'inspecteur qui complète l'inspection de tous les détails de son inspection de la chaudière.

Art. 15. Les armatures en fonte ne doivent pas être employées dans les chaudières ; les inspecteurs devront condamner l'usage de cales et assiettes en fonte pour les chaudières. On doit porter une attention toute spéciale à coincer et assujétir les chaudières dans les navires pour les empêcher de se déplacer et de se détacher.

Art. 16. La pression permise sur la chaudière ne doit jamais, dans aucune circonstance, être augmentée, à moins que l'inspecteur n'ait préalablement écrit au président du bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, pour en obtenir la permission. Dans les cas où un inspecteur croira qu'une plus forte pression peut avec sûreté être permise, il devra en informer l'inspecteur qui aura inspecté la chaudière en dernier lieu ; et si, en apprenant pourquoi la pression actuelle avait autrefois été permise, l'inspecteur est encore d'opinion qu'elle peut être augmentée, il devra communiquer tous les faits au président, mais comme il est dit plus haut, la pression ne devra, dans aucun cas, être augmentée tant que la question n'aura pas été décidée par le président.

Art. 17. Dans le cas d'une nouveauté quelconque dans la construction d'une chaudière, ou si l'on s'est départi du mode d'entretoisement et de renforcement prescrit dans les présentes règles, l'inspecteur fera rapport de toutes les circonstances au président avant de fixer la pression effective.

Art. 18 Un inspecteur ne déclarera pas qu'une chaudière est sûre à moins qu'il n'en connaisse tout à fait la construction, les matériaux et la main-d'œuvre. Il devra par conséquent prendre des précautions avant de s'aventurer à sanctionner une chaudière qu'il n'aura pas été appelé à inspecter, avant qu'elle ait été terminée et mise en place.

Art 19. Dans le cas de chaudières neuves, les inspecteurs autoriseront une tension n'excédant pas 7,000 livres par pouce carré de la section nette des tirants en fer plein filetés supportant des surfaces planes ; mais la tension ne devra pas dépasser 6,000 livres si les tirants ont été soudés ou travaillés au feu.

Art. 20. (*a*.) La pression sur les plaques formant des surfaces planes est déterminée par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)^2}{S - 6} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en seizièmes de pouces.
S = la surface supportée en pouces carrés.*

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* Lorsque la proportion est plus forte que 4 à 5, le plus grand carré sera pris.

C = la constante déterminée suivant les circonstances suivantes :

C = 100 lorsque les tôles ne sont pas exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, et que les tirants sont munis d'écrous et de rondelles, ces dernières ayant au moins trois fois le diamètre du tirant et les deux tiers de l'épaisseur de la tôle qu'elles recouvrent.

C = 90, lorsque les tôles ne sont pas exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds et que les tirants sont seulement munis d'écrous.

C = 60, lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, la vapeur étant en contact avec elles, et que les tirants sont munis d'écrous et de rondelles, celles-ci ayant au moins trois fois le diamètre du tirant et deux tiers de l'épaisseur de la tôle qu'elles recouvrent.

C = 54, lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, la vapeur étant en contact avec elles, et que les tirants sont seulement munis d'écrous.

(*b.*) Si le diamètre des rondelles rivées est au moins les deux tiers de l'écartement des tirants, et si leur épaisseur n'est pas inférieure à celle des tôles qu'elles recouvrent, la constante peut être portée à 150.

(*c.*) Si l'on emploie des bandes formant doublure, de la même épaisseur que la tôle qu'elles recouvrent, et d'une largeur au moins égale aux deux tiers de l'écartement des tirants, la constante peut être portée à 160.

(*d.*) Si les tôles de doublure couvrent la totalité de la surface plane, la constante peut être portée à 200.

C = 80, lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, l'eau étant en contact avec elles, et que les tirants sont vissés dans la tôle et pourvus d'écrous.

C = 60, lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, l'eau étant en contact avec elles, et que les tirants sont vissés dans la tôle, leurs extrémités étant rivées en forme d'une tête résistante.

C = 36, lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, la vapeur étant en contact avec elles, et que les tirants sont vissés dans la tôle, avec leurs extrémités rivées en forme de tête résistante.

(*e.*) Dans le cas où les tôles sont renforcées par des fers à cornières ou à T, et où l'on demande l'adoption d'une pression supérieure à celle autorisée d'après l'emploi des constantes ci-dessus, le cas sera soumis à l'appréciation du président.

(*f.*) Lorsque les extrémités vissées sont très corrodées ou que les écrous sont brûlés, les constantes doivent être réduites, mais l'inspecteur doit se guider sur les circonstances constatées lors de l'inspection ; et dans le cas où il est reconnu que les têtes rivées des tirants vissés dans les chambres de combustion et dans les foyers sont dans cet état, il sera souvent nécessaire de réduire la constante de 60 à 36.

(*g.*) Les plaques d'acier plates, qui ne sont d'aucune façon exposées à l'action de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, et assujéties par des tirants munis d'écrous et de rondelles dont le diamètre est d'au moins un tiers de l'écartement des tirants, et de la moitié de l'épaisseur de la plaque, la pression effective permise sera trouvée par la formule suivante :—

$$48000 \times \frac{T^2}{P^2} = W.\ P.$$

T = l'épaisseur de la plaque en pouces.

P = le plus grand écartement des boulons en pouces.

Art. 21. Les inspecteurs ne doivent en aucun cas autoriser un effort de compression sur les plaques à tubes de plus de 7,500 livres, c'est-à-dire plus grand que celui qui est donné par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{(D-d)\ T \times 15{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

D = la plus petite distance horizontale entre les centres des tubes, en pouces.

d = le diamètre intérieur des tubes ordinaires, en pouces.

T = l'épaisseur de la plaque à tubes, en pouces.

W = la largeur extrême, en pouces, de la chambre de combustion, de la face de la plaque à tubes, jusqu'à l'arrière de la boîte à feu, ou distance entre les plaques à tubes de la chambre de combustion si la chaudière est à double face et si cette chambre est commune aux foyers des deux extrémités.

Art. 22. Lorsque les tirants empêchent l'inspecteur d'entrer dans une chaudière, il doit ordonner leur enlèvement ; il doit aussi s'assurer qu'ils ont été convenablement replacés avant de délivrer son certificat.

Art. 23. Dans le cas de rivure en zigzag, la force à travers la tôle diagonalement entre les rivets est égale à la force horizontale entre les rivets, lorsque l'écartement diagonal égale six dixièmes de l'écartement horizontal *plus* quatre-dixièmes du diamètre du rivet.

Art. 24. Lorsque l'extérieur du fond d'une chaudière ne pourra pas être parfaitement inspecté sans cela, la chaudière devra être soulevée au moins une fois tous les quatre ans.

Construction des chaudières.

Art. 25. (*a.*) Lorsque des chaudières cylindriques ou la partie cylindrique de chaudières sont faites des meilleurs matériaux, avec tous les trous des rivets forés en place et toutes les sutures assujéties au moyen de doubles bandes bout-à-bout, chacune d'au moins cinq-huitièmes de l'épaisseur des plaques qu'elles couvrent, et toutes les sutures étant au moins à deux rangs de rivets de pas plus de 75 pour 100 au-dessus de la simple tension, et pourvu que les chaudières aient été ouvertes à l'inspection,—alors on pourra prendre 4 5 comme "facteur de sûreté." La force de tension des matériaux sera calculée comme égale à 47,000 liv. au pouce carré dans le sens du grain, et 40,000 liv. en travers du grain. Lorsque toutes les conditions ci-dessus ne se rencontrent pas, il faut faire au facteur les additions d'après l'échelle ci-dessous, suivant les circonstances de chaque cas :—

A·15—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais forés hors de place après le cintrage.

B·3 - sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais forés hors de place avant le cintrage.

C·3—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais percés à l'emporte-pièce après le cintrage au lieu d'être forés.

D·5—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais percés avant le cintrage.

E*·75—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous ne sont pas justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales.

F·1—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais forés hors de place après le cintrage.

G·15 sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais forés avant le cintrage.

H·15—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais percés après le cintrage.

I·2—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais percés avant le cintrage.

J*·2—sera ajouté si tous les trous ne sont pas justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles.

K·2—sera ajouté si de doubles bandes bout-à-bout ne sont pas assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont rabattues et à deux rangs de rivets.

L·1—sera ajouté si de doubles bandes bout-à-bout ne sont pas assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont rabattues et à trois rangs de rivets.

M·3—sera ajouté si seulement de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont à deux rangs de rivets.

N·15—sera ajouté si seulement de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont à trois rangs de rivets.

O·1—sera ajouté lorsqu'une espèce quelconque de joint dans les sutures longitudinales est à un seul rang de rivets.

P‡·1—sera ajouté lorsque les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties avec de simples bandes bout-à-bout et sont à deux rangs de rivets.

Q‡·2—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

R‡·1—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

S‡·1—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont à joints rabattus et sont à deux rangs de rivets

T·2—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont à joints rabattus et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

U·25—sera ajouté lorsque les sutures circonférentielles sont rabattues et que les rebords des plaques ne sont pas complètement en dessous ou en dessus.

V·3—sera ajouté lorsque la chaudière est d'une telle longueur qu'elle nécessite un foyer à chaque bout, ou lorsqu'elle est d'une longueur inaccoutumée, comme les chaudières à carneaux, et que les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties tel que décrit vis-à-vis P, R et S ; mais naturellement lorsque les sutures circonférentielle sont telles que décrites vis-à-vis Q et T, V·3 deviendra V·4.

W*4—sera ajouté si les sutures ne sont pas convenablement croisées.

X*·4—sera ajouté lorsque le fer est sous quelque rapport d'une qualité douteuse, et que l'inspecteur n'est pas convaincu qu'il est de la meilleure qualité.

Y†·1·65—sera ajouté si la chaudière n'est pas ouverte à l'inspection pendant tout le temps de sa construction.

(*b.*) La force des joints sera établie d'après la méthode suivante :—

$$\frac{(\text{Ecartement de la rivure}-\text{Diamètre des rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Ecartement de la rivure.}} = \text{la proportion de la force de la plaque au joint, comparativement à la plaque solide,**}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Aires des rivets} \times \text{nombre de rangs de rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Ecartement de la rivure} \times \text{épaisseur de la plaque.}} = \text{la proportion de la force du rivet comparativement à la plaque solide.††}$$

(*c.*) Là où on rencontre cette marque * en pourra allouer une plus forte pression si l'ouvrage ou les matériaux sont très douteux ou ne donnent pas satisfaction.

** L'écartement maximum de la rivure des rivets ne devra pas excéder $8\frac{1}{2}$ pouces, et si dans aucun cas l'inspecteur trouve qu'il excède cela, il devra en faire rapport au président.

†† Si les rivets sont exposés à une double tension, multipliez la proportion donnée par 1·75.

† Lorsqu'il s'agit d'examiner des chaudières qui n'auront pas été ouvertes à l'inspection pendant le temps de leur construction, le cas devra être soumis au président quant aux facteurs à employer.

‡ P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1, ne s'appliqueront pas aux sutures extrêmes ou circonférentielles, si ces sutures sont suffisamment renforcées par des boulons de part en part; ni aux sutures entre la partie carrée et la partie ronde de l'enveloppe des chaudières cylindriques avec fourneaux carrés, lorsque ces sutures sont à deux rangs de rivets.

(*d.*) Ensuite prenez le fer comme ayant une force de tension égale à 47,000 livres au pouce carré, et employez la plus petite des deux proportions comme force du joint, et adoptez le facteur de sûreté tel que prouvée d'après l'échelle ci-dessus.

$$\frac{(47{,}000 \times \text{proportion de force du joint}) \times \text{deux fois l'épaisseur de la plaque en pouces.}}{\text{Diamètre intérieur de la chaudière en pouces} \times \text{le facteur de sûreté.}}$$
$$=\text{la pression permise par pouce carré sur les soupapes de sûreté.}$$

(*e.*) Les plaques qui sont forées en place doivent être séparées et les bavures ébarbées, et les trous légèrement fraisés à l'extérieur.

(*f.*) Les bandes bout-à-bout doivent être coupées à même des plaques et non pas des barres, et doivent être d'aussi bonne qualité que les plaques de l'enveloppe, et pour les sutures longitudinales elles doivent être coupées en travers du grain.

(*g.*) Les trous de rivets peuvent être soit percés à l'emporte-pièce, soit forés, lorsque les plaques sont percées ou forées hors de place; mais lorsqu'elles le sont en place, elles doivent être séparées et les bavures ébarbées et les trous légèrement fraisés à l'extérieur.

(*h.*) Lorsque de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont employées et que les trous de rivets y sont percés à l'emporte-pièce, elles doivent être d'un huitième plus épaisses que les plaques qu'elles couvrent.

(*i.*) Le diamètre des rivets ne doit pas être moindre que l'épaisseur des plaques dont est faite l'enveloppe, mais on s'apercevra, là où les plaques sont minces, ou lorsque des joints rabattus ou de simples bandes bout à bout sont adoptées, que le diamètre des rivets doit excéder l'épaisseur des plaques.

(*j.*) La distance entre les trous des rivets et les bouts ou bords des plaques ne devra pas être moindre que le diamètre du rivet.

(*k.*) Les calottes bombées qui ne sont pas complètement hémisphériques doivent être renforcées par des armatures suffisantes; si elles ne sont pas théoriquement égales en force à la pression voulue, elles doivent être renforcées comme faces planes, mais si elles sont théoriquement égales en force à la pression voulue, les armatures pourront avoir une tension de 10,000 par pouce carré effectif d'aire de profil.

(*l.*) Les inspecteurs doivent se rappeler que la force d'une sphère pour résister à la pression intérieure est deux fois celle d'un cylindre de même diamètre et de même épaisseur.

Art. 26 (*a.*) Les parties neutres des enveloppes de chaudières sous les dômes de prise de vapeur doivent être consolidées et renforcées par des armatures suffisantes.

(*b.*) Les côtés des chaudières ayant des fourneaux carrés et des ciels semi-circulaires doivent être liés par des tirants d'un côté à l'autre de l'enveloppe, au-dessus du fourneau, une ou deux rangées de ces tirants devant être placées plus haut que le centre de la partie cylindrique.

(*c.*) Pour les surfaces planes, les tirants taraudés ne doivent être employés qu'à un angle droit à la surface supportée, leur diamètre devant être mesuré en dedans du fil.

(*d.*) Les sutures longitudinales dans l'enveloppe cylindrique des chaudières devront être aussi éloignées que possible du fond.

(*e.*) Le diamètre intérieur de la ceinture extérieure de l'enveloppe cylindrique d'une chaudière sera pris comme mesure de son diamètre.

Art. 27 (*a.*) Dans les surchauffeurs cylindriques la force des joints et le facteur de sûreté se trouvent de la même manière que pour les chaudière cylindriques et les récipients à vapeur, mais au lieu de prendre 47,000 livres comme force de tension du fer, on prend 24,000 liv. à moins que la chaleur ou la flamme ne frappe la plaque à angle droit ou à peu près; dans ce dernier cas on y substituera 18,000.

(*b.*) Dans tous les cas, les tubes à vapeur intérieurs doivent être ajustés de façon à ce que la vapeur qui s'y rend passe sur toutes les plaques exposées au choc de la chaleur ou de la flamme.

(*c.*) Les surchauffeurs ou chemises à eau doivent être considérés par les inspecteurs comme la partie la plus essentielle des chaudières et doivent être inspectés à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur; ceux que leurs dimensions ne permettent pas qu'on y entre doivent avoir un nombre suffisant de portes au moyen desquelles une inspection complète de l'intérieur puisse être faite.

(*d.*) On doit porter une attention toute spéciale à l'inspection des surchauffeurs, vu qu'avec une haute pression les plaques peuvent devenir dangeureusement faibles et ne rendre aucun son qui indiquerait leur état lorsqu'on les éprouve avec un marteau; en conséquence, les plaques devraient être forées de temps à autre. Des tuyaux d'écoulement doivent, dans tous les cas, être ajoutés aux surchauffeurs au fond desquels l'eau pourrait s'accumuler.

(*e.*) Les surchauffeurs qui peuvent être isolés des chaudières principales doivent être munis de la soupape de sûreté réglementaire, fermée à clef, de grandeur suffisante, mais la plus petite dimension permise ne doit pas avoir moins de deux pouces de diamètre.

Art. 28. L'air des armatures diagonales est établie comme suit:—

Trouvez l'aire d'une armature directe nécessaire pour supporter la surface, multipliez cette aire par la longueur de l'armature diagonale, et divisez le produit par la longueur d'une ligne tirée à angle droit avec la surface supportée jusqu'à l'extrémité de l'armature diagonale, le quotient sera l'aire de l'armature diagonale voulue.

Art. 29. (*a.*) Lorsque le ciel des chambres de combustion ou autres parties d'une chaudière sont supportées par de solides traverses rectangulaires, la formule suivante, employée par le Conseil du Commerce Impérial, sera utile pour trouver la pression effective permise sur les traverses, en supposant qu'elles ne seront pas soumises à une plus haute température que la chaleur ordinaire de la vapeur, et que les extrémités sont ajustées aux rebords de la plaque de tubulure et à la plaque du fond de la chambre de combustion.

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W - P)\, D \times L} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

$W =$ la largeur en pouces de la chambre de combustion

$P =$ l'écartement des boulons d'appui, en pouces.

$D =$ la distance entre les traverses, d'axe en axe, en pouces.

$L =$ la longueur de traverse en pieds.

$d =$ la hauteur de la traverse en pouces.

$T =$ l'épaisseur de la traverse en pouces.

$C = 500$ lorsque la traverse est assujétie par un seul boulon d'appui.

$C = 750$ lorsque la traverse est assujétie par deux ou trois boulons d'appui.

$C = 850$ lorsque la traverse est assujétie par quatre boulons d'appui.

(*b.*) La pression effective pour les boulons d'appui et pour la plaque entre eux, sera établie au moyen de la règle prescrite pour les armatures ordinaires.

Art. 30 Les bouts plats de toutes chaudières, jusqu'où la vapeur s'étend, et les extrémités des surchauffeurs, seront munis d'écrans ou plaques de protection, lorsqu'ils sont exposés au gaz échauffés dans la culotte du courant de flammes, vu que toutes plaques exposées au choc direct de la chaleur ou de la flamme sont sujettes à être endommagées à moins d'être couvertes par l'eau.

Lorsqu'un surchauffeur est muni d'un tube soumis à une pression extérieure, on devra constater la pression effective au moyen des règles données pour les fourneaux circulaires en fer, mais les constantes devraient être réduites comme trente est à quarante-sept.

Si l'on se propose d'employer de l'acier dans des surchauffeurs, les détails devraient être soumis au Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou au président, si le Bureau ne siège pas, pour sa considération; mais on ne doit jamais encourager une telle chose; ceci s'applique aux courants de flammes non munis d'écrans de toutes les chaudières, y compris les petites chaudières alimentaires verticales ordinaires.

Art. 31. Les petites chaudières alimentaires attachées ou reliées d'une manière quelconque à de grandes chaudières, ou à des machines employées pour faire marcher un navire, doivent être inspectés et garnies de la même manière que les grandes chaudières, et avoir un indicateur d'eau et un manomètre et tous autres accessoires complets, et sont, quant aux soupapes de sûreté, sujettes aux mêmes règlements que les grandes chaudières; et aucune soupape de sûreté de moins de deux pouces de diamètre ne sera permise, sauf tel que prescrit par les règlements concernant l'inspection des soupapes de sûreté.

Art. 32. (*a.*) Aucune chaudière ou fourneau à vapeur ne sera construit, ajusté ou arrangé de façon à ce que l'échappement de la vapeur par la soupape de sûreté puisse être complètement ou partiellement intercepté par l'action d'aucune autre soupape.

(*b.*) Une soupape d'arrêt doit toujours être placée entre la chaudière et le tuyau à vapeur, et (lorsque deux chaudières ou plus sont reliées par un récipient à vapeur ou surchauffeur) entre chaque chaudière et le surchauffeur ou récipient à vapeur. Le but de ceci est évident, savoir: éviter que toutes les chaudières soient affectées par le défaut d'une seule d'entre elles. Le col des soupapes d'arrêt sera aussi court que possible.

Art. 33. (*a.*) Chaque chaudière sera munie d'un indicateur d'eau en verre, de deux robinets d'essai au moins, et d'un manomètre, c'est-à-dire, chaque chaudière doit être munie de tous les accessoires au complet, de même que s'il n'y avait qu'une seule chaudière.

(*b.*) Les chaudières avec fourneaux aux deux extrémités, et celles d'une largeur plus qu'ordinaire, doivent avoir des indicateurs d'eau et des robinets d'essai à chaque extrémité ou côté, selon le cas. Quant un navire à vapeur a plus d'une chaudière, et que ces chaudières sont munies de soupapes d'arrêt, chaque chaudière sera traitée comme chaudière distincte et aura tous les accessoires nécessaires

Art. 34. Les inspecteurs auront grand soin de ne donner aucune sanction officielle à aucun nouvel arrangement ou construction de chaudières à vapeur, dites "de marine," sans avoir d'abord obtenu la permission par écrit du président; ils ne devront pas non plus donner aucune approbation par écrit en faveur d'aucune invention ou arrangement, à moins d'y être autorisé par le président; et chaque fois qu'ils apprendront qu'une invention ou arrangement nouveau doit être appliqué à un navire qui doit porter un certificat pour transporter des passagers, ils devront aussitôt que possible s'en procurer des plans et des devis et les soumettre au président.

Art. 35. Lorsque les sutures longitudinales des fourneaux cylindriques ne sont pas soudés ou faits sous bandes bout-à-bout, les quantités constantes suivantes seront substituées à 90,000 :—

(*a.*) Fourneaux avec joints bout-à-bout et trous de rivet forés.	90,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 80,000 lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 90,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout.
(*b.*) Fourneaux avec joints bout-à-bout et trous de rivets percés à l'emporte-pièce.	85,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 85,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout.
(*c.*) Fourneaux avec joints rabattus et trous de rivets forés.	80,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau; 75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et non en biseau; 70,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et en biseau; 65,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et non en biseau.
d Fourneaux avec joints rabattus et trous de rivets percés à l'emporte-pièce.	75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau; 70,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et non en biseau; 65,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau; 60,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et non en biseau.

Chaudières en acier.

Art. 36. (*a.*) Les règles suivantes devront servir de guide aux inspecteurs lorsque la qualité générale de l'acier aura été jugée convenable pour les chaudières marines.

(*b.*) Les fabricants d'acier ou les constructeurs de chaudières doivent essayer la résistance à la traction et à l'allongement d'une ou plusieurs bandes découpées dans chaque tôle ou barre, et marquer au poinçon ce double résultat sur chaque tôle. Lorsqu'il est possible cette marque devrait être appliquée de façon à être bien apparente après la construction de la chaudière.

(*c.*) L'inspecteur n'est pas obligé d'être témoin de ces essais, mais il doit tenir la main à ce que toutes les tôles et barres soient marquées comme elles doivent l'être.

(*d.*) Parmi les tôles et barres, dont on prétend que l'essai a été fait par le fabricant d'acier, mais que l'inspecteur n'a pas vu essayer, l'inspecteur peut, s'il le juge à propos, choisir toute tôle ou barre, une fois rendue dans l'atelier de fabrication de chaudières, et en faire découper et essayer des échantillons. Si les résultats de l'essai ne sont pas satisfaisants, toutes les tôles, à l'exception de celles qui auront été essayées et trouvées satisfaisantes par l'inspecteur, seront sujettes à être rejetées.

(*e.*) Vingt-cinq pour cent de barres à rivets doivent subir les essais de traction et d'allongement; la résistance à la traction doit être de 26 à 30 tonneaux bruts, ou de 58,000 à 67,000 livres par pouce carré, et l'allongement, pris sur une longueur de dix pouces, doit être au moins de 25 pour 100.

(*f.*) L'inspecteur peut ne pas toujours voir essayer tous les rivets, mais il doit de temps à autre en choisir quelques-uns, et après les avoir fait préparer, en voir faire l'essai. La résistance à l'essai doit être de 27 à 32 tonneaux bruts, ou de 62,000 à 72,000 livres, par pouce carré, avec une contraction de la section de 60 pour 100. L'allongement doit, lorsque la chose est possible, être pris sur une longueur égale à deux fois et demi du diamètre de la partie préparée.

(*g.*) Vingt-cinq pour 100 des barres pour tirants de chaque dimension doivent subir l'essai. L'inspecteur peut autoriser une tension de 9,000 livres par pouce carré de la section nette des tirants filetés en acier plein, qui n'ont été ni soudés ni travaillés au feu, pourvu que leur résistance à la traction soit comprise entre 27 à 32 tonneaux bruts, ou de 62,000 à 72,000 livres, par pouce carré, et que leur allongement, pris sur une longueur de dix pouces, soit d'environ 25 pour 100 ou au moins 20 pour 100.

(*h.*) L'expérience a prouvé que les tirants d'acier qui ont été soudés ou travaillés au feu ne peuvent inspirer confiance, et conséquemment on ne doit pas les admettre.

(*i.*) Si la grosseur primitive des barres pour rivets ou pour tirants doit être réduite avant l'essai, cette modification doit être faite au tour ou à la machine; les morceaux à essayer, quels qu'ils soient, ne doivent pas être préparés au feu ou étirés.

(*j.*) Si pour les tôles parmi lesquelles l'inspecteur a fait un choix dans la proportion ci-dessus, on désire admettre un effort plus grand que celui qui est autorisé pour le fer, l'inspecteur doit faire des essais de tension et d'allongement, ainsi que quelques essais de courbure, et celles pour lesquelles on ne demande aucune réduction d'épaisseur peuvent être essayées à la flexion seulement si on le préfère. Dans ce dernier cas, la résistance à la tension et l'allongement poinçonnés sur chaque tôle doivent être communiqués par l'inspecteur au président, en même temps que le résultat des essais à la flexion.

(*k.*) La largeur des barrettes d'essais pour la résistance à la traction doit être d'environ deux pouces, et l'allongement, pris sur une longueur de dix pouces, doit être d'environ 25 pour 100 et au moins 20 pour 100. Les barrettes d'essais doivent être soigneusement préparées et mesurées et doivent être découpées dans la tôle à la machine à raboter. L'écorce des morceaux d'essais ne doit pas être enlevée au rabot ou autrement, les rebords seulement sont à raboter ou façonner, et jamais les barrettes d'essais ne doivent être préparées ou diminués de grosseur au marteau ni sur l'enclume; on ne doit jamais les recuire avant de les essayer; on ne doit pas non plus recuire les tôles ou les barres avant que les bandes ou barrettes d'essais en soient séparées.

(*l.*) Les essais de flexion pour les tôles non exposées à la flamme doivent être faits avec des barrettes dans leur condition normale; ils doivent aussi être accompagnés quelquefois de l'essai du trempage. Les barrettes découpées dans des foyers, chambres de combustion, etc., seront chauffées au rouge cerise, puis plongées dans de l'eau à environ 80 degrés dans laquelle elles resteront jusqu'à ce qu'elles en aient pris la température et elles seront alors ployées. Les barrettes à ployer et à tremper ne doivent pas avoir moins de deux pouces de large et dix pouces de long, et elles doivent être ployées jusqu'à rupture ou jusqu'à ce que les deux parties soient parallèles et à une distance l'une de l'autre d'au plus 3 fois l'épaisseur de la tôle.

(*m.*) Lorsqu'on demande qu'il soit tenu compte de tout l'avantage de l'acier sur le fer, la résistance à la traction des tôles qui ne sont pas exposées à la flamme doit être au moins de 27 tonneaux bruts, ou 62,000 livres, et ne pas excéder 32 tonneaux bruts ou 72,000 livres par pouce carré de section, et 29 tonneaux bruts, ou 6 ,000 livres sera la résistance adoptée pour le calcul des enveloppes cylindriques si les tôles remplissent toutes les conditions indiquées ici; mais lorsque la résistance minimum à la traction de la tôle du corps de la chaudière n'est pas au-dessous de 28 tonneaux bruts ou de 63,000 livres, et qu'on demande qu'il soit tenu compte de l'excédent, le cas sera spécialement soumis à l'appréciation du président, qui décidera si la résistance peut être augmentée pour le calcul à 30 tonneaux bruts ou à 67,000 livres. La résistance à la traction des foyers, collerettes, tôles des chambres de combustion doit être comprise entre 26 tonneaux bruts, ou 58,000 livres, et 30 tonneaux bruts, ou 67,000 livres, par pouce carré.

(*n.*) Toutes les tôles qui sont poinçonnées, embouties ou pliées, ou chauffées partiellement, doivent être soigneusement recuites après avoir subi ce traitement.

(*o.*) Les trous de rivets dans les foyers et les sutures longitudinales des enveloppes cylindriques doivent être forés, mais si l'on désire les poinçonner et ensuite les aléser ou recuire les tôles dans un four convenable, les détails du poinçonnage, de l'alésage ou du recuit doivent, avant exécution, être soumis à l'appréciation du président, mais tous les trous poinçonnés doivent être faits après le cintrage.

(*p.*) Dans tous les cas où le président aura donné son assentiment à ce que les tôles soient poinçonnées après cintrage puis recuites, les constructeurs marqueront à l'estampe sur les tôles les mots: "poinçonnées après cintrage puis recuites," et dans tous les cas où il a été donné assentiment à ce que les tôles soient poinçonnées puis alésées, les mots : "poinçonnées, puis alésées," doivent être étampées sur les tôles.

(*q.*) Si les tôles à bords rabattus, et celles exposées au feu remplissent les conditions ci-dessus, les constantes données par les présentes règles, pour les chaudières en fer, peuvent être augmentées comme suit :

1. Constantes pour les surfaces planes, supportées par des tirants vissés dans la tôle et rivés, 10 pour 100.

2. Constantes pour les surfaces planes, supportées par des tirants vissés dans la tôle et munis d'écrous placés dans la chambre à vapeur, 25 pour 100. Cette augmentation est aussi applicable aux constantes pour les surfaces planes renforcées par des rondelles rivées ou des bandes formant doublure, et supportées par de tirants munis d'écrous.

3. Constantes pour armature des chambres de combustion, 10 pour 100.

(*r.*) Lorsque les foyers sont neufs, ondulés, faits à la machine et pratiquement circulaires, la pression effective est trouvée par la formule suivante, à la condition que les parties planes aux extrémités n'aient pas plus de 6 pouces en longueur et que les tôles n'aient pas moins de $\frac{5}{16}$ de pouce d'épaisseur.

$$\frac{14,000 \times T}{D} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

T = l'épaisseur en pouces.
D = le diamètre moyen en pouces.

(Si le foyer est rivé en deux ou plusieurs longueurs, le cas est soumis à l'appréciation du président.)

(*s.*) Il ne sera pas admis d'effort de compression sur les plaques à tubes de plus de 10,000 livres au pouce carré, c'est-à-dire supérieur à celui déterminé par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{(D-d) \times T \times 20,000}{W \times D} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

D = la plus petite distance horizontale entre les centres des tubes, en pouces.
d = le diamètre intérieur des tubes ordinaires, en pouces.
T = l'épaisseur de la plaque à tubes en pouces.
W = la largeur extrême, en pouces, de la chambre de combustion de la face de la plaque à tubes à l'arrière de la boîte à feu, ou distance entre les plaques à tubes de la chambre de combustion, si la chaudière est à double face et si cette chambre est commune au foyer des deux extrémités.

(*t.*) Dans les sutures longitudinales des enveloppes cylindriques, faites à recouvrement et munies d'un double rang de rivets, la section des rivets, lorsque ceux-ci sont en fer, ne doit pas être moindre des $\frac{13}{8}$ de la section nette de la tôle ; mais si l'on emploie des rivets en acier, leur section doit être au moins les $\frac{28}{23}$ de la section nette de la tôle, pourvu que la résistance à la traction de ces rivets ne soit pas au-dessous de 27 tonneaux bruts ou de 62,000 livres ni au-dessus de 32 tonneaux bruts ou de 72,000 livres par pouce carré. Par conséquent, dans le calcul de la pression effective, la résistance proportionnelle des rivets doit être déterminée de la manière ordinaire par les règles, mais dans le cas des rivets de fer, les proportions trouvées doivent être divisées par $\frac{13}{8}$, et dans le cas de rivets en acier, par $\frac{28}{23}$, les résultats étant les proportions cherchées. Si le calcul donne pour la résistance proportionnelle des rivets une valeur moindre que pour la résistance proportionnelle de la tôle, il faut calculer la pression effective à l'aide des deux résultats. En employant la résistance proportionnelle de la tôle, on prendra le facteur de sûreté correspondant au système de construction, tel qu'il ressort des règles pour les chaudières en fer; mais en employant la résistance proportionnelle des rivets on prendra 4·5 pour facteur de sûreté. La plus faible des deux pressions ainsi trouvées est la pression effective à admettre pour la portion cylindrique de l'enveloppe de chaudière, ou autrement en conformité des formules qui se trouvent à l'annexe.

(*u.*) On doit éviter de chauffer les tôles localement, car beaucoup de tôles sont devenues défectueuses pour avoir été ainsi traitées.

(*v.*) Les tôles d'acier qui ont été soudées ne peuvent pas être admises si elles sont soumises à un effort de traction ; les tôles soudées soumises à un effort de compression devront être convenablement recuites. Sous les autres rapports, les chaudières doivent satisfaire aux règles établies pour les chaudières en fer.

Art. 37. Dans aucun cas un certificat ne sera donné pour une chaudière lorsque les plaques en auront été forcées par des fiches rabattues pour ramener les uns sur les autres les trous des plaques.

Art. 38. Les trous d'hommes seront renforcés au moyen de plaques ou d'anneaux compensateurs au moins de la même aire de profil effective que la plaque coupée, et dans aucun cas ces plaques ou anneaux ne seront d'une épaisseur moindre que les plaques auxquelles ils seront attachés, et l'attache ne sera pas d'une force moindre que la plaque ou l'anneau. Les axes les plus courts de toutes les ouvertures dans les enveloppes de chaudières devront être placés longitudinalement, et s'ils ne sont pas ainsi placés, ils devront avoir des plaques ou anneaux compensateurs, et des attaches, égaux à deux fois l'aire de profil effective de la plaque coupée.

Lorsque des cadres en fonte sont assujétis autour des trous d'homme dans les chaudières de bateaux à vapeur, il faudra en outre fournir un anneau compensateur.

On ne devra pas faire de trous de nettoyage dans les enveloppes des chaudières, d'un plus grand diamètre intérieur que cinq pouces, à moins d'être munis de plaques de renfort, et s'ils sont pratiqués dans l'enveloppe cylindrique d'une chaudière, leur diamètre intérieur devra être en ligne avec l'axe de l'enveloppe.

Art. 39. Toute chaudière construite après que les présentes règles seront devenues exécutoires, porteront estampées les initiales du nom de l'inspecteur qui l'aura inspectée et éprouvée, l'année de sa construction, et la pression à laquelle elle a été soumise lors de l'épreuve, ainsi que la pression effective qui lui a été assignée.

Fourneaux et tuyaux.

Art. 40. (*a.*) La pression effective extérieure qui sera permise sur les fourneaux et tuyaux en acier, planes ou circulaires, lorsque soumis à cette pression, quand les joints longitudinaux sont soudés ou faits sous bande bout-à tout, sera déterminée au moyen de la formule suivante :—

(*b.*) Le produit de 90,000 multiplié par le carré de l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces, divisé par la longueur du tuyau, ou du fourneau, en pieds, plus multiplié par le diamètre en pouces, sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres ajoutant dix pour cent au résultat de la formule ; pourvu qu'elle ne dépasse pas celle trouvée au moyen de la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{90,000 \times T^2}{(L + I) \times D} = \text{la presssion effective lorsque}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces.
D = le diamètre extérieur du carneau en pouces.
L = la longueur du carneau ou du fourneau en pieds, ou la longueur entre les anneaux en pieds, s'il est renforcé par des anneaux propices ou des joints Adamson.

(*c.*) Le produit de 10,000 multiplié par l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces, divisé par le diamètre (extérieur) du tuyau ou fourneau, en pouces, sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres.

Fourneaux et tuyaux en acier ridé.

Art. 41. (*a.*) Pour le fourneaux à tubes en acier, lorsque neufs, ridés et faits à la machine, et pratiquement ronds la pression effective est trouvée au moyen de la formule suivante, pourvu que les parties planes aux extrémités n'excèdent pas six pouces de longueur, et que les plaques n'aient pas moins de $\frac{5}{16}$ de pouce d'épaisseur :

$$\frac{14,000 \times \text{épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Moyenne du diamètre en pcs.}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{la pression effective au} \\ \text{pouce carré.} \end{array} \right.$$

(*b.*) Quand les fourneaux sont rivés en deux longueurs ou plus, le cas devrait être soumis au président pour être considéré, vu qu'il pourrait être nécessaire de faire une réduction.

Fourneaux en fer ridé.

Art. 42. La pression effective pour les fourneaux en fer ridé, pratiquement circulaires et faits à la machine, pourvu que les parties planes aux extrémités n'excèdent pas six pouces de longueur et que les plaques n'aient pas moins de $\frac{5}{16}$ de pouce d'épaisseur, ne devrait pas excéder celle trouvée par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{10,000 \times \text{l'épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Moyenne du diamètre en pcs.}} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

Enveloppes de chaudières cylindriques.

ANNEXE.

JOINT A TROUS FORÉS.

Art. 43. Formules pour les joints à rivetage vis-à-vis ordinaire et les joints à rivetage en zig-zag ordinaire, et pour les joints de cette nature lorsque, dans le rang extérieur ou dans le rang extérieur et le rang intérieur, les rivets sont de deux en deux.

E = la distance entre le bord de la tôle et le centre du rivet, en pouces.
V = la distance entre les rangs de rivets, en pouces.
V_1 = la distance entre le rang intérieur et le rang intermédiaire de rivets en pouces pour le joint J.
B = la pression de la chaudière en livres par pouce carré.
C = 1 pour joints à recouvrement ou simple couvre-joint.
= 1·75 pour joints à double couvre-joint.
d = le diamètre des rivets, en pouces.
D = le diamètre intérieur de la chaudière, en pouces.
F = le facteur de sûreté pour les tôles de l'enveloppe, selon l'article 25 des présentes règles.

n = le nombre des rivets d'un écartement.
p_D = l'écartement diagonal, en pouces.
P_D = l'écartement diagonal, en pouces, entre les rangs intérieurs et les rangs intermédiaires de rivets pour le joint J.
p = le plus grand écartement entre les rivets, en pouces.
r = la proportion de la tôle laissée entre les trous dans le plus grand écartement.
R = la proportion de la section des rivets.
R_1 = la proportion collective des sections de la tôle et des rivets.
S = la résistance à la traction en livres par pouce carré de section.
T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces.
T_1 = l'épaisseur de chaque couvre-joint, en pouces.
$^0|_0$ = la plus faible des proportions r, R, ou R_1, suivant le cas, divisée par 100.

Lorsqu'on emploie dans la construction d'une chaudière des joints autres que ceux que l'on voit dans les dessins ci-joints, ou lorsque quelques-uns des rivets sont à un écartement de moins du double de leur diamètre, les détails doivent être soumis à l'appréciation du bureau.

JOINTS À RIVETAGE VIS-À-VIS ET EN ZIG-ZAG ORDINAIRES.

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer ou tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{100(p-d)}{p} = r.$$

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer :—

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = R.$$

Tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4.5 \times 28 \times p \times T} = R.$$

ÉTANT DONNÉS C, d, F, n, T, TROUVER p, DE SORTE QUE r ET R SONT ÉGAUX.

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer :—

$$\frac{d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C}{T} + d = p.$$

Tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{23 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4.5 \times 28 \times T} + d = p.$$

ÉTANT DONNÉS C, F, n, T, r, TROUVER p ET d.

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer :—

$$\frac{r \times T}{(100-r) \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times r \times T}{(100-r)^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C} = p.$$

Tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{4.5 \times 28 \times r \times T}{23 \times (100-r) \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times 4.5 \times 28 \times r \times T}{23 \times (100-r)^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F} = p.$$

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer ou tôles en acier et rivets en acier, lorsque d est trouvé le premier, alors :—

$$\frac{100\,d}{100-r} = p$$

Tôles en fer et couvre-joints en fer ou tôles en acier et couvre-joints en acier :—

Couvre-joints doubles :—

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

Couvre-joints simples :—

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

POUR LA DISTANCE ENTRE LES RANGS DE RIVETS, ETC.

Fer et acier :—

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = E.$$

Joints à rivetage vis-à-vis d'au moins :—

$$2 \times d = V.$$

(*Voir* (*a*) *ci-dessous.*)

Joints à rivetage en zig-zag :—

$$\sqrt{\frac{(11p + 4d)(p + 4d)}{10}} = V.$$

Ecartement diagonal :—

$$\frac{6p + 4d}{10} = p_D.$$

POUR DÉTERMINER LA PRESSION EFFECTIVE.

$$\frac{S \times {}^0|_0 \times 2\,T}{F \times D} = B.$$

JOINTS À RIVETAGE VIS-À-VIS ET EN ZIG-ZAG DANS LESQUELS LES RIVETS SONT DE DEUX EN DEUX DANS LE RANG EXTÉRIEUR, OU DANS LE RANG EXTÉRIEUR ET LE RANG INTÉRIEUR, COMME DANS LES DESSINS CI-JOINTS.

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer ou tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{100\,(p-d)}{p} = r.$$

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer :—

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = R.$$

Tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4.5 \times 28 \times p \times T} = R.$$

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer ou tôles en acier ou rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{100\,(p-2d)}{p} + \frac{R}{n} = R_1.$$

Pour les joints à recouvrement en fer de cette catégorie le diamètre du rivet ne doit pas être inférieur à celui déterminé par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{T}{{\cdot}7854} = d.$$

Pour les joints à recouvrement en acier de cette catégorie le diamètre du rivet ne doit pas être inférieur à celui déterminé par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{T \times 28 \times 4{\cdot}5}{{\cdot}7854 \times 23 \times F} = d.$$

JOINTS MUNIS DE COUVRE-JOINTS SIMPLES OU DOUBLES.

Lorsque le nombre des rivets du rang intérieur est double de celui qu'offre le rang extérieur.

Tôles en fer et couvre-joints en fer ou tôles en acier et couvre-joints en acier.

Doubles couvre-joints :—

$$\frac{5 \times T\,(p-d)}{8 \times (p-2d)} = T_1.$$

Couvre-joints simples :—

$$\frac{9 \times T\,(p-d)}{8 \times (p-2d)} = T_1.$$

Lorsque le nombre des rivets du rang intérieur est le même que dans le rang extérieur.

Doubles couvre-joints :—

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

Couvre-joints simples :—

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

POUR LA DISTANCE ENTRE LES RANGS DE RIVETS, ETC.

Fer et acier :—

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = E.$$

Joints à rivetage vis-à-vis :—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\frac{(11p + 4d)(p + 4d)}{10}} = V \\ \text{ou} \\ 2 \times d = V \end{array}\right\}$$

Employer la plus grande des deux valeurs de V, (*voir la* NOTE (*a*), *ci-dessous.*)

Pour le joint K :—

$2 \times d = V_1$. (*Voir la* NOTE (*a*), *ci-dessous.*)

Joints à rivetage en zig-zag :—

$$\sqrt{(\tfrac{11}{20}p + d)(\tfrac{1}{20}p + d)} = V.$$

Ecartement diagonal :—

$$\tfrac{3}{10}\,p + d = p_D.$$

Pour le joint J :—

$$\sqrt{\frac{(11p + 8d)(p + 8d)}{20}} = V_1$$

Ecartement diagonal :

$$\frac{3p + 4d}{10} = P_D.$$

POUR DÉTERMINER LA PRESSION EFFECTIVE.

$$\frac{S \times {}^0\!|_0 \times 2T}{F \times D} = B.$$

NOTE (*a*).—La valeur minimum de V ou V_1 pour les joints à rivetage vis-à-vis, est donnée par $2d$,
mais l'emploi de la formule $\frac{4d + 1}{2}$, est plus à désirer.

PARTIE II.

RÈGLEMENTS APPLICABLES À L'INSPECTION ET À L'ÉPREUVE DES CHAUDIÈRES MAINTENANT EN EXISTENCE OU DE CELLES QUI SONT OU QUI POURRONT À L'AVENIR ÊTRE FABRIQUÉES EN CANADA, POUR L'USAGE DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR, CHAQUE FOIS QUE DANS L'OPINION DE L'INSPECTEUR, LES RÈGLEMENTS CONTENUS DANS LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DE CET ARRÊTÉ, NE POURRONT PAS SOIT À CAUSE DE LA CONSTRUCTION DE CES CHAUDIÈRES, SOIT POUR TOUTE AUTRE CAUSE, S'APPLIQUER À LEUR ÉPREUVE; POURVU QUE DANS TEL CAS, L'INSPECTEUR DONNE UN CERTIFICAT ETABLISSANT QUE SON INSPECTION A ÉTÉ FAITE CONFORMÉMENT À LA SECONDE PARTIE DU PRÉSENT ORDRE.

Mode d'inspection.

Art. 44. Tout inspecteur pourra, chaque fois qu'il le jugera nécessaire, et un inspecteur devra, au moins une fois chaque année, éprouver la chaudière de tout bateau à vapeur par une pression hydrostatique, et s'assurer par un examen personnel et des épreuves expérimentales, que cette chaudière est bien faite et que ses matériaux sont sains et sans défauts; le maximum de cette pression sera dans la proportion de cent cinquante livres à cent livres permises comme pression effective; le propriétaire du bateau à vapeur fournira la pompe à bras et les appareils nécessaires pour faire l'épreuve, et l'équipage du bateau à vapeur les fera fonctionner; et aucun inspecteur ne fera ni ne donnera aucun certificat au propriétaire ou au capitaine d'un bateau à vapeur à moins qu'il n'ait préalablement soumis la chaudière du bateau à cette épreuve hydrostatique.

Art. 45. Avant qu'une chaudière ne soit soumise à l'épreuve par la pression hydrostatique, elle sera ouverte pour la visite de l'inspecteur; les portes ou trous d'homme et les plaques de la vidange seront enlevées, l'extérieur et l'intérieur seront nettoyés, les grilles enlevées et le fourneau déchargé et balayé, afin qu'il puisse en faire une inspection satisfaisante et complète; lorsque des cloisons seront placées de manière à empêcher une inspection minutieuse de la tôle de la chaudière, elles seront enlevées; et le propriétaire ou le capitaine du bateau veillera à ce que toutes ces dispositions soient prises avant de demander une inspection.

Art. 46. Chaque fois que l'épreuve n'aura pas été satisfaisante, les défauts seront réparés et la chaudière sera soumise à une seconde épreuve, qui devra être satisfaisante avant qu'un certificat ne soit délivré.

Art. 47. Lorsque l'extérieur du fond d'une chaudière ne pourra pas être parfaitement inspecté sans cela, la chaudière devra être soulevée pour être inspectée au moins une fois tous les quatre ans.

Art. 48. En soumettant les chaudières faites en tôle de fer à l'épreuve hydrostatique susdite, l'inspecteur prendra la pression de cent livres par pouce carré pour maximum de la pression permise comme force effective pour une chaudière neuve de quarante-deux pouces de diamètre, faite du meilleur fer affiné, d'au moins un quart de pouce d'épaisseur, de la meilleure manière et de la qualité requise par le présent; et il établira la pression effective de toutes les chaudières en fer, qu'elles soient d'un moindre ou d'un plus grand diamètre, d'après leur force comparativement à cette règle; et dans tous les cas, l'épreuve excèdera la pression effective permise dans la proportion de cent cinquante à cent livres, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans les épreuves n'excèdera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit.

Art. 49. En soumettant les chaudières faites en tôle d'acier à l'épreuve hydrostatique susdite, l'inspecteur prendra la pression de cent vingt-cinq livres par pouce carré pour maximum de la pression permise comme force effective pour une chaudière neuve de quarante-deux pouces de diamètre, faite de la meilleure manière, avec la meilleure qualité de tôle d'acier, d'au moins un quart de pouce d'épaisseur, les trous des rivets devant être percés en place, les plaques étant ensuite séparées et les bavures ébarbées, les sutures longitudinales de la chemise étant assujéties au moyen de bandes d'acier bout-à-bout coupées en travers du grain de la tôle, et chacune d'au moins cinq-huitièmes ou plus de l'épaisseur des plaques qu'elles couvrent, et toutes les sutures des plaques étant au moins à doubles rangs de rivets et ayant pour le moins soixante-dix pour cent de la force de la tôle solide, et toutes les surfaces planes devant être étayées de la meilleure manière et toutes les sutures à doubles rangs de rivets; et il établira le pression de toutes les chaudières en acier ainsi faites, qu'elles soient d'un moindre ou d'un plus grand diamètre, d'après leur force comparativement à cette règle; et dans tous les cas l'épreuve excèdera la pression effective permise pour ces chaudières dans la proportion de cent quatre-vingt-sept livres et demie à cent vingt-cinq livres, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans les épreuves n'excèdera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit.

Art. 50. Si un inspecteur est d'opinion qu'une chaudière, qu'elle soit en tôle de fer ou d'acier, ne peut supporter avec sûreté, à cause de sa construction ou des matériaux dont elle est faite une press on effective aussi élevée que celle ci-dessus spécifiée pour chaque espèce de chaudière respectivement, il pourra, pour les raisons qu'il devra spécialement énoncer dans son certificat, fixer la pression effective de la chaudière à moins des deux tiers de la pression d'épreuve.

Art. 51. Les règles qui précèdent seront suivies dans tous les cas, à moins que les proportions des chaudières par rapport aux cylindres, ou quelqu'autre chose, ne fassent voir manifestement que l'application en serait injuste, auquel cas l'inspecteur pourra déroger à ces règles, s'il le peut faire avec sûreté; mais en aucun cas la pression effective permise n'excédera la proportion ci-dessus, calculée d'après l'épreuve hydrostatique.

Art. 52. (*a*.) La pression effective externe qui pourra être permise sur les fourneaux cylindriques et les carneaux en fer lisse soumis à cette pression, lorsque les joints longitudinaux sont soudés ou faits sous bandes bout-à-bout, sera déterminée d'après la formule suivante :—

(*b*.) Le produit de 90,000 multiplié par le carré de l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces,—divisé par la longueur du carneau ou du fourneau en pieds plus 1, multipliés par le diamètre en pouces,—sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres,—pourvu qu'elle ne dépasse pas celle donnée par la formule suivante :—

(*c*.) Le produit de 8,000 multiplié par l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces, divisé par le diamètre du fourneau ou du carneau en pouces, sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres;

(*d*.) La longueur du fourneau que l'on prendra pour la première formule sera la distance comprise entre les anneaux, si le fourneau est fait avec des anneaux; et celle des deux formules qui donnera la pression la plus basse sera celle par laquelle l'inspecteur devra se guider.

Art. 53. Sur les surfaces planes, la pression effective ne dépassera pas six mille livres pour chaque pouce carré effectif de l'aire de profil des entretoises qui les supportent. La pression qui sera autorisée sur les plaques formant des surfaces planes sera celles déterminée par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)^2}{S-6} = \text{la pression effective en livres par pouce carré, dans laquelle :—}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en seizièmes de pouce;
S = la surface supportée en pouces carrés; lorsque la proportion excède 4 à 5 le plus grand carré sera pris;
C = 100; mais lorsque les plaques sont exposées au choc de la chaleur ou de la flamme, et que la vapeur seule est en contact avec les plaques du côté opposé, C sera réduit à 50.

(*a*.) Lorsque les tôles ne sont pas exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, et que les tirants sont munis d'écrous et de rondelles vissées.

Si le diamètre des rondelles vissées est au moins les deux tiers de l'écartement des tirants, et si leur épaisseur n'est pas inférieure à celle des tôles qu'elles recouvrent, la constante peut être portée à 150.

(*b*.) Si l'on emploie des bandes formant doublure, de la même épaisseur que la tôle qu'elles recouvrent, et d'une largeur au moins égale aux deux tiers de l'écartement des tirants, la constante peut être portée à 160.

(*c*.) Si les tôles de doublure couvrent la totalité de la surface plane, la constante peut être portée à 200.

Art. 54. Pour s'assurer de la force et de l'état d'une chaudière, l'inspecteur pourra, s'il le juge nécessaire, y faire percer des trous, et pourra aussi demander qu'on lui fournisse les renseignements relatifs à sa construction intérieure qui lui permettent de juger exactement de sa force de résistance.

Art. 55. Dans aucun cas un certificat ne sera donné pour une chaudière lorsque les plaques en auront été forcées par des fiches rabattues pour ramener les uns sur les autres les trous des plaques.

Art. 56. Les trous d'hommes seront renforcés au moyen de plaques ou d'anneaux compensateurs au moins de la même aire de profil effective que la plaque coupée, et dans aucun cas ces plaques ou anneaux ne seront d'une épaisseur moindre que les plaques auxquelles ils seront attachés, et l'attache ne sera pas d'une force moindre que la plaque ou l'anneau. Les axes les plus courts de toutes les ouvertures dans les enveloppes de chaudières devront être placés longitudinalement, et s'ils ne sont pas ainsi placés, ils devront avoir des plaques ou anneaux compensateurs, et des attaches égaux à deux fois l'aire de profil effective de la plaque coupée.

Lorsque des cadres en fonte sont assujétis autour des trous d'hommes dans les chaudières de bateaux à vapeur, il faudra en outre fournir un anneau compensateur.

On ne devra pas faire de trous de nettoyage dans les enveloppes des chaudières, d'un plus grand diamètre intérieur que cinq pouces, à moins d'être munis de plaques de renfort, et s'ils sont pratiqués dans l'enveloppe cylindrique d'une chaudière, leur diamètre intérieur devra être en ligne avec l'axe de l'enveloppe.

Art. 57. Quand des barres ou des cornières de fer seront employées pour soutenir le ciel du fourneau d'une chaudière, les trois cinquièmes de la pression effective admissible sur le ciel seront soutenus par des tirants partant de l'enveloppe de la chaudière et fixés au plafond.

Art. 58. Les petites chaudières alimentaires sur les bateaux à vapeur seront munies de deux soupapes de sûreté, qui pourront être fermées à clef.

Art. 59. Les chaudières dans lesquelles les sutures longitudinales de l'enveloppe cylindrique, ne sont qu'à simple rang de rivets, au lieu d'être à double rangs, seront sujettes à une réduction sur la pression effective admissible pour une chaudière de la meilleure construction (telle que prescrite dans les articles 48 et 49 des présents règlements), et le maximum de pression ne devra pas excéder dans les chaudières construites de cette manière, quatre-vingts livres par pouce carré, au lieu de cent livres ou de cent vingt-cinq livres, comme il est dit dans les dits articles.

Art. 60. Aucune chaudière, construite et posée à bord d'un bateau à vapeur, ne devra être faite de tôle à chaudière, soit en fer, soit en acier, qui n'aura pas été étampée de la marque ou du nom du fabricant, et aucun certificat ne sera délivré pour une chaudière faite en entier ou en partie de tôle ne portant pas une pareille marque ; et avant qu'un certificat puisse être délivré pour une chaudière, le fabricant devra fournir à l'inspecteur une déclaration, attestée sous serment, du nom du fabricant de la tôle employée, de la qualité de celle-ci et de la qualité de tous les matériaux employés dans la confection de la chaudière ; ce serment pourra être prêté devant un juge de paix en Canada, ou devant un notaire public, et attesté sous son sceau officiel, s'il est prêté en dehors du Canada ; pourvu toujours que, dans les cas où cette déclaration sous serment, par le fabricant de la chaudière ne pourrait être obtenue par suite de son décès, ou pour quelque autre cause jugée suffisante par l'inspecteur, l'affidavit de deux fabricants de chaudières pratiques qui auront examiné la chaudière et fait rapport sur la qualité des matériaux qui y ont été employés, celle de l'ouvrage et la force de la chaudière, sera, s'il est trouvé satisfaisant par l'inspecteur, considéré comme suffisant et tiendra lieu de la déclaration requise du fabricant de la chaudière.

Art. 61. Pendant la confection de toute chaudière faite en Canada, le fabricant devra notifier l'inspecteur du district dans lequel elle sera faite qu'il peut la venir inspecter, et il devra en tout temps pendant cette confection, donner à l'inspecteur accès à la chaudière.

Art. 62. Aucune chaudière ni aucun tuyau ne seront approuvés s'ils sont faits en entier ou en partie de mauvais matériaux, ou s'ils sont dangereux à cause de leur forme, des défectuosités de l'ouvrage, de leur détérioration par l'usage, de leur vétusté ou pour toute autre cause.

Construction des chaudières.

Art. 63. (*a.*) Lorsque des chaudières cylindriques ou la partie cylindrique de chaudières sont faites des meilleurs matériaux avec tous les trous des rivets forés en place et toutes les sutures assujéties au moyen de doubles bandes bout-à-bout, chacune d'au moins $\frac{5}{8}$ de l'épaisseur des plaques qu'elles recouvrent, et toutes les sutures étant au moins à deux rangs de rivets de pas plus de 75 pour 100 au-dessus de la simple tension, et pourvu que les chaudières aient été ouvertes à l'inspection pendant tout le temps de leur construction,—alors on pourra prendre 4 comme facteur de sûreté. La force de tension des matériaux sera calculée comme égale à 48,000 lbs au pouce carré dans le sens du grain, et 42,000 en travers du grain. Lorsque toutes les conditions ci dessus ne se rencontrent pas, il faut faire au facteur les additions d'après l'échelle ci-dessous, suivant les circonstances de chaque cas :—

A·15—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais forés hors de place après le cintrage.

B·3—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais forés hors de place avant le cintrage.

C·3—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais percés (à l'emporte-pièce) après le cintrage au lieu d'être forés.

D·5—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais percés avant le cintrage.

E*·75—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous ne sont pas justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales.

F·1—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais forés hors de place après le cintrage.

G·15—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais forés avant le cintrage.

H·15—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais percés après le cintrage.

I·2—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais percés avant le cintrage.

J*·2—sera ajouté si tous les trous ne sont pas justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles.

K·2—sera ajouté si de doubles bandes bout-à-bout ne sont pas assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont rabattues et à deux rangs de rivets.

L·1—sera ajouté si de doubles bandes bout-à-bout ne sont pas assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont rabattues et à trois rangs de rivets.

M·3—sera ajouté si seulement de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont assujéties aux sutures longitudinales et si ces sutures sont à deux rangs de rivets.

N·15—sera ajouté si simplement de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont à trois rangs de rivets.

O·1—sera ajouté lorsqu'une espèce quelconque de joint dans les sutures longitudinales est à un seul rang de rivets.

P‡·1—sera ajouté lorsque les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties avec de simples bandes bout-à-bout et sont à deux rangs de rivets.

Q‡·2—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

R‡·1—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

S‡·1—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont à joints rabattus et sont à deux rangs de rivets.

T·2—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont à joints rabattus et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

U·25—sera ajouté lorsque les sutures circonférentielles sont rabattues et que les rebords des plaques ne sont pas complètement en dessous ou en dessus

V·3—sera ajouté lorsque la chaudière est d'une telle longueur qu'elle nécessite un foyer à chaque bout, ou lorsqu'elle est d'une longueur inaccoutumée, comme les chaudières à carneaux, et que les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties tel que décrit vis-à-vis P, R et S ; mais naturellement lorsque les sutures circonférentielles sont telles que décrites vis-à-vis Q et T, V·3 deviendra V 4.

W*·4—sera ajouté si les sutures ne sont pas convenablement croisées.

X*·4—sera ajouté lorsque le fer est sous quelque rapport d'une qualité douteuse, et que l'inspecteur n'est pas convaincu qu'il est de la meilleure qualité.

Y†·1—sera ajouté si la chaudière n'est pas ouverte à l'inspection pendant tout le temps de sa construction.

(*b*) La force des joints sera établie d'après la méthode suivante :—

$$\frac{(\text{Ecartement de la rivure}-\text{Diamètre des trous des rivets})\times 100}{\text{Ecartement de la rivure.}}=\text{la proportion de la force de la plaque au joint, comparée avec la plaque solide.}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Aire des rivets}\times\text{nombre de rangs de rivets})\times 100}{\text{Ecartement}\times\text{l'épaisseur de la plaque.}}=\text{la proportion de la force du rivet comparée à la plaque solide. ††}$$

(*c.*) Là où l'on rencontre cette marque* on pourra allouer une plus forte pression si l'ouvrage ou les matériaux sont très douteux ou ne donnent pas satisfaction.

†† Si les rivets sont exposés à une double tension, multipliez la proportion donnée par 1·75.

† Lorsqu'il s'agit d'examiner des chaudières qui n'auront pas été ouvertes à l'inspection pendant le temps de leur construction le cas devra être soumis au président quant aux facteurs à employer.

P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1 ne s'appliqueront pas aux sutures extrêmes ou circonférentielles, si ces sutures sont suffisamment renforcées par des boulons de part en part ; ni aux sutures entre la partie carrée et la partie ronde de l'enveloppe des chaudières cylindriques avec fourneaux carrés, lorsque ces sutures sont à deux rangs de rivets.

(*d.*) Ensuite prenez le fer comme ayant une force de tension égale à 48,000 livres au pouce carré, et employez la plus petite des deux proportions comme force du joint, et adoptez le facteur de sûreté tel que prouvé d'après l'échelle ci-dessus :—

$$\frac{(48{,}000\times\text{la proportion de force du joint})\times 2\text{ fois l'épaisseur de la plaque en pouces}}{\text{Diamètre inférieur de la chaudière en pouces}\times\text{le facteur de sûreté.}}$$
$$=\text{la pression permise par pouce carré sur les soupapes de sûreté.}$$

(*e.*) Pour les plaques d'acier de la meilleure qualité la force de tension pourra être calculée comme égale à 60,000 livres au pouce carré, employant le même facteur de sûreté.

(*f.*) Les plaques qui sont forées en place doivent être séparées et les bavures ébarbées, et les trous légèrement fraisés de l'extérieur.

(*g.*) Les bandes bout-à-bout doivent être coupées à même des plaques et non pas des barres, et doivent être d'aussi bonne qualité que les plaques de l'enveloppe, et pour les sutures longitudinales elles doivent être coupées en travers du grain.

(*h.*) Les trous de rivets peuvent être soit percés à l'emporte-pièce, soit forés, lorsque les plaques sont percées en forées hors de place; mais lorsqu'elles le sont en place, elles doivent être séparées et les bavures ébarbées et les trous légèrement fraisés de l'extérieur.

(*i*.) Lorsque de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont employées et que les trous de rivets y sont percés à l'emporte-pièce, elles doivent être d'un huitième plus épaisses que les plaques qu'elles recouvrent.

(*j*.) Le diamètre des rivets ne doit pas être moindre que l'épaisseur des plaques dont est faite l'enveloppe, mais on s'apercevra, là où les plaques sont minces, ou lorsque des joints rabattus de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont adoptées, que le diamètre des rivets doit excéder l'épaisseur des plaques.

(*k*.) La distance entre les trous des rivets et les bouts ou bords des plaques ne devra pas être moindre que le diamètre du rivet.

(*l*.) Les calottes bombées qui ne sont pas parfaitement hémisphériques doivent être renforcées par des armatures suffisantes; si elles ne sont pas théoriquement égales en force à la pression voulue, elles doivent être renforcées comme surfaces planes, mais si elles sont théoriquement égales en force à la pression voulue, les armatures pourront avoir une tension de 10,000 liv. par pouce carré effectif d'aire de profil. Les calottes bombées d'un diamètre moindre que deux pieds, peuvent être acceptées sans tirants, si elles sont théoriquement doubles de la force voulue.

(*m*.) Les inspecteurs doivent se rappeler que la force d'une sphère pour résister à la pression intérieure est deux fois celle d'un cylindre de même diamètre et de même épaisseur.

Art. 64. (*a*.) Les parties neutres des enveloppes de chaudières sous les dômes de prise de valeur doivent être consolidées et renforcées par des armatures suffisantes.

(*b*.) Les côtés des chaudières ayant des fourneaux carrés et des ciels semi-circulaires doivent être liés par des tirants d'un côté à l'autre de l'enveloppe, au-dessus du fourneau, une ou deux rangés de ces tirants devant être placées plus haut que le centre de la partie cylindrique.

(*c*.) Pour les surfaces planes les tirants taraudés ne doivent être employés qu'à un angle droit à la surface supportée, leur diamètre devant être mesuré en dedans du fil

(*d*.) Les sutures longitudinales dans l'enveloppe cylindrique des chaudières devront être aussi éloignées que possible du fond.

(*e*.) Le diamètre intérieur de la ceinture extérieure de l'enveloppe cylindrique d'une chaudière sera pris comme mesure de son diamètre.

Art. 65. (*a*.) Dans les surchauffeurs cylindriques la force des joints et le facteur de sûreté se trouvent de la même manière que pour les chaudières cylindriques et les récipients à vapeur, mais au lieu de prendre 48,000 livres comme force de tension du fer, on prend 24,000 livres, à moins que la chaleur ou la flamme ne frappe la plaque à angle droit ou à peu près; dans ce dernier cas on y substituera 18,000 livres.

(*b*.) Dans tous les cas, les tubes à vapeur intérieurs doivent être ajustés de façon à ce que la vapeur qui s'y rend passe sur toutes les plaques exposées au choc de la chaleur ou de la flamme.

(*c*.) Les surchauffeurs ou chemises à eau doivent être considérés par les inspecteurs comme la partie la plus essentielle des chaudières, et doivent être inspectés à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur; ceux que leurs dimensions ne permettent pas qu'on y entre doivent avoir un nombre suffisant de portes au moyen desquelles une inspection complète de l'intérieur puisse être faite.

(*d*.) On doit porter une attention toute spéciale à l'inspection des surchauffeurs, vu qu'avec une haute pression les plaques peuvent devenir dangereusement faibles et ne rendre aucun son qui indiquerait leur état lorsqu'on les éprouve avec un marteau; en conséquence les plaques devraient être forées de temps à autre. Des tuyaux d'écoulement doivent, dans tous les cas, être ajoutés aux surchauffeurs au fond desquels l'eau pourrait s'accumuler.

(*e*.) Les surchauffeurs qui peuvent être isolés des chaudières principales doivent être munis de la soupape de sûreté réglementaire, fermée à clef, de grandeur suffisante, mais la plus petite dimension permise ne doit pas avoir moins de 2 pouces de diamètre.

Art. 66. L'aire des armatures diagonales est établie comme suit :—

Trouvez l'aire d'une armature directe nécessaire pour supporter la surface, multipliez cette aire par la longueur de l'armature diagonale et divisez le produit par la longueur d'une ligne tirée à angle droit avec la surface supportée jusqu'à l'extrémité de l'armature diagonale, le quotient sera l'aire de l'armature diagonale voulue.

Art. 67. (*a*.) Lorsque le ciel des chambres de combustion ou autres parties d'une chaudière sont supportées par de solides traverses rectangulaires, la formule suivante, employée par le Bureau de Commerce Impérial, sera utile pour trouver la pression effective permise sur les traverses, en supposant qu'elles ne seront pas soumises à une plus haute température que la chaleur ordinaire de la vapeur, et dans le cas de fournaises, que les extrémités sont ajustées aux rebords de la plaque de tubulure et à la plaque du fond de la chambre de combustion.

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\ D \times L} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

W = la largeur en pouces de la chambre de combustion.
P = l'écartement des boulons d'appui en pouces.
D = la distance entre les traverses, d'axe en axe, en pouces.
L = La longueur de la traverse en pieds.
d = la hauteur de la traverse en pouces.
T = l'épaisseur de la traverse en pouces.
C = 500 lorsque la traverse est assujétie par un seul boulon d'appui.
C = 750 lorsque la traverse est assujétie par deux ou trois boulons d'appui.
C = 850 lorsque la traverse est assujétie par quatre boulons d'appui.

(*b*.) La pression effective pour les boulons d'appui et pour la plaque entre eux, sera établie au moyen de la règle prescrite pour les armatures ordinaires.

Art. 68. Les bouts plats de toutes chaudières, jusqu'où la vapeur s'étend, et les extrémités des surchauffeurs, seront munis d'écrans ou plaques de protection, lorsqu'ils sont exposés au gaz échauffés dans la culotte du courant de flammes, vu que toutes plaques exposées au choc direct de la chaleur ou de la flamme sont sujettes à être endommagées à moins d'être couvertes par l'eau.

Lorsqu'un surchauffeur est muni d'un tube soumis à une pression extérieure, on devra constater la pression effective au moyen des règlements donnés pour les fourneaux circulaires en fer, mais les constantes devraient être réduites comme trente est à quarante-sept.

Si l'on se propose d'employer de l'acier dans des surchauffeurs, les détails devraient être soumis au Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou au président, si le Bureau ne siège pas, pour sa considération; mais on ne doit jamais encourager une telle chose; ceci s'applique aux courants de flammes non munis d'écrans de toutes les chaudières, y compris les petites chaudières alimentaires verticales ordinaires.

Art. 69. Les petites chaudières alimentaires attachées ou reliées d'une manière quelconque à de grandes chaudières, ou à des machines employées pour faire marcher un navire, doivent être inspectées et garnies de la même manière que les grandes chaudières, et avoir un indicateur d'eau et un manomètre et tous autres accessoires complets, et sont, quant aux soupapes de sûreté, sujettes aux mêmes règlements que les grandes chaudières, et aucune soupape de sûreté de moins de deux pouces de diamètre ne sera permise, sauf tel que ci-après prescrit dans les règlements concernant l'inspection des soupapes de sûreté.

Art. 70. (*a*.) Aucune chaudière ou fourneau à vapeur ne sera construit, ajusté ou arrangé de façon à ce que l'échappement de la vapeur par la soupape de sûreté puisse être complètement ou partiellement intercepté par l'action d'aucune autre soupape.

(*b*.) Une soupape d'arrêt doit toujours être placée entre la chaudière et le tuyau à vapeur; et, lorsque deux chaudières ou plus sont reliées par un récipient à vapeur ou surchauffeur, entre chaque chaudière et le surchauffeur ou récipient, à vapeur. Le but de ceci est évident, savoir, éviter que toutes les chaudières soient affectées par le défaut d'une seule d'entre elles. Le col des soupapes d'arrêt sera aussi court que possible.

(*c*.) Des tuyaux de raccordement en fer vissés peuvent être employés sur les bateaux à vapeur, d'un diamètre n'excédant pas quatre pouces; et si ces tuyaux dépassent deux pouces de diamètre, ils devront être raccordés par des brides et boulons convenables, à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur qui les aura inspectés.

Art. 71. (*a*.) Chaque chaudière sera munie d'un indicateur d'eau en verre, de deux robinets d'essai au moins, et d'un manomètre, c'est-à-dire, chaque chaudière doit être munie de tous les accessoires au complet, de même que s'il n'y avait qu'une seule chaudière.

(*b*.) Les chaudières avec fourneaux aux deux extrémités, et celles d'une largeur plus qu'ordinaire, doivent avoir des indicateurs d'eau et des robinets d'essai à chaque extrémité ou côté, selon le cas. Quant un navire à vapeur a plus d'une chaudière, et que ces chaudières sont munies de soupapes d'arrêt, chaque chaudière sera traitée comme chaudière distincte et aura tous les accessoires nécessaires.

Art. 72. Les inspecteurs auront grand soin de ne donner aucune sanction officielle à aucun nouvel arrangement ou construction de chaudière à vapeur, dites de "marine," sans avoir d'abord obtenu la permission par écrit du président; il ne leur est pas permis non plus de donner aucune approbation par écrit en faveur d'aucune invention ou arrangement, à moins d'y être autorisés par le bureau; et chaque fois qu'ils apprendront qu'une invention ou un arrangement nouveau doit être appliqué à un navire qui doit porter un certificat pour transporter des passagers, ils devront aussitôt que possible s'en procurer des plans et les soumettre au président.

Art. 73. Lorsque les sutures longitudinales de fourneaux cylindriques ne sont pas soudées ou faites sous bandes bout-à-bout, tel que prescrit par l'article 56 des présents règlements, les quantités constantes suivantes seront substituées à 90,000 :—

(*a.*) Fourneaux avec joints bout-à-bout et trous de rivets forés.	90,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 80,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 90,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout.
(*b.*) Fourneaux avec joints bout-à-bout et trous de rivets percés à l'emporte-pièce.	85,000 lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 85,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout.
(*c.*) Fourneaux avec joints rabattus et trous de rivets forés.	80,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau; 75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et non en biseau; 70,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et en biseau; 65,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et non en biseau.
(*d.*) Fourneaux avec joints rabattus et trous de rivets percés à l'emporte-pièce.	75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau. 70,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et non en biseau. 65,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau. 60,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et non en biseau.

Fourneaux et tuyaux.

Art. 74. (*a.*) La pression effective extérieure qui sera permise sur les fourneaux et tuyaux en acier, planes circulaires, lorsque soumis à cette pression, quand les joints longitudinaux sont soudés ou faits sous bandes bout-à-bout, sera déterminée au moyen de la formule suivante :—

(*b.*) Le produit de 90,000 multiplié par le carré de l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces, divisé par la longueur du tuyau, ou fourneau, en pieds, plus 1 multiplié par le diamètre en pouces, sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres, ajoutant dix pour cent au résultat de la formule, pourvu qu'elle ne dépasse par celle trouvée au moyen de la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L + 1) \times D} = \text{la pression effective lorsque}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces.

D = le diamètre extérieur du carneau en pouces.

L = la longueur du carneau ou du fourneau en pieds, ou la longueur entre les anneaux en pieds, s'il est renforcé par des anneaux propices ou des joints Adamson

(*c.*) Le produit de 10,000 multiplié par l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces, divisé par le diamètre (extérieur) du tuyau ou fourneau, en pouces, sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres.

Fourneaux et tuyaux en acier ridé.

Art. 75. (*a.*) Pour les fourneaux à tubes en acier, lorsque neufs, ridés et faits à la machine, et pratiquement ronds, la pression effective est trouvée au moyen de la formule suivante, pourvu que les parties planes aux extrémités n'excèdent pas six pouces de longueur, et que les plaques n'aient pas moins de $\frac{5}{16}$ de pouce d'épaisseur :—

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times \text{l'épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Moyenne du diamètre en pcs.}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{la pression effective} \\ \text{au pouce carré.} \end{array} \right.$$

(*b.*) Quand les fourneaux sont rivés, en deux longueurs ou plus, le cas devrait être soumis au président pour être considéré, vu qu'il pourrait être nécessaire de faire une réduction.

Fourneaux en fer ridé.

Art. 76. La pression effective pour les fourneaux en fer ridé, pratiquement circulaires, et faits à la machine, pourvu que les parties planes aux extrémités n'excèdent pas six pouces de longueur et que les plaques n'aient pas moins de $\frac{5}{16}$ de pouce d'épaisseur, ne devrait pas excéder celle trouvée par la formule suivante :

$$\frac{10{,}000 \times \text{l'épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Moyenne du diamètre en pcs.}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{la pression effective} \\ \text{au pouce careé.} \end{array} \right.$$

Devoirs des inspecteurs.

Art. 77. Les inspecteurs fixeront la pression effective des chaudières a moyen d'une série de calculs de la force des diverses parties, et suivant l'ouvrage et les matériaux.

Art. 78. Avant d'éprouver une chaudière, l'inspecteur devra l'examiner, faire les mesurages et calculs nécessaires pour s'assurer que la pression effective est conforme aux présents règlements; si l'épreuve n'est pas satisfaisante, les défauts seront corrigés et la chaudière éprouvée de nouveau. Cette instruction s'applique aux surchauffeurs, récipients à vapeur et chemises à eau aussi bien qu'aux chaudières.

Art. 79. Si la chaudière est trop chaude pour que l'inspecteur puisse l'examiner efficacement avec sûreté et facilité, il devra refuser de l'examiner, et refuser absolument d'accorder un certificat jusqu'à ce qu'il en ait fait un examen suffisant.

Art. 80. Les inspecteurs veilleront à ce que toutes les chaudières neuves et les chaudières qui auront été sorties d'un navire pour être réparées, soient éprouvées au moyen de la pression hydrostatique, dans la proportion d'au moins un et demi de la presssion effective qui sera permise, avant que les chaudières ne soient placées dans les navires pour éprouver l'ouvrage, etc.; mais la pression effective sera établie par la force des armatures, l'épaisseur des plaques et la force des rivets, etc., et non pas par l'épreuve hydrostatique.

Art. 81. L'épreuve hydrostatique ne devra, dans aucun cas excéder celle prescrite par l'article 44 des présents règlements, et ne doit jamais être appliquée avant que la chaudière n'ait été ouverte pour l'examen ni avant que la force n'ait été calculée d'après les mesurages nécessaires pris sur la chaudière même.

Art. 82. Lorsqu'une chaudière est partiellement inspectée par un inspecteur, et que l'inspection est complétée et le certificat accordé par un autre, si l'inspecteur qui était présent à l'épreuve des chaudières par la pression hydrostatique a l'occasion de les examiner à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur après l'épreuve, cet inspecteur fixera la pression qui sera permise sur les chaudières en question, en ayant soin d'informer les propriétaires, fabricants ou agents, et l'inspecteur qui doit plus tard accorder le certificat, de la pression qu'il croit devoir être permise sur ces chaudières, et l'inspecteur qui a partiellement inspecté la chaudière informera l'inspecteur qui complète l'inspection de tous les détails de son inspection de la chaudière.

Art. 83. Les armatures en fonte ne doivent pas être employées, et les inspecteurs devront condamner l'usage de cales et assiettes en fonte pour les chaudières. On doit porter une attention toute spéciale à coincer et assujétir les chaudières dans les navires.

Art. 84. La pression permise sur la chaudière d'un bateau à passagers ne doit jamais, dans aucune circonstance, être augmentée, à moins que l'inspecteur n'ait préalablement écrit au président pour en obtenir la permission. Dans les cas où un inspecteur croira qu'une plus forte pression peut avec sûreté être permise, il devra en informer l'inspecteur qui aura inspecté la chaudière en dernier lieu; et si, en apprenant pourquoi la pression actuelle avait autrefois été permise, l'inspecteur est encore d'opinion qu'elle peut être augmentée, il devra communiquer tous les faits au président; mais comme il est dit plus haut, la pression ne devra, dans aucun cas, être augmentée tant que la question n'aura pas été décidée par le président.

Art. 85. En établissant le maximum de la pression effective sur les chaudières de bateaux à vapeur, les inspecteurs prendront la pression permise comme force motrice pour une chaudière neuve de quarante-deux pouces de diamètre faite de la meilleure qualité de tôle d'acier, d'au moins un quart de pouce d'épaisseur, les trous des rivets devant être percés en place, les plaques étant ensuite séparées et les bavures ébarbées, les sutures longitudinales de la chemise étant assujéties au moyen le bandes d'acier bout-à-bout coupées en travers du grain de la tôle, et chacune de cinq-huitièmes d'épaisseur des plaques qu'elles recouvrent, et toutes les sutures des plaques étant au moins à double rang de rivets et ayant pour le moins soixante-dix pour cent de la force de la tôle solide, toutes les surfaces planes devant être étayées de la meilleure manière et toutes les sutures à doubles rangs de rivets; et ils établiront la pression effective de toutes les chaudières en acier ainsi faites, qu'elles soient d'un moindre ou d'un plus grand diamètre, d'après cette règle; et dans tous ces cas l'épreuve excèdera la pression effective permise pour ces chaudières dans la proportion de cent cinquante à cent livres, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans les épreuves n'excèdera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit; et toutes les proportions ajoutées au facteur de sûreté pour ouvrage mal fait ou matériaux inférieurs devront être déduites de cette pression.

Art. 86. En établissant le maximum de la pression effective sur les chaudières de bateaux à vapeur, les inspecteurs prendront la pression de cent livres par pouce carré pour maximum de pression permise comme force motrice pour une chaudière neuve de quarante-deux pouces de diamètre, faite du meilleur fer affiné, d'au moins un quart de pouce d'épaisseur, de la meilleure manière et de la qualité requise par le présent règlement ; et il établira la pression effcetive de toutes les chaudières en fer, qu'elles soient d'un moindre ou d'un plus grand diamètre, d'après cette règle ; et dans tous ces cas, l'épreuve excédera la pression effective permise dans la proportion de cent cinquante à cent livres, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans les épreuves n'excédera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit; toutes les proportions ajoutées au facteur de sûreté pour ouvrage mal fait ou matériaux inférieurs, devront être déduites de cette pression.

Art. 87. Dans le cas de rivure en zig-zag, la force à travers la tôle diagonalement entre les rivets est égale à la force horizontale entre les rivets, lorsque l'écartement diagonal = $\frac{6}{10}$ de l'écartement horizontal + $\frac{4}{10}$ le diamètre du trou du rivet.

PARTIE III.

Règlement pour l'inspection des chaudières à tubes à eau.

MODE D'INSPECTION DU GENRE DE CHAUDIÈRE À TUBES À EAU APPELÉE "ROBERTS' SAFETY WATER TUBE BOILER," OU AUTRE CHAUDIÈRE SEMBLABLE.

Art. 88. Tout inspecteur pourra, chaque fois qu'il le jugera nécessaire, et un inspecteur devra, au moins une fois chaque année, éprouver la chaudière à tubes à eau de tout bateau à vapeur par une pression hydrostatique dans la proportion de deux cents livres par pouce carré, à cent cinquante livres permises comme pression effective, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans l'épreuve n'excédera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit, et il devra s'assurer, par un examen personnel et des épreuves expérimentales, par vapeur et par eau, que cette chaudière est bien faite et que ces matériaux sont sains et sans défauts. Le propriétaire du bateau à vapeur fournira la pompe à bras et les appareils et le combustible et autres choses nécessaire pour faire l'épreuve, et l'équipage du navire les fera fonctionner; et aucun inspecteur de chaudières et machines ne fera ni ne donnera aucun certificat au propriétaire ou au capitaine d'un bateau à vapeur muni d'une chaudière ou de chaudières à tubes à eau à moins qu'il n'ait préalablement soumis la chaudière ou les chaudières du bateau à cette épreuve hydrostatique, et en marche sous vapeur, afin d'éprouver les chaudières et le fonctionnement des pompes d'alimentation en mouvement, et à l'examen prescrit par le présent, la durée de l'épreuve en marche sous vapeur sera d'au moins une heure, mais pourra être prolongée plus longtemps au choix de l'inspecteur.

Art. 89. Avant qu'une chaudière à tubes à eau ne soit soumise à l'épreuve par la pression hydrostatique, elle sera ouverte pour la visite de l'inspecteur, l'enveloppe extérieure sera enlevée, l'extérieur et l'intérieur de la chaudière seront nettoyés, les grilles enlevées et le fourneau dechargé et balayé, afin qu'il puisse en faire une inspection satisfaisante et complète; lorsque des cloisons seront placées de manière à empêcher une inspection minutieuse de la tôle et des tubes de la chaudière elles seront enlevées ; et le propriétaire ou capitaine du bateau veillera à ce que toutes les dispositions susdites soient prises avant de demander une inspection.

Art. 90. Chaque fois que l'épreuve n'aura pas été satisfaisante, les défauts seront réparés et la chaudière sera soumise à une seconde épreuve, qui devra être satisfaisante avant qu'un certificat ne soit délivré.

Art. 91. L'inspecteur doit fixer la pression effective des chaudières à tubes à eau au moyen d'une série de calculs de résistance des diverses parties tel que ci-dessous spécifié, et en raison de la nature de la main-d'œuvre et des matériaux.

Art. 92. Si une chaudière est trop chaude pour qu'un inspecteur puisse l'examiner efficacement avec sûreté et facilité, il devra refuser de l'examiner, et refuser absolument d'accorder un certificat jusqu'à ce qu'il en ait fait un examen satisfaisant.

Art. 93. Pour s'assurer de la force et de l'état d'une chaudière à tubes à eau, à l'intérieur, l'inspecteur pourra, s'il le juge nécessaire, y faire percer des trous, en faire enlever certaines sections et détacher des tuyaux, et pourra aussi demander qu'on lui fournisse au moyen des dessins et des devis des différentes parties de la chaudière, des renseignements suffisants sur sa construction pour lui permettre au moyen de calculs et d'un examen de déterminer leur force de résistance.

Art. 94. Pendant la confection de toute chaudière à tubes à eau faite en Canada, le fabricant devra notifier l'inspecteur du district dans lequel elle sera faite qu'il peut la venir inspecter, et il devra en tout temps pendant cette confection, donner à l'inspecteur libre accès à la chaudière.

Art. 95. Aucune chaudière à tubes à eau ne devra être faite de tôle à chaudière, soit en fer soit en acier, qui n'aura pas été étampée du nom ou de la marque du fabricant, et nul certificat ne sera délivré pour une chaudière à tubes à eau faite en entier ou en partie de tôle ne portant pas une pareille marque ; et avant qu'un certificat puisse être délivré pour une chaudière à tubes à eau, le fabricant devra fournir à l'inspecteur une déclaration, attestée sous serment, du nom du fabricant de la tôle employée, de la qualité de celle-ci et de la qualité de tous les tuyaux et matériaux employés dans la confection de la chaudière ainsi que la qualité de la main-d'œuvre ; ce serment pourra être prêté devant un juge de paix en Canada, ou devant un notaire public, et attesté sous son sceau officiel, s'il est prêté en dehors du Canada; pourvu toujours que, dans les cas où cette declaration sous serment, par le fabricant de la chaudière, ne pourrait être obtenu pour quelque cause jugée suffisante par l'inspecteur, l'affidavit de deux fabricants pratiques de chaudières à tubes à eau qui auront examiné la chaudière et fait rapport sur la qualité des matériaux qui y ont été employés, celle de l'ouvrage et la force de la chaudière, sera, s'il est trouvé satisfaisant par l'inspecteur, considéré comme suffisant et tiendra lieu de la déclaration requise du fabricant de la chaudière.

Art. 96. Afin d'empêcher qu'il ne s'élève de différends après qu'une chaudière à tubes à eau aura été commencée, le fabricant ou l'entrepreneur devra fournir à l'inspecteur, pour son approbation, les détails relatifs à sa construction, au moyen de dessins et de devis ; l'inspecteur, lorsqu'il aura reçu ces plans ou devis et les aura approuvés veillera à ce qu'ils soient suivis dans la construction, et il devra réduire la pression effective si ces plans n'ont pas été suivis. Le présent règlement s'appliquera aussi aux chaudières subissant des changements.

Art. 97. Aucune chaudière à tubes à eau, ni aucun tuyau s'y rattachant, ne sera approuvé s'il est fait en entier ou en partie de mauvais matériaux, ou si l'ouvrage est défectueux, ou s'il est dangereux à cause de sa forme, de sa vétusté, de sa détérioration par l'usage, ou pour toute autre cause.

Art. 98. Les inspecteurs veilleront à ce que toutes les chaudières à tubes à eau neuves et les chaudières à tubes à eau qui auront été sorties d'un navire pour être réparées, soient éprouvées au moyen de la pression hydraulique dans la proportion d'au moins deux fois la pression effective qui sera permise, avant que les chaudières ne soient placées dans le navire, et éprouver l'ouvrage et les matériaux, mais la pression effective sera établie par la force des armatures, l'épaisseur de la plaque et des tuyaux, la force des rivets, etc., et non pas par l'épreuve hydraulique seulement.

Art. 99. L'épreuve hydraulique ne devra pas excéder la proportion de deux fois la pression effective permise, et ne doit jamais être appliquée avant que la chaudière n'ait été ouverte pour l'examen, ni avant que la force de toutes les parties de la chaudière n'ait été calculée d'après les mesurages nécessaires pris sur la chaudière même.

Art. 100. Lorsqu'une chaudière à tubes à eau est partiellement inspectée par un inspecteur, et que l'inspection est complétée et le certificat accordé par un autre si l'inspecteur qui était présent à l'épreuve de la chaudière par la pression hydraulique, et en marche sous vapeur, a l'occasion de l'examiner à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur après l'épreuve, cet inspecteur fixera la pression effective qui sera permise sur la chaudière, en ayant soin d'informer les propriétaires ou le fabricant ou le capitaine ou l'agent, et l'inspecteur qui l'a partiellement inspectée, de la pression effective qu'il croit devoir être permise sur cette chaudière, et l'inspecteur qui a partiellement inspecté la chaudière devra informer l'inspecteur qui complète l'inspection de tous les détails de son inspection de la chaudière.

Art 101. Les armatures, tuyaux et coudes en fonte ne doivent pas être employés dans les chaudières à tubes à eau ; les inspecteurs devront condamner l'usage de cales et assiettes en fonte pour les chaudières. On doit porter une attention toute spéciale à coincer et assujétir les chaudières dans les navires pour les empêcher de se déplacer et de se détacher, et tous les tuyaux devront être de la meilleure qualité de métal, à joints superposés, ou faits tout d'une pièce.

Art. 102. La pression permise sur la chaudière à tubes à eau ne doit jamais, dans aucune circonstance, être augmentée, à moins que l'inspecteur n'ait préalablement écrit au président du bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, pour en obtenir la permission. Dans les cas où un inspecteur croira qu'une plus forte pression peut avec sûreté être permise, il devra en informer l'inspecteur qui aura inspecté la chaudière en dernier lieu ; et si, en apprenant pourquoi la pression actuelle avait autrefois été permise, l'inspecteur est encore d'opinion qu'elle peut être augmentée, il devra communiquer tous les faits au président, mais comme il est dit plus haut, la pression ne devra, dans aucun cas, être augmentée tant que la question n'aura pas été décidé par le président.

Art. 103. Dans le cas d'une nouveauté quelconque dans la construction d'une chaudière à tubes à eau, ou si l'on s'est départi du mode d'entretoisement et de renforcement prescrit dans les présentes règles, l'inspecteur fera rapport de toutes les circonstances au président avant de fixer la pression effective.

Art. 104. Un inspecteur ne déclarera pas qu'une chaudière à tubes à eau est sûre à moins qu'il n'en connaisse tout à fait la construction, les matériaux et la main-d'œuvre. Il devra par conséquent prendre des précautions avant de s'aventurer à sanctionner une chaudière qu'il n'aura pas été appelé à inspecter avant qu'elle ait été terminée et mise en place.

Art. 105. Dans le cas de chaudières à tubes à eau neuves, les inspecteurs autoriseront une tension n'excédant pas 5,000 livres par pouce carré de la section nette des tirants en fer plein filetés supportant des surfaces planes; mais la tension ne devra pas dépasser 4,000 livres si les tirants ont été soudés. Lorsque la tête du tambour est assujétie au moyen d'un tirant au centre, l'aire à supporter sera d'un quart de toute l'aire de la tête, mesurée à l'intérieur du tambour. Pour les tirants dans les chaudières à tubes à eau, il pourra être permis 6,000 livres par pouce carré d'aire de profil, si d'ailleurs elles sont conformes aux chaudières auxquelles s'appliquent les règles I et II.

Art. 106. La pression sur les plaques formant des surfaces planes est déterminée par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{C \times (T-1)^2}{S-6} = \text{pression effective par pouce carré.}$$

Lorsque la tête du tambour est supportée par un tirant au centre, l'aire de la surface plane supportée et la pression effective se trouvent par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{\left(\frac{d}{2}-1\right)^2-6} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

d = le diamètre intérieur de la tôle du tambour en pouces.

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en seizièmes de pouces.

S = la surface supportée en pouces carrés.

C = la constante déterminée suivant les circonstances suivantes :—

(*a*.) C = 80 lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la chaleur, flamme ou gaz chauds, l'eau et la vapeur étant en contact avec elles (comme dans la chaudière dite Roberts Safety Water Pipe Boiler), et que les tirants sont vissés dans les tôles, munis d'écrous; ou bien rivés avec une bonne tête.

(*b*.) Lorsque les extrémités vissées des tirants sont très corrodées ou brûlées, les constantes doivent être réduites, mais l'inspecteur doit se guider sur les circonstances constatées lors de l'inspection; et dans le cas où il est reconnu que les extrémités vissées des tirants sont dans cet état, la constante pourra être réduite de 80 à 36. Dans les cas douteux l'inspecteur pourra soumettre le cas au président.

Art. 107. Par rapport à l'inspection en général de la Roberts Safety Water Tube Boiler, ou de chaudières de forme semblable—

La chaudière sera ouverte à l'inspection pendant sa construction, l'inspecteur s'assurera que dans toutes les chaudières de ce genre faites après le premier jour de février 1891, la qualité de la tôle ou matière dont est fait le tambour est de la "meilleure qualité," et porte le nom ou l'étampe du fabricant, et, s'il est d'acier, que la force de tension est entre 57,000 et 64,000 livres, et supporte au moins 25 pour 100 d'allongement, et que les épreuves des tôles (applicables lorsque le tambour est rivé longitudinalement) et des tirants sont identiques aux épreuves prescrites par l'article 36 des susdits "Règlements pour l'inspection des chaudières des bateaux à vapeur."

(*a*.) La constante qui sert à calculer la pression effective permise sur un tambour de tôle de fer ou d'acier sera de 30,000 livres par pouce carré d'aire de profil, tenant compte du pourcentage des sutures si elles sont rivées, et du pourcentage de tôle laissé par la ligne de trous là où les tubes à eau sont attachés, employant un facteur d'au moins 5, avec additions tel que prescrit dans les susdits "Règlements pour l'inspection des chaudières de bateaux à vapeur."

Art. 108. L'épaisseur de la tôle dans les tambours de chaudières à tubes à eau de moins de dix pouces de diamètre devra avoir au moins trois-huitièmes de pouce, et pour les tubes de dix pouces de diamètre jusqu'à quatorze pouces elle sera d'au moins un demi-pouce, et les têtes de tambour n'auront jamais moins d'un demi-pouce d'épaisseur, et après avoir été bridées si elles sont de tôle d'acier, elles seront trempées.

Les têtes de tambour des chaudières à tubes à eau pourront être soudées au tambour au lieu d'être rivées ou boulonnées au tambour, lorsque le tambour et les tôles sont en fer, et n'excèdent pas neuf pouces de diamètre.

Art. 109. Les soupapes de sûreté seront placées une sur le tuyau à vapeur près du tambour, et une sur le tambour, le nombre et les dimensions des soupapes de sûreté seront tel que prescrit dans les "Règlements concernant l'inspection des soupapes de sûreté."

(*a*.) L'aire collective de soupape de sûreté requise sur chaque chaudière à tubes à eau jumelle (reliées par des soupapes ou des robinets) au delà de la même aire de grille, peut être divisée en quatre soupapes de sûreté; deux sur chaque partie de la chaudière.

PARTIE IV.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES SOUPAPES DE SURETÉ, EN VERTU DU 1ER ARTICLE DE L'ACTE 53 VICTORIA, CHAPITRE 17, INTITULÉ "ACTE MODIFIANT DE NOUVEAU L'ACTE D'INSPECTION DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR, CHAPITRE 78 DES STATUTS REVISÉS."

Art. 110. (*a*.) Après que les règlements seront devenus exécutoires, chaque chaudière faite ou placée à bord d'un bateau à vapeur sera munie de deux soupapes de sûreté, ou plus, fermées à clef, dont la construction sera approuvée par le bureau d'inspecteurs de bateaux à vapeur, ou par le président, si le bureau n'est pas alors en session; l'aire collective des dites soupapes de sûreté ne sera pas inférieure à celle spécifiée dans la table ci-jointe vis-à-vis la pression attribuée à la chaudière; les soupapes de sûreté devraient être posées sur la chaudière, ou aussi près que possible de la chaudière, sans tuyaux, robinets, soupapes et autres obstacles possibles entre les soupapes de sûreté et la chaudière.

Chaque inspecteur, lorsqu'il inspecte, visite ou examine la chaudière ou les machines d'un bateau à vapeur, devra s'assurer que les soupapes de sûreté y attachées sont de dimensions convenables, en nombre suffisant, bien disposées et fonctionnent bien, et ne portent que le poids nécessaire pour leur permettre de s'ouvrir à la pression ou au-dessous de la pression effective certifiée; et, s'il le juge à propos, il pourra ordonner que deux de ces soupapes de sûreté ou plus (lesquelles seront ensemble de dimensions suffisantes à laisser échapper toute la vapeur que la chaudière peut produire, et dont il approuvera la construction) soient fermées à clé et soustraite au contrôle du mécanicien lorsque la vapeur est levée; mais le mécanicien aura accès aux soupapes de sûreté lorsque la vapeur n'est pas levée, et veillera à ce qu'elles soient tenues en bon état de fonctionnement, et le capitaine du bateau à vapeur verra à ce que le mécanicien y ait accès à cette fin, et les tienne en bon état de fonctionnement.

Les robinets et soupapes attachés aux chaudières seront solidement faits, et jamais fixés aux chaudières au moyen de vis dans la tôle, à moins que pour plus grande sûreté, des brides boulonnées ne soient ajoutées en sus de ses attaches.

Aucune soupape ne devra, dans aucun cas, porter un poids, ou être arrangée de manière à assujétir la chaudière à une plus grande pression que celle permise par l'inspecteur lors de sa dernière inspection.

Chaque soupape de sûreté faite ou placée à bord d'un bateau à vapeur et attachée à une chaudière devra avoir un jeu au moins égal à un quart de son diamètre, les orifices pour le passage de la vapeur en entrant et sortant, auront chacune une aire égale à l'aire de la soupape, de même que le tuyau de renvoi d'eau, et la boîte de la soupape aura un tuyau de renvoi d'eau; si le levier d'une soupape de sûreté n'est pas emboîté dans du cuivre, la cheville sera de cuivre,—le fer en contact avec le fer ne sera pas permis; chaque soupape de sûreté sera munie d'un appareil de levage de manière à pouvoir le faire fonctionner avec la main, soit de la chambre de la machine soit de la cale des feux, ou par le capitaine ou personne en charge sur le pont;

(*b*.) On ne doit pas admettre de soupape de sûreté qui n'ont pas au moins deux pouces de diamètre, sauf dans le cas de petites chaudières dont la surface de grille a moins de quinze pieds carrés, cas où l'on peut tolérer des soupapes de sûreté d'un moindre diamètre; mais en aucun cas ce diamètre ne doit avoir moins d'un pouce, et pourvu qu'elles soient d'une construction approuvée, et que l'aire de la soupape de sûreté soit relativement à l'aire de grille dans le rapport indiqué dans les tables d'aires de soupapes de sûreté.

(*c*.) L'aire de la grille sera constatée en mesurant la longueur de la grille depuis le bord intérieur de la plaque fixe jusqu'au devant de l'arche, et la largeur d'un côté à l'autre du fourneau au-dessus des barres à leur centre.

(*d*.) L'inspecteur éprouvera les soupapes de sûreté sur les nouvelles chaudières, ou sur d'autres chaudières s'il désire les prouver, sous pleine vapeur et feux ardents pendant au moins 15 minutes, tenant le tuyau d'alimentation arrêté, et la soupape d'arrêt fermée Si l'accumulation de la pression excède 10 pour 100 de la pression voulue, il n'accordera pas de certificat sans faire rapport au président de tous les détails de l'épreuve, et de la pression dans la chaudière ainsi qu'un dessin de la soupape de sûreté; et un inspecteur ne devra jamais donner un certificat pour des soupapes de sûreté sans les avoir examinées, et s'être mis au fait des détails de leur construction.

Art. 111. (*a*.) Instruction est donnée aux inspecteurs que dans toutes les nouvelles chaudières, et chaque fois que des changements peuvent facilement être faits, la boîte de soupape doit être placée directement sur la chaudière; et le col, ou la partie de la boîte et la bride qui est attachée à la chaudière, doivent être aussi courts que possible.

(*b*.) Chaque fois qu'un inspecteur croit qu'il est positivement dangereux d'avoir une longueur de tuyaux entre les chaudières et la boîte de la soupape de sûreté, il devra de suite insister pour que les changements nécessaires soient faits avant d'accorder un certificat.

(*d.*) Lorsque des soupapes à levier sont employées la distance entre le centre de la soupape et le centre du point d'appui ne doit pas être moindre que le diamètre de la soupape.

(*e.*) Les soupapes de sûreté doivent être placées dans des endroits convenables et d'accès facile, afin que leur ajustement et examen puissent être faits aisément et efficacement. Dans l'examen des chaudières et des machines, l'inspecteur doit surtout porter son attention aux soupapes, et chaque fois qu'il le juge nécessaire il doit s'assurer de la pression sur la chaudière en en faisant l'épreuve. L'inspecteur doit examiner les soupapes de sûreté, les poids et les ressorts à chaque inspection.

(*f.*) Les sièges des soupapes doivent être fixés de manièete à ne pas lever avec la soupape.

(*g.*) L'arbre du tiroir doit être attaché à la soupape de façon à lever en même temps que la soupape.

(*h.*) La dimension de l'acier dont est fait le ressort pour les soupapes de sûreté à ressort, se trouve au moyen de la formule suivante prise des règlements du Conseil du Commerce Impérial:—

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{S \times D}{c}} = d$$

$c = 8,000$ pour acier rond.

$c = 11,000$ pour acier carré.

$S =$ le poids en livres sur le ressort.

$D =$ le diamètre du ressort (d'axe en axe du fil métallique en pouces.)

$d =$ le diamètre ou côté du fil métallique, en pouces.

Le ressort doit être protégé contre la vapeur et les impuretés sortant de la chaudière, et des mesures doivent être prises pour maintenir le ressort en position sur la soupape dans le cas où il se briserait.

(*i.*) Un ressort règlementaire fait du meilleur acier carré, contient ·25 d'un pouce carré, le diamètre intérieur est de deux pouces, et le diamètre extérieur est de trois pouces; il a treize tours complets avec les bouts, et a 11½ pouces de long. Le poids effectif est placé à 600 livres, un sixième de son poids de rupture lorsqu'il est trempé à un degré justement suffisant pour le casser; avec ce poids il doit fléchir exactement d'un pouce.

(*j.*) Pour trouver l'aire de profil pour tout autre ressort, la pression ou poids sur la soupape étant donnée:—

600 : 700 : : ·25 : ·29 = aire de profil ou ressort à une charge de 700 liv. Les autres dimensions du ressort sont dans la même proportion, le nombre de tours, treize, étant constant.

AIRES DES SOUPAPES DE SURETÉ.

Pression sur la chaudière.	Aire de soupape par pied carré de grille.	Pression sur la chaudière.	Aire de soupape par pied carré de grille.
liv.	pc. carré.	liv.	pc. carré.
15	1.250	50	·576
16	1.209	51	·568
17	1·171	52	·559
18	1·136	53	·551
19	1·102	54	·543
20	1·071	55	·535
21	1·041	56	·528
22	1·013	57	·520
23	·986	58	·513
24	·961	59	·506
25	·937	60	·500
26	·914	61	·493
27	·892	62	·487
28	·872	63	·480
29	·852	64	·474
30	·833	65	·468
31	·815	66	·462
32	·797	67	·457
33	·781	68	·451
34	·765	69	·446
35	·750	70	·441
36	·735	71	·436
37	·721	72	.431
38	·707	73	·426
39	·694	74	·421
40	·681	75	·416
41	·669	76	·412
42	·657	77	·407
43	·646	78	·403
44	·635	79	·398
45	·625	80	·394
46	·614	81	·390
47	·604	82	·386
48	·595	83	·382
49	·585	84	·378

AIRES DES SOUPAPES DE SURETÉ.—*Fin.*

Pression sur la chaudière.	Aire de soupape par pied carré de grille.	Pression sur la chaudière.	Aire de soupape par pied carré de grille.
liv.	pc. carré.	liv.	pc. carré.
85	·375	143	·237
86	·371	144	·235
87	·367	145	·234
88	·364	146	·232
89	·360	147	·231
90	·357	148	·230
91	·353	149	·228
92	·350	150	·227
93	·317	151	·225
94	·344	152	·224
95	·340	153	·223
96	·337	154	·221
97	·334	155	·220
98	·331	156	·219
99	·328	157	·218
100	·326	158	·216
101	·323	159	·215
102	·320	160	·214
103	·317	161	·213
104	·315	162	·211
105	·312	163	·210
106	·309	164	·209
107	·307	165	·208
108	·304	166	·207
109	·302	167	·206
110	·300	168	·204
111	·297	169	·203
112	·295	170	·202
113	·292	171	·201
114	·290	172	·200
115	·288	173	·199
116	·286	174	·198
117	·284	175	·197
118	·281	176	·196
119	·279	177	·195
120	·277	178	·194
121	·275	179	·193
122	·273	180	·192
123	·271	181	·191
124	·269	182	·190
125	·267	183	·189
126	·265	184	·188
127	·264	185	·187
128	·262	186	·186
129	·260	187	·185
130	·258	188	·184
131	·256	189	·183
132	·255	190	·182
133	·253	191	·181
134	·251	192	·181
135	·250	193	·180
136	·248	194	·179
137	·246	195	·178
138	·245	196	·177
139	·243	197	·176
140	·241	198	·176
141	·240	199	·175
142	·238	200	·174

$$\frac{37\cdot5}{\text{pression brute}} = \text{un pouce carré de la soupape de sûreté par pouce de grille.}$$

PARTIE V.

Devoirs et responsabilité des mécaniciens.

Art. 112 (*a.*) Dans tous les cas, les mécaniciens, en arrêtant la machine, devront ouvrir la soupage de sûreté de façon à maintenir la vapeur dans la chaudière au-dessous de la limite fixée par le certificat de l'inspecteur, comme le prescrit la loi, ouvrir le fourneau et fermer les registres, et quand, à la suite d'un accident ou pour toute autre cause, l'eau de la chaudière est descendue au-dessous du point de sûreté, éteindre les feux immédiatement.

(*b.*) Les mécaniciens devront entretenir en parfait état les pompes, les boyaux et leurs jonctions, afin qu'ils soient toujours prêts en cas de besoin; et lorsque ces appareils ne pourront plus servir par suite de leur usage ou pour d'autre cause, les mécaniciens devront faire rapport de l'état dans lequel sont les dits appareils à l'inspecteur des coques qui a inspecté le vapeur en dernier lieu.

(*c.*) Les mécaniciens lorsqu'un vapeur est conduit à ses quartiers d'hiver, ou quand il les quitte définitivement, devront faire rapport au propriétaire et à l'inspecteur de la division la plus voisine, de tous défauts qui existent dans la chaudière ou la machine, ou des dommages qu'elles ont subis et qui pourraient compromettre la sûreté des passagers. Ils feront aussi rapport à l'inspecteur de la division dans laquelle le vapeur a abordé, de tout accident qui aura pu arriver à la chaudière ou machine, et dans le cas d'omission à faire ce rapport, la licence du mécanicien coupable de cette omission sera révoquée.

(*d.*) Le mécanicien en chef d'un vapeur est tenu responsable par le département de la Marine du soin et du bon entretien des chaudières et machines dont il a la charge. Dans aucun cas il ne devra donc s'absenter du vapeur quand il fait ses voyages réguliers, à moins qu'il ne se fasse remplacer durant son absence par une personne compétente.

(*e.*) Les mécaniciens à leur entrée en charge sur un vapeur, et au moins une fois par année ensuite, devront s'assurer par un examen minutieux que les tirants, armatures et fiches de la chaudière sont en bon état et capables de soutenir la tension à laquelle ils peuvent être exposés ; ils devront aussi s'assurer que les soupapes de sûreté sont en bon état et peuvent suffire dans les cas mentionnés dans les articles 65 et 110 de ces règlements.

(*f.*) Les mécaniciens afficheront leurs certificats dans la chambre des machines, ainsi qu'une copie de ces règlements lorsqu'ils en seront requis.

Soin des chaudières.

Art. 113 (*a.*) Lever la vapeur. – Chauffez la chaudière graduellement. On ne doit pas produire de vapeur avec de l'eau froide en moins de quatre heures. Si c'est possible, allumez les feux la veille au soir. En produisant de la vapeur trop vite, la chaudière sera détruite en peu de temps.

(*b.*) Chauffer.—Chauffez régulièrement. Tenez les côtés pleins et employez le tisonnier légèrement et le moins souvent possible.

(*c.*) Eau d'alimentation.—Que la provision d'eau soit régulière et constante.

(*d.*) Manomètre en verre et robinets d'essai.—Tenez le verre libre et essayez les robinets tous les quarts d'heure.

(*e.*) Soupapes de sûreté.—Soulevez chaque soupape de sûreté au moins une fois par jour, et toujours avant de lever la vapeur.

(*f.*) Eau basse. – Eteignez les feux en les retirant ou en les recouvrant de cendres. N'y jetez jamais d'eau. On ne doit jamais laisser baisser l'eau.

(*g.*) Vider la chaudière.—Ne videz pas au moyen de la pression de vapeur ; laissez écouler l'eau si c'est possible. Veillez à ce que les feux soient éteints et les cendres chaudes enlevées.

(*h.*) Nettoyeurs de chaudières.—N'employez jamais de compositions pour empêcher les encroûtements, ni d'huile ou autres impuretés pour les enlever, sans l'approbation du président.

(*i.*) Règles générales.—Tenez la chaudière nette à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur et exempte de fuites d'eau. Ne jetez jamais d'eau dans la fournaise. Sous une haute pression, soulevez doucement la soupape de sûreté. Amortissez les feux, ou, si c'est nécessaire, arrêtez la machine (si le patron croit que la chose peut se faire avec sûreté), lorsque l'eau écume, pour trouver son niveau.

PARTIE VI.

RÈGLEMENT CONCERNANT L'EXAMEN DES MÉCANICIENS.

Mécaniciens de quatrième classe.

1. Nul n'aura droit d'obtenir un certificat de mécanicien de quatrième classe à moins qu'il ne remplisse les conditions suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) Il devra être âgé de plus de vingt et un ans.

(*b.*) Il devra avoir fait un apprentissage de pas moins de trente-six mois dans un atelier de machines à vapeur et avoir été employé à la confection et réparation de machines à vapeur ; ou, s'il n'a pas fait cet apprentissage, il devra avoir été employé pendant trente-six mois au moins comme compagnon dans quelque atelier à la confection et réparation de machines à vapeur ; ou—

(*c.*) Il devra avoir servi pendant trente-six mois au moins dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur comme mécanicien de quart ; ou—

(*d.*) Il devra avoir servi pendant trente-six mois au moins dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur d'une force nominale de trente chevaux au moins, comme graisseur de quart ; ou—

(*e.*) Il devra avoir servi pendant quarante-huit mois au moins dans la cale des feux d'un bateau à vapeur d'une force nominale de trente chevaux au moins, comme chauffeur de quart ;

(*f.*) Et dans chacun des cas ci-dessus mentionnés, il pourra avoir servi pendant douze (12) mois du temps prescrit dans un atelier de chaudières à la confection et réparation des chaudières à vapeur.

(*g.*) Service dans la double capacité de mécanicien et chauffeur, ou de graisseur et chauffeur, ne sera accepté que comme service de chauffeur, pour mécanicien de quatrième classe, et nulle autre, si ce service a été sur des machines d'une force nominale d'au moins trois chevaux.

(*h.*) Il devra savoir lire et avoir une écriture lisible.

(*i.*) Il devra comprendre l'agencement et le fonctionnement de la pompe alimentaire, des indicateurs d'eau et des soupapes de sûreté ; il devra savoir quand une chaudière gonfle et comment arrêter le gonflement ; il devra aussi comprendre le danger résultant de la négligence à entretenir une chaudière proprement, et savoir comment la nettoyer.

Mécaniciens de troisième classe.

2. Nul n'aura droit à un certificat de mécanicien de troisième classe à moins qu'il ne remplisse les conditions suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) Il devra être âgé de plus de vingt et un (21) ans ;

(*b.*) Il devra avoir fait un apprentissage de trente-six mois ou moins dans un atelier de machines à vapeur, et avoir été employé à la confection et la réparation de ces machines ;—ou, s'il n'a pas fait cet apprentissage, il devra avoir été employé pendant trente-six mois au moins comme compagnon dans quelque atelier à la confection et réparation de ces machines ; et, dans l'un ou l'autre cas, il devra avoir servi pendant douze mois dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur comme mécanicien de quart ; ou—

(*c.*) Il devra avoir servi pendant quarante-huit mois au moins dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur comme mécanicien de quart ;

(*d.*) Il devra pouvoir faire une description des chaudières, de la manière de les étayer, et savoir comment les réparer, comment doubler une machine, poser ses excentriques et ajuster les tiroirs ou soupapes, et connaître la cause de tout dérangement et les moyens d'y remédier.

(*e.*) Il devra savoir lire et avoir une bonne écriture et comprendre les cinq premières règles de l'arithmétique.

Mécaniciens de seconde classe.

3. Un mécanicien de seconde classe devra remplir les conditions suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) Il devra être âgé de plus de vingt et un ans ;

(*b.*) Il devra avoir fait un apprentissage, de pas moins de trente-six mois dans un atelier de machines à vapeur, et avoir été employé à la confection et réparation des machines à vapeur ;—ou, s'il n'a pas fait cet apprentissage il devra prouver qu'il a été employé pendant pas moins de trente-six mois comme compagnon dans quelque atelier, à la confection et à la réparation des machines à vapeur, * et dans l'un et l'autre cas il devra aussi avoir servi pendant douze mois au moins dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur d'une force nominale de trente chevaux au moins, comme mécanicien de quart ; ou—

(*c.*) Il devra avoir servi pendant quarante-huit mois au moins dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur comme mécanicien de quart, dont vingt-quatre mois au moins l'auront été sur un bateau à vapeur d'une force nominale de pas moins de trente chevaux ;

(*d.*) Il devra être capable de faire la description des chaudières et de la manière de les étayer, ainsi que l'emploi et le fonctionnement des divers robinets, soupapes, tuyaux et raccordements ;

(*e.*) Il devra savoir comment remédier aux défectuosités provenant d'accidents, usure, etc., et comment réparer ces défectuosités ;

(*f.*) Il devra comprendre l'emploi du baromètre, du thermomètre, du salinomètre, et les principes d'après lesquels ils sont construits ;

(*g.*) Il devra indiquer les causes et les effets des incrustations et de la corrosion, et les remèdes à y apporter ;

(*h.*) Il devra pouvoir expliquer comment faire une réparation temporaire ou permanente, dans le cas où une partie du mécanisme se dérangerait ;

(*i*) Il doit pouvoir lire lisiblement, et comprendre les cinq premières règles de l'arithmétique, et les décimales, et leur application aux questions relatives à la consommation des provisions, et la capacité des réservoirs et soutes, le fonctionnement des pompes, et la tension directe dans les machines et les chaudières.

(*j.*) Il devra pouvoir passer un examen honorable sur les diverses constructions de machines à aubes et à hélice d'un usage général, sur les détails des diverses pièces de fonctionnement, extérieures et intérieures, et l'utilité de chaque pièce.

Mécaniciens de première classe.

4. L'aspirant à un certificat de mécanicien de première classe devra être âgé de vingt-deux ans.

(*a.*) En sus des capacités et connaissances d'un mécanicien de seconde classe, il devra avoir servi au moins douze mois dans un grade qui ne sera pas inférieur à celui de mécanicien de seconde classe de quart dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau ou de bateaux à vapeur de la force nominale de cent chevaux ou plus, pendant lequel temps il devra avoir été porteur d'un certificat de capacité comme mécanicien de seconde classe.

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* Nulle période de service excédant six mois dans un atelier de dessin ne peut être admise à compter comme service dans un atelier.

(*b.*) Il devra pouvoir calculer l'épaisseur de la tôle nécessaire pour une chaudière de dimensions données pour supporter une pression fixe de vapeur par pouce carré, et aussi la pression que l'on peut faire porter à la chaudière, ses dimensions, étais et autres parties, son genre de construction et l'épaisseur de la tôle étant donnés.

(*c.*) Il devra pouvoir calculer la tension directe, la force de torsion et la force de courbure des barres rectangulaires et rondes soumises à certaines charges. La capacité voulue de la pompe d'alimentation, et l'aire des soupapes de sûreté d'une chaudière de dimensions données, et la force d'une machine d'après le diagramme de son fonctionnement.

(*d.*) Il devra connaître les volumes relatifs de la vapeur à diverses températures et pressions, les parties constituantes chimiques de la houille et la quantité d'air nécessaire pour sa combustion.

(*e.*) Il devra connaître la conpensation de surface, le surchauffage et le travail de la vapeur par dilatation.

(*f.*) Il devra pouvoir expliquer le fonctionnement de la machine, et faire une épure de n'importe quelle partie de la machine.

(*g.* Ses connaissances en fait d'arithmétique devront s'étendre à l'extraction des racines carrées, et le mesurage des superficies et des solides.

Les demandes d'examen doivent être adressées au bureau d'inspecteur des bateaux à vapeur, ou à l'inspecteur de la division où réside le candidat; elles seront faites sur des formules fournies à cette fin par l'inspecteur, et seront accompagnées des preuves de service et de certificats de sobriété, d'expérience et d'habileté, de bonnes mœurs et de bonne conduite en général pendant au moins les douze mois précédant immédiatement la date de la demande d'examen. Si le service s'est fait à terre, les certificats devront être signés par un patron, s'il s'est fait en mer, par le capitaine et mécanicien-chef, s'ils ne sont pas ainsi signés, de bonnes raisons devront être données à l'examinateur, car ce dernier n'acceptera aucune preuve de service ni aucuns certificats qui ne seront pas complètement satisfaisants.

Les mécaniciens qui pour une cause quelconque ont eu leurs certificats révoqués subiront un second examen avant de pouvoir encore porter un certificat du même grade. S'ils passent l'examen un nouveau certificat leur sera accordé. Toutefois, le ministre de la Marine pourra, dans certains cas spéciaux, sur le rapport du bureau d'inspecteurs de bateaux à vapeur, et si les circonstances le permettent, dispenser de ce nouvel examen.

Tout mécanicien qui, antérieurement à l'année 1886, était porteur d'un certificat de mécanicien de première, deuxième ou troisième classe, pourra recevoir du ministre un certificat du même grade, en subissant un examen semblable à son premier examen devant le bureau d'inspecteurs des bateaux à vapeur, si le dit bureau ou le président du bureau est convaincu que ses mœurs, connaissance et expérience des devoirs d'un mécanicien justifient ce certificat, et pourvu que le dit bureau ou le président fasse rapport au ministre dans ce sens, et spécifie le grade de certificat qu'il doit recevoir; et pour ce certificat il aura à payer un honoraire de $5.

SERVICE EXIGÉ POUR OBTENIR DES CERTIFICATS DE MÉCANICIENS DE SECONDE OU DE PREMIÈRE CLASSE VALABLES DANS LE ROYAUME-UNI.

Les mécaniciens porteurs de certificats canadiens de première et seconde classe, qui ont passé des examens de même degré que les examens actuellement en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni, et qui désirent échanger leurs certificats pour des certificats du même grade valables dans le Royaume-Uni, pourront s'adresser au président ou à un inspecteur pour être examinés quant au service en mer, la sobriété, la moralité, les couleurs, l'habileté et l'ouïe. S'ils passent cet examen, un certificat valable dans le Royaume-Uni pourra leur être accordé gratis.

Les aspirants aux certificats canadiens de mécaniciens de seconde ou de première classe valables dans le Royaume-Uni seront obligés de passer des examens du même degré que les examens dans le Royaume-Uni.

Le service que les papiers d'examen du candidat devront établir, est le suivant :—

Certificats de mécaniciens de seconde classe valables dans le Royaume-Uni.

1. 36 mois de service dans un atelier, employé à la confection et réparation de machines à vapeur, ainsi que—
   12 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart sur les navires de long cours, ou
2. 36 mois de service dans un atelier employé à la confection et réparation de machines à vapeur, ainsi que—
   18 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart dans le cabotage, ou—
3. 36 mois de service dans un atelier, employé à la confection et réparation des machines à vapeur, ainsi que—
   18 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart sur les lacs ou rivières, et—
   3 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart en mer, ou—
4. 48 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart sur navires de long cours, ou
5. 72 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart dans le cabotage, ou
6. 90 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart sur les lacs et rivières, ainsi que—
   3 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart en mer.

Certificats de mécaniciens de première classe valables dans le Royaume-Uni.

1. En outre des qualités requises d'un mécanicien de seconde classe, le candidat devra avoir servi au moins 12 mois en mer comme mécanicien de quart dans la chambre de la machine d'un navire à vapeur d'une force nominale de pas moins de 100 chevaux, durant lesquels il devra avoir été porteur d'un certificat de capacité comme mécanicien de seconde classe ;
2. Ou il devra avoir servi au moins 18 mois comme mécanicien de quart sur un navire à vapeur engagé dans le cabotage, d'une force nominale de pas moins de 100 chevaux, et avoir été porteur d'un certificat de capacité comme mécanicien de seconde classe pendant ce temps ;
3. Ou il devra avoir servi pendant 12 mois comme mécanicien-chef ou seul mécanicien sur un vapeur des lacs ou rivières ayant une aire collective de piston de pas moins de 2,000 pouces circulaires; de plus, il devra avoir servi en mer pendant au moins 6 mois comme mécanicien de quart, et pendant tout ce temps il devra avoir été porteur d'un certificat de capacité comme mécanicien de seconde classe.

Définition.

" Service des lacs et rivières " signifie service sur les eaux intérieures, lequel aura dû être fait dans une capacité non inférieure à celle de 3e mécanicien sur un vapeur ayant une aire collective de piston de pas moins de 2,000 pouces circulaires, 2 mois de tel service n'étant considérés que l'équivalent d'un mois de service en mer.

" Cabotage " signifie service sur les navires à vapeur naviguant entre un port ou endroit en Canada, et tout autre port ou endroit en Canada, n'étant pas un port ou endroit dans les eaux de l'intérieur. Service dans le cabotage doit être double du service sur les navires de long cours.

" Service d'atelier " signifie l'apprentissage avec un mécanicien, ou un compagnon employé dans une usine, ou atelier, employé à la confection et la réparation des machines à vapeur.

" Mécanicien de quart " signifie la charge réelle des machines de propulsion, responsable des clochettes, et dans une capacité qui lui donne l'occation d'obtenir une expérience pratique comme mécanicien. Service comme graisseur ou chauffeur ne sera pas accepté.

" Service en mer " ou " long cours " signifie service à bord de navires à vapeur engagés dans le commerce étranger, et naviguant entre quelque port ou endroit dans la Puissance du Canada et quelque port ou endroit en dehors de la Puissance, n'étant pas un port ou endroit dans aucunes des eaux de l'intérieur.

PARTIE VII.

Inspection des coques et équipement des bateaux à vapeur portant des passagers.

Art. 1. Avant d'accorder un certificat pour transporter des passagers, les inspecteurs de coques devront s'assurer que les prescriptions de l'acte concernant l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur ont été observées.

(*a.*) Que la coque du bateau est suffisante pour le service auquel il est destiné, et est en bon état.

(*b.*) Que les canots, ceintures de sauvetage, bouées, feux, signaux, et boussoles sont en bon état, et que les certificats du capitaine et du second ou des seconds, du mécanicien ou des mécaniciens, sont en conformité du dit acte.

(*c.*) La durée (si pour moins de 12 mois) pour laquelle la dite coque sera jugée suffisante.

(*d.*) Les limites (si aucune) que, dans l'opinion de l'inspecteur, le navire ne doit pas dépasser, vu l'état de la coque et des équipements.

(*e*.) Le nombre de passagers, à part l'équipage, que le navire peut porter, faisant une distinction, si c'est nécessaire, entre les nombres respectifs à transporter sur le premier pont et le second pont.

Art. 2. (*a*.) Les inspecteurs devraient faire leur inspection en présence du propriétaire, du capitaine et du mécanicien du navire, si c'est possible. Les réparations nécessaires peuvent alors être indiquées aux personnes intéressées, sans perte de temps. Si ces personnes ne sont pas présentes, les inspecteurs feront leur inspection sans elle.

(*b*.) Afin d'empêcher toute erreur quant à la nature et à l'étendue des réparations exigées par les inspecteurs, chaque fois qu'ils ne peuvent donner un certificat avant que les réparations ne soient effectuées ou les changements faits, un état par écrit des défaut à corriger ou des changements requis devrait, dans tous les cas, être donné au propriétaire ou capitaine du navire, que cet état soit ou non demandé par lui; et copie de cet état devrait toujours être prise et transférée au registre des lettres du bureau.

(*c*.) S'il s'élève quelque différend entre l'inspecteur et le propriétaire ou capitaine, les faits devraient être immédiatement soumis au président d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur pour sa considération, et pour être référés au ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, si c'est nécessaire.

Art. 3. Si un navire qui fait ordinairement le service dans une circonscription est conduit dans une autre circonscription pour être inspecté, l'inspecteur de cette dernière circonscription ne doit pas donner de certificat sans avoir d'abord communiqué avec l'inspecteur de la première circonscription; et, dans le cas de différence d'opinion, il devra renvoyer la question au président susdit, pour être décidée.

Art. 4. C'est le devoir de l'inspecteur de coques de veiller par lui-même à chaque détail de l'inspection d'un navire, et de ne pas se fier à aucun certificat ou autre document, donné par une personne non autorisée par son département, lequel département le tiendra responsable en touts points de l'exécution du devoir qui lui est confié, et le supportera dans toute démarche raisonnable qu'il jugera nécessaire de prendre pour accomplir son devoir.

Art. 5. Chaque fois que l'inspecteur a raison de croire que la coque ou l'équipement ne peut durer aussi longtemps que douze mois il donnera son certificat pour telle période plus courte qu'il jugera à propos, en donnant aux propriétaires les raisons qui l'ont porté à agir ainsi.

Art. 6. Il est très à désirer qu'un inspecteur complète l'inspection d'un navire dans tous ces détails, une fois commencée; et, si c'est possible, des arrangements devraient être faits avec le propriétaire à cette fin. On éviterait des délais et des inconvénients si les propriétaires notifiaient l'inspecteur que le navire est prêt à être inspecté et que son équipement est à bord. Un inspecteur ne devrait pas donner de certificat pour aucun détail qu'il n'a pas inspecté et pour lequel il n'est pas prêt à se tenir responsable.

Art. 7. Quiconque sciemment ou volontairement fait ou aide à faire ou fait faire un certificat au sujet d'un bateau à vapeur, ou qui contrefait ou aide à contrefaire ou fait contrefaire, change frauduleusement un certificat exigé par l'*Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur*, ou quelques mots ou chiffres dans un certificat, ou quelque signature y apposée, est coupable de délit.

Art. 8. Il ne doit pas être accordé de certificat pour douze mois, chaque fois que l'inspecteur a quelques doutes quant à l'efficacité d'une partie quelconque du navire ou de l'équipement pour une telle période,

Art. 9. Les inspecteurs décideront si les coques des vapeurs à passagers sont en bon état et capables de faire le service auquel ils sont destinés; et ils devront examiner les coques à l'extérieur et à l'intérieur une fois par année, si possible, ou plus souvent, et en tel temps qui conviendra le mieux aux propriétaires.

Art. 10. Les vapeurs neuf devraient être inspectes avant d'être peinturés ou finis, mais cette inspection ne doit pas empêcher l'inspection complète de la coque et de l'équipement après parachèvement, l'objet étant de se former une idée de l'ouvrage, des matériaux et de la construction.

Art. 11. Lorsqu'un vapeur qui a été inspecté pour un certificat de passagers n'est pas sous tous rapports en bon état, bien que les défauts ne soient pas suffisants pour justifier le refus du certificat, et bien que le navire soit pratiquement propre au service projeté, l'inspecteur devrait, lorsqu'il accorde le certificat, transmettre au président un rapport sur la nature des défauts en question.

Art. 12. En examinant les parties internes d'un vapeur à passagers, l'inspecteur devra, s'il le juge nécessaire, faire enlever certaines parties du plafond, afin de pouvoir s'assurer de l'état de la coque, de la charpente, des planchers, etc., particulièrement dans les chambres de la machine et de la chaudière; et aussi les soutes au charbon à l'état vide.

Art. 13. La date de la dernière inspection sera inscrite dans le livre d'inspection du bureau, accompagnée des détails sur l'état de la coque dans le temps, avec dessins approximatifs de la section du milieu, indiquant la forme, la construction et les dimensions du navire, et de ses parties assez détaillés pour donner une idée de sa coupe et de sa force. Toute question de doute quant à la force du navire pour la route qu'il doit suivre devrait être soumise au président.

Art. 14. La hauteur des surbaux autour des ouvertures dans le pont supérieur et les moyens pris pour protéger et fermer sûrement les abat-jour, ouvertures, etc., sont des choses importantes que l'inspecteur doit noter dans les vapeurs exposés aux grosses vagues. Toutes les passerelles et ouvertures sur ou au-dessous du tillac devraient être munies de couvercles de façon à ce qu'elles puissent être promptement et efficacement fermées. Les écoutilles devraient être munies d'appareils pour les fermer solidement. Des panneaux de grille et d'écoutilles doivent être gardés et assujétis à un endroit convenable et d'un accès facile, et près des ouvertures auxquelles ils sont destinés.

Art. 15. Tous les canots doivent être suspendus à des daviers et tenus prêts à servir à un moment donné. Les inspecteurs devront veiller à ce que tous les canots soient munis d'un assortiment complet de rames; que chaque canot ait deux tampons pour chaque trou, attachés avec des aiguillettes ou chaînes, et un assortiment et demi de tolets attachés au canot par de bonnes aiguillettes; une écope, un gouvernail et une corde ou des cordes de timon: une amarre de bonne longueur, et une gaffe. Le gouvernail et l'amarre seront attachés aux canots par d'assez longues aiguillettes, et prêts pour le service. On devra prendre des moyens pour détacher instantanément les canots des dernières poulies du davier On ne tolèrera pas de crochet ordinaire dans la dernière poulie passé dans un œillet fixe dans le canot.

Art 16. Les inspecteurs devront veiller à ce que les daviers du bateau soient assez forts et assez espacés pour pouvoir lancer le canot sans travail inutile; que les cales du canot puissent être enlevées facilement, et que le canot ne frappe pas le flanc du navire en descendant lorsque le navire n'a pas de bande, et que tous les agrès, daviers, palans, poulies, boulons à œillet et anneaux, etc., soient d'une force suffisante pour pouvoir descendre le canot avec son équipement et son équipage au complet. Les palans des daviers devront être assez longs pour descendre les canots à l'eau lorsque le navire est lège. Des amarres de sauvetage seront assujéties aux daviers, d'une longueur suffisante pour atteindre l'eau lorsque le navire est lège, et il faudra allouer pour l'extrême roulis du navire.

Art. 17. Les inspecteurs refuseront un certificat chaque fois que ces instructions ne seront pas suivies, mais les propriétaires de bateaux auront le choix de fournir les moyens qui leur plairont pour lancer les chaloupes à l'eau pourvu qu'ils se conforment à l'intention de l'acte. Toute méthode inusitée ou douteuse de mettre les chaloupes à l'eau devra être soumise au bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, pour considération et approbation avant d'être adoptée. Tous les canots devraient être mis à l'eau lors de chaque inspection.

Art. 18. Des bouées de sauvetage munies d'amarres seront fixées au moyen d'un taquet ou autre méthode semblable, de façon à ce qu'elles puissent être facilement décrochées. Elles ne doivent pas être amarrées ni attachées au garde-corps ou aucune partie du navire, mais être tenues prêtes à servir à un moment d'avis en cas d'urgence. Les bouées et gilets de sauvetage doivent être soigneusement examinés lors de l'inspection du navire, afin de s'assurer si les matières dont ils sont composées ne sont pas détériorées et si les cordes qui y sont attachées sont de longueur suffisante et en bon état de service.

Mâts et voiles, et passerelles.

Art. 19. L'article 54 de l'*Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur* autorise le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries à exiger que les navires à vapeur jaugeant plus de soixante tonneaux de registre portant des passagers—sur les côtes maritimes du Canada, ou sur aucune ou toutes les eaux canadiennes, sauf certaines exceptions, soient munis d'un mât ou de mâts avec une voile ou des voiles, convenables à tel bateau à vapeur, et à fixer la dimension de ces mâts et voiles respectivement.

Art. 20. Les inspecteurs de coques, en faisant l'inspection des vapeurs à passagers sur la côte maritime ou sur les grands lacs du Canada, doivent voir à ce qu'ils soient gréés de voilure suffisante pour leur permettre de marcher dans le cas où leurs machines se dérangeraient. Toutes ces voiles doivent être examinées par l'inspecteur, qui devra s'assurer de leur efficacité, ainsi que de tous les agrès à chaque inspection, et dans tous les cas de doute, il devra demander des instructions au président du bureau.

Art. 21. Les inspecteurs devront voir à ce que de bonnes passerelles sûres soient fournies, avec moyens de les attacher sûrement aux deux bouts.

Art. 22. Lors de la première inspection d'un vapeur employé sur les côtes maritimes ou sur les grands lacs du Canada, qu'il soit en fer ou en bois, l'inspecteur devra exiger que les boussoles soient convenablement ajustées ou vérifiées par une personne compétente choisie par le propriétaire, sur le rapport de laquelle cette personne compétente accordera un certificat au propriétaire à l'effet que les boussoles du navire sont convenablement ajustées, et lui fournira une table d'erreurs, lequel certificat sera présenté par le propriétaire à l'inspecteur avant que celui-ci ne donne son certificat d'inspection.

Art. 23. Les inspecteurs de coques veilleront à ce que des pompes sur le pont, mues à bras ou par la vapeur, soient convenablement placées, en nombre suffisant, et que des moyens soient pris pour atteindre les boyaux d'aspiration en cas d'engorgement. Aucune pompe nécessitant le chargement à la main avant de pouvoir fonctionner ne sera acceptée. Quand la chose se rencontre, l'inspecteur doit insister pour que des dispositions soient prises pour rendre la pompe effective en tout temps. Les boyaux à incendie devraient être tendus sur toute la longueur et parfaitement examinés et éprouvés sous la pression des pompes, au moins une fois par année, et en tout autre temps que l'inspecteur jugera nécessaire. Le boyau devrait se relier aux pompes pour usage immédiat.

Art. 24. Un timon de rechange sera fourni, avec agrès, et sera gardé près du gouvernail, prêt à servir immédiatement, sur tous les vapeurs transatlantiques et les vapeurs des grands lacs. L'appareil de timonerie devra être inspecté et complètement examiné au moins une fois par année.

Art. 25. Les inspecteurs de coques auront soin de s'assurer que chaque vapeur transatlantique sujet aux dispositions de l'acte, et chaque vapeur employé sur les grands lacs soient munis de tous les câbles-chaînes, ancres et agrès nécessaires, à leur service, et en bon état; que le câble soit sorti des coffres au moins une fois par année, nettoyé si c'est nécessaire, et les goupilles sorties des manilles.

Art. 26. (*a.*) Les inspecteurs de coques tiendront un registre pour les navires neufs, dans lequel ils devront inscrire les détails de leur enregistrement, leur numéro officiel, leur nom, leur port d'enregistrement, leurs dimensions, leur tonnage, à qui ils appartiennent, et les noms des capitaines; aussi une description générale de leur construction, indiquant un tracé de la section du milieu, donnant les dimensions de la charpente, du bordage, des barrots de ponts, emboîtures, courbes, panneaux et attaches, selon le cas, de façon à donner une idée du navire et de sa capacité pour la route sur laquelle il est placé. Une description des œuvres vives sur les vapeurs à passagers devra aussi être donnée; indiquant comment elles sont assujéties à la coque, et quelle disposition est prise contre le roulis dans les gros temps.

(*b.*) L'assiette du navire lège et chargé devra être indiquée sur le tracé de la section du milieu.

(*c.*) La capacité des canots et autres équipements pour le sauvetage, s'ils sont suffisants pour le nombre de passagers que le vapeur doit porter, avec l'équipage, sur la route qu'il doit suivre, sera aussi donnée dans ces détails. Copie de ces détails au long, transcrite proprement sur du papier-ministre, sera envoyée au président du bureau des inspecteurs de bateaux à vapeur, pour être déposée dans le bureau pour l'information du département de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Art. 27 (*a.*) Chaque inspecteur de coques tiendra aussi un registre de carénage, dans lequel il inscrira la date de la dernière entrée dans le bassin de chaque vapeur inspecté par lui, avec les détails des réparations qui y ont été faites; aussi un mémoire de sa dernière inspection, telle que faite par lui; l'état dans lequel il avait alors trouvé la coque et l'équipement; avec copie de toute correspondance entre lui et le propriétaire et capitaine, concernant les réparations, agrès, équipement ou autres choses qu'il faudra prouver dans le cas où elles n'auraient pas été faites.

(*b.*) Les inspecteurs de coques ne doivent pas se croire déchargés de leur devoir au sujet d'un vapeur auquel ils ont accordé un certificat pour une année ou toute période plus courte, mais le département s'attend qu'ils surveilleront tous les vapeurs sujets aux dispositions de l'acte dans leur circonscription ou qui y viendront. Si quelque infraction de la loi commise par un propriétaire ou capitaine de vapeurs mettant en danger la vie ou la propriété, vient à la connaissance de l'inspecteur, il sera du devoir de ce dernier d'en faire rapport sans délai, afin que le département prenne des mesures pour prévenir ce danger.

Passagers.

Art. 28. (*a.*) On peut trouver le nombre de passagers qu'un vapeur peut porter en multipliant la longueur par la largeur du navire à la ligne de flottaison, et divisant le produit par un facteur de sûreté, selon la classe de navire, ainsi :—

Pour les vapeurs transatlantiques le facteur sera	10
Pour les cabotiers maritimes	10
Pour les vapeurs des grands lacs	9
Pour les vapeurs naviguant sur les côtes des lacs et dans les ports, sur les rivières, les bateaux passeurs et bateaux d'excursion	6

(*b.*) On ne devra pas s'écarter de cette règle sans le consentement du président du bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur et l'approbation du ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

(*c.*) Pour les vapeurs d'excursion portant des passagers dans la cale, la limite sera laissée à la discrétion de l'inspecteur, mais ne devra, dans aucun cas, excéder le nombre qui pourra facilement y prendre place.

(*d.*) Ces facteurs pourront être augmentés si, à raison de l'âge ou autre cause, le bateau n'est pas jugé propre à porter autant de passagers.

Art. 29. Le nombre de personnes qu'une chaloupe peut porter sera déterminé comme suit, savoir :—

En multipliant la longueur de la quille par la largeur et la profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au platbord, en pieds, et ensuite divisant le produit par 10, le quotient sera le nombre de personnes que chaque chaloupe peut porter.

Canots de sauvetage et leur équipement.

Art. 30. (*a.*) Des canots de sauvetage seront construits sur le modèle des baleinières, avec un ensellement d'environ $\frac{3}{4}$ de pouce par pied, s'élevant également depuis le milieu du canot jusqu'à l'avant et l'arrière, et auront de bons et forts compartiments imperméables à l'air, construits et ajustés de façon que l'eau n'y puisse pénétrer.

(*b.*) Le canot de sauvetage sera solidement construit en fer galvanisé, égal en épaisseur au fil métallique nº 18.

(*c.*) On n'emploiera pas de zinc dans la construction d'un canot de sauvetage, ni de ses compartiments à l'air.

(*d.*) Les compartiments imperméables à l'air seront distribués de manière à donner au canot la légèreté et la solidité convenables. Il sera laissé au choix du propriétaire de placer les compartiments à air, soit sous les bancs, soit dans les bouts ou le long des côtés, pourvu qu'un canot de sauvetage efficace soit fourni.

(*e.*) Les espaces remplis ou contenant quelques matières ne seront pas censés être des espaces à air.

(*f.*) Un bateau à poupe carrée ne sera pas considéré être un canot de sauvetage.

(*g.*) Des cordes de sauvetage seront convenablement attachées aux plats-bords du canot de sauvetage.

(*h.*) Le canot de sauvetage doit être muni d'un assortiment complet de rames bien assujéties, deux tampons pour chaque trou, attachées avec des aiguillettes ou chaînes, une écope, un gouvernail et un timon aussi attachés au canot par des aiguillettes; une petite hache aussi attachée par une aiguillette devra être gardée à chaque bout du canot, ainsi qu'une amarre et une gaffe.

(*i.*) On devra prendre des moyens pour détacher instantanément le canot de sauvetage des dernières poulies du davier. On ne tolèrera pas de crochet ordinaire dans la dernière poulie. Les daviers du bateau devront être assez forts et assez espacés pour pouvoir lancer le canot sans travail inutile, que les cales du canot puissent être enlevées facilement, et que le canot ne frappe pas le flanc du navire en descendant lorsque le navire n'a pas de bande, et que tous les agrès, daviers, palans, poulies, boulons à œillet et anneaux, etc., sont d'une force suffisante pour pouvoir descendre le canot avec son équipage au complet.

Droit de tonnage.

Art. 31. Le droit de tonnage suivant sera payé par le propriétaire ou le capitaine d'un bateau à vapeur, en Canada en vertu des dispositions de l'article 46 du chapitre 78 des Statuts Revisés du Canada :

Le droit de tonnage que paieront tous les ans les propriétaires ou les capitaines de bateaux à vapeur, sera de huit centins par chaque tonneau du jaugeage brut de chaque bateau à vapeur.*

RÈGLES ET RÈGLEMENTS

CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES CANOTS, BOUÉES ET AUTRES APPAREILS DE SAUVETAGE QUE DEVRONT PORTER LES BATEAUX À VAPEUR OU AUTRES VAISSEAUX SOUS L'EMPIRE DE L'ACTE D'INSPECTION DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR, ET SES AMENDEMENTS.

Canots.

Art. 1. On observera les dispositions ci-jointes au sujet des canots que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur :—

(*a.*) Nul bateau à vapeur ayant des passagers à bord ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou ne naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphrémagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe, ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur;

(*b.*) Sans avoir à bord, ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur, des canots solides bien équipés et en bonne condition, d'au moins dix-sept pieds de quille chacun, et munis de six rames et autres agrès nécessaires, et pouvant soutenir chacun au moins douze personnes adultes à part l'équipage du canot.

Ces canots seront dans la proportion suivante quant au tonnage de registre de ce bateau, savoir :—

NOTE.—Ce tarif a été établi le 1er octobre 1889.

Au moins un canot pour chaque bateau à vapeur de moins de cinquante tonneaux,—

Au moins deux canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de cinquante tonneaux et plus, mais de moins de (300) trois cents tonneaux :

Au moins trois canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de trois cents tonneaux et plus ; et

(*c.*) Si ce bateau à vapeur est du tonnage de registre de cent tonneaux ou plus de (300) trois cents tonneaux, sans qu'il ait à bord ou y attachés en sus des canots ci-dessus exigés,—

Un bon et solide canot de sauvetage capable de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes. Ce canot de sauvetage sera censé être d'une capacité suffisante s'il a les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, vingt-deux pieds ; largeur du bau en dehors, cinq pieds six pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessus du plat-bord, en bas des toletières, deux pieds neuf pouces ; ou

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage, chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes. Ces canots de sauvetage seront censés d'une capacité suffisante s'ils ont les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, dix-huit pieds, largeur à l'extérieur, cinq pieds deux pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au-dessus du plat-bord, deux pieds deux pouces ;

(*d.*) Si ce bateau à vapeur a un tonnage de registre de (300) trois cents tonneaux ou plus jusqu'à six cents tonneaux ou plus (alors que le nombre des canots de sauvetage pourra être augmenté à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur), sans qu'il y ait à bord ou y attachés, en sus des canots exigés,—

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage capables de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes, ou quatre bons et solides canots de sauvetage chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes, et chacun de la grandeur décrite à (*c*) au moins.

Art. 2. Chaque canot de sauvetage sera fait de métal convenable d'une épaisseur égale au fil métallique n° 18, ou de bois sur le modèle des baleinières, avec une tonture d'environ ¾ de pouce par pied, s'élevant également depuis le milieu du canot jusqu'à l'avant et derrière. Il aura de bons compartiments imperméables à l'air aux bouts et aux côtés, faits de bois ou de métal ; ces compartiments auront une capacité en pieds cubes de un dixième de la capacité du canot. Cette capacité se trouve en multipliant la longueur et la largeur à l'extérieur, et la profondeur en dedans depuis le dessous des toletières ou dessus du plat-bord en pieds, et par ·6, le résultat égale les pieds cubes voulus dans les compartiments intérieurs et extérieurs, dont environ la moitié doit être à l'extérieur ; et en divisant par 10, donnera le nombre de personnes que le canot de sauvetage sera censé pouvoir porter. A l'extérieur on pourra employer du liège solide au lieu de compartiments imperméables à l'air ; 1·25 pieds cube de liége étant considéré égal à 1 pied cube de compartiment à air ;

(*a.*) On ne doit pas employer de zinc dans la construction d'un canot de sauvetage ou de ses compartiments à air, lesquels doivent être d'un métal approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou par le président.

(*b.*) Les compartiments imperméables à l'air seront distribués de manière à donner au canot la légèreté et la solidité convenables. Il sera laissé au choix du propriétaire de placer les compartiments à air, soit sous les bancs, soit dans les bouts ou le long des côtés, pourvu qu'un canot de sauvetage efficace soit fourni à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur ;

(*c.*) Les espaces remplis ou contenant quelques matières ne seront pas censés être des espaces à air ;

(*d.*) Un bateau à poupe carrée ne sera pas considéré être un canot de sauvetage ;

(*e.*) Des cordes de sauvetage avec bouées seront convenablement attachées aux côtés ou plats-bords du canot de sauvetage.

Art. 3. Les canots de sauvetage seront munis d'un assortiment complet de rames, une pour chaque toletière, et deux rames de rechange, bien assujéties et prêtes à servir ;

(*a.*) Avec deux tampons pour chaque trou, attachés avec des aiguillettes ou des chaînes, et un jeu et demi de tolets attachés au canot par des aiguillettes et prêts à mettre en place ;

(*b.*) Avec une ancre du large, un gouvernail et un timon, et des cordes de gouvernail, une amarre assez longue pour atteindre des daviers au canot lorsqu'il est à l'eau, et le remorquer, une écope, une petite hache à chaque bout du canot, et une gaffe, aussi attachés au canot par une bonne aiguillette ;

(*c.*) Si le bateau à vapeur navigue en mer (sur l'eau salée) on devra garder à bord de chaque canot un vaisseau rempli d'eau douce (et un canot de sauvetage au moins doit être gréé d'un mât ou de mâts, et d'une voile ou de voiles et agrès), et d'une bonne boussole et un gallon d'huile animale ou végétale, et un vaisseau ou appareil d'un modèle approuvé pour la répandre sur l'eau dans le mauvais temps, et d'un fanal rempli d'huile capable de durer huit heures ;

(*d.*) On devra prendre des moyens pour détacher instantanément le canot de sauvetage des dernières poulies du davier On ne tolèrera pas de crochet ordinaire dans la dernière poulie. Les daviers du bateau devront être assez forts et assez espacés pour pouvoir lancer le canot sans travail inutile, que les cales du canot puissent être enlevées facilement, et que le canot ne frappe pas le flanc du navire en descendant lorsque le navire n'a pas de bande, et que tous les agrès, daviers, palans, poulies, boulons à œillet et anneaux, etc., soient d'une force suffisante pour pouvoir descendre le canot avec son équipage au complet.

Art. 4. Chaque canot sera entretenu en bonne condition, étanche et prêt à servir immédiatement ; quand on se sert de bois pour chauffer les chaudières des bateaux à haute pression (non condenseurs) les abris de ces canots seront faits de bois recouvert de zinc ; et chaque canot aura le nom du bateau à vapeur auquel il appartient, ainsi que le nom de son port d'enregistrement peinturé à l'avant et à l'arrière.

Art. 5. Chaque tel bateau à vapeur sera muni de moyens suffisants pour descendre à l'eau sûrement et promptement les canots qui sont ci-dessus requis d'être à bord ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur ; et les capitaines de bateaux à vapeur diviseront leurs équipages par escouades et les dresseront à descendre et manœuvrer les dits canots et canots de sauvetage au moins une fois par semaine, alternativement.

Art. 6 Chaque tel canot sera pendu à des daviers distincts, avec des agrès complets et prêts à le descendre sans délai ; pourvu que dans le cas où un tel bateau à vapeur porte deux canots de sauvetage, un des autres canots pourra être porté sur le pont supérieur sans daviers.

Art. 7. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il ne porte pas plus que vingt-cinq passagers ne sera obligé d'avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur que deux canots en sus d'un canot de sauvetage.

Art. 8. Le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries pourra autoriser l'usage dans certains cas particuliers, d'un nombre plus ou moins grand de canots, ou de dimensions différentes de ceux ci-dessus spécifiés ; et avec cette autorisation il suffira que tout tel bateau à vapeur porte et soit muni de canots des dimensions spécifiées dans telle autorisation.

Art. 9. Les bateaux à vapeur restreints à la navigation de la rivière Saint-Jean en amont de Frédéricton, les eaux du district de Muskoka, le comté de Victoria, et le comté de Peterborough dans la province d'Ontario, et les eaux de la rivière Ottawa et ses tributaires en amont de la cité d'Ottawa, ou des lacs ou rivières dont la largeur n'excèdera pas un mille à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur, et qui sont employés au transport des passagers, portera au moins un bon canot muni de quatre rames, et assez grand pour pouvoir contenir au moins douze personnes, à part l'équipage.

Art. 10. Chaque bateau à vapeur employé au transport de passagers, et ne naviguant que sur des rivières ou eaux intérieures, autres que les rivières et eaux intérieures ci-dessus spécifiées, devra, si ce bateau à vapeur dépasse cent cinquante tonneaux de registre, porter au moins deux bons canots munis de quatre rames chacun, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter avec sûreté au moins douze personnes à part l'équipage ; et si ce bateau à vapeur ne dépasse pas cent cinquante tonneaux de registre et n'a pas moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il ne sera pas tenu de porter plus qu'un tel canot ; et si ce bateau à vapeur a moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il portera un bon canot, des grandeur et description, et gréé selon que l'approuvera l'inspecteur dans chaque cas.

Art. 11. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport des passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les dispositions précédentes du présent article ne s'appliquent pas, devra en tout temps, lorsque son équipage est à bord, avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur, dans quelque endroit propice, un bon canot solide, ou de bons canots solides, en bonne condition et convenablement équipés et munis de rames en nombre suffisant et autres agrès nécessaires, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter tout l'équipage de ce bateau à vapeur, avec des moyens suffisants pour descendre ce canot ou ces canots sûrement et promptement.

Art. 12. Le nombre de personnes que ces canots pourront porter sera déterminé en multipliant la longueur de la quille par la largeur à l'extérieur, et par la profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessous des toletières en pieds, et divisant par 10, le quotient donnera le nombre de personnes que chaque canot pourra porter.

Radeaux et bouées de sauvetage.

Art. 13. Les radeaux de sauvetage doivent être approuvés par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur avant de déterminer le nombre de personnes qu'ils pourront porter ; pourvu que trois pieds cubes au moins de forts et bons compartiments à air construits de façon que l'eau n'y puisse pénétrer seront le montant d'espace d'air alloué à chaque personne portée sur le radeau.

Art. 14. Pour qu'un appareil flottant soit approuvé il ne faut pas qu'il soit nécessaire de le gonfler avant de s'en servir; il devra être de construction approuvée, et marqué de façon à indiquer distinctement le nombre de personnes adultes qu'il peut porter.

La légèreté de cet appareil, en proportion du nombre de personnes à porter, peut être déterminée en divisant par 32 le nombre de livres de fer qu'il peut supporter dans l'eau douce.

Art. 15. Une bouée de sauvetage approuvée sera faite de liège solide capable de flotter sur l'eau au moins 24 heures avec 32 livres de fer y attachées ; ou—

(*a.*) Une forte bouée de sauvetage de tout autre modèle et de matériaux approuvés, pourvu qu'il soit capable de flotter sur l'eau pendant au moins 24 heures avec 32 livres de fer y attachées, et pourvu qu'elle ne soit pas bourrée d'ajoncs, de râpures de liège ou autre planures, ou de liège granulé ou autre matière libre, et n'ait pas besoin d'être gonflée avant de servir. Chaque bateau à passagers que la loi oblige à porter deux canots, devra avoir au moins deux bouées de sauvetage, avec une bonne corde de longueur suffisante attachée à chaque bouée, et tenues toujours prêtes à servir à tout instant.

(*b.*) Les boîtes à air pour les radeaux de sauvetage ne doivent pas excéder la longueur approuvée par le bureau (quatre pieds), avec joints agrafés, martelés et soudés, ou rivés, et si elles sont en fer ce fer sera galvanisé ; elles seront solidement entourées de bois à joints bien clos.

La couverture des boîtes à air dans les canots doivent être assujéties au moyen de vis de cuivre, de façon à pouvoir être facilement enlevée pour examiner les boîtes à air.

Des canots qui s'emboîtent pourront être employés s'ils sont approuvés par un inspecteur, avec le consentement du président.

Art. 16. Nul nouveau modèle ou matière pour les canots, radeaux ou bouées de sauvetage ne sera passé avant d'être approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 17. Nul bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphrémagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur ; ni ne naviguera dans une baie ou bras de mer en Canada sans avoir à bord à chaque voyage,—

(*a.*) Deux cents ceintures de sauvetage si ce bateau est de deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre ; ou cent ceintures de sauvetage, s'il est de cent tonneaux et plus de deux cents tonneaux de registre ; et s'il est de moins de cent tonneaux, ce bateau pourra être muni et porter à bord à chaque voyage cinquante ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 18. Chaque bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers sur des rivières et eaux intérieures autres que les lacs et rivières spécifiés dans l'article immédiatement précédent, s'il a deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre, devra avoir à bord à chaque voyage, pas moins que cent ceintures de sauvetage, et s'il y a moins que deux cents tonneaux de registre, ce bateau portera à bord à chaque voyage cinquante ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 19. Pourvu qu'un bateau ne sera pas tenu de porter plus de ceintures de sauvetage que le nombre de passagers qu'il est autorisé à porter, et le nombre maximum de ces ceintures de sauvetage que chaque bateau à vapeur est tenu d'avoir à bord, n'excédera pas deux cents ; mais si un bateau n'a pas le nombre de canots et de ceintures de sauvetage proportionné au nombre de passagers que son certificat d'inspection lui permet de porter, on suppléera à ce déficit au moyen de flotteurs en bois, équivalant chacun en légèreté à un pied cube de pin blanc séché, égal au nombre de passagers et de l'équipage pour lesquels il n'y a pas de canots ni de ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 20. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il transportera pas plus que soixante passagers, ne sera tenu d'avoir à bord, dans un voyage, plus d'une ceinture de sauvetage pour chaque passager, et une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage alors à bord de tel bateau.

Art. 21. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport de passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les articles 17, 18, 19 et 20 ne s'appliquent pas, devra avoir, en tout temps lorsque l'équipage est à bord, une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage.

Art. 22. Chacune de ces ceintures de sauvetage sera capable de flotter dans l'eau douce pendant 24 heures, avec 15 livres de fer y attachées. Elles seront échancrées de 2 pouces sous les aisselles, et ajustées et assujéties de façon à ne pas se déranger une fois mises, avec bretelles et ceinturon, ou autres moyens approuvés par l'inspecteur. Si d'autre matière que du liège solide est employée pour faire flotter, elle sera d'abord approuvée spécialement par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et les ceintures de sauvetage seront en tout temps gardées dans un endroit accessible et à la main dans les cabines ou sur le pont du bateau, bien abritées et prêtes à servir à tout instant.

Art. 23. Un gilet de liège avec bretelles et ceinturons pour le fixer autour du corps, ou toute autre espèce de ceinture de sauvetage que le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra approuver, sera la forme de ceinture de sauvetage à employer sur les bateaux à passagers.

Barges à passagers à la remorque.

Art. 24. Avant qu'une barge, chaloupe, bateau, chalan ou vaisseau non ponté ayant des passagers à bord, toué par un remorqueur, reçoive un certificat d'inspection, il devra être muni d'un canot ou de canots, de ceintures, bouées et radeaux de sauvetage, ou de tous et chacun des équipements mentionnés au présent, en sus de l'équipement mentionné à l'article 9 de l'acte du parlement du Canada, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," et sanctionné le 10e jour de mai 1892, à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur des bateaux à vapeur qui l'inspecte, qui exigera qu'il soit équipé d'un appareil convenable pour sauver la vie pour les eaux sur lesquelles il navigue, ainsi que les commodités convenables pour l'usage des passagers ;

(*a.*) Les canots et équipements exigés devront être tel que spécifié dans l'article 1 (*b*) des présents règlements, et afin qu'ils aient la capacité voulue pour porter douze personnes adultes avec l'équipage, ou dix-sept personnes en tout, ils devront avoir 17 pieds de quille et 5 pieds de bau sur 2 pieds de profondeur, cette capacité étant déterminée en multipliant longueur, largeur et profondeur, et divisant par 10.

E. ADAMS,

Président du Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES ARBRES MOTEURS DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Arbres moteurs.

4. Aucun arbre moteur, arbre de couche, arbre droit ou arbre des roues ayant un moindre diamètre que celui trouvé par la formule suivante, ne devrait être accepté sans avoir d'abord soumis le cas au président du Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Pour les machines mixtes à condenser avec deux cylindres ou plus, lorsque les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus :

$$S=\sqrt[3]{\frac{C\times P\times D^2}{f\left(2+\frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P=\frac{f\times S^3}{C\times D^2}\left(2+\frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Lorsque $S =$ le diamètre de l'arbre en pouces.

Lorsque $d^2 =$ le carré du diamètre du cylindre à haute pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à haute pression ou plus.

Lorsque $D^2 =$ le carré du diamètre d'un cylindre à basse pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à basse pression ou plus.

Lorsque $P =$ la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire la pression de chaudière *plus* 15 livres.

Lorsque $C =$ la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.

Lorsque $f =$ la constante d'après la table suivante.

NOTE.—Les cylindres à pression intermédiaire ne paraissent pas dans la formule.

Pour les machines à condenser ordinaires, avec un ou deux cylindres et plus, alors que les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus : —

$$S=\sqrt[3]{\frac{C\times P\times D^2}{3\times f}}$$

$$P=\frac{3\times f\times S^3}{C\times D^2}$$

Lorsque $S =$ le diamètre en pouces.

$D^2 =$ le carré du diamètre du cylindre en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres ou plus

$P =$ la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire la pression de la chaudière *plus* 15 livres.

$C =$ la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.

$f =$ la constante d'après la table suivante :

TABLE.

Pour deux axes coudés. Angles entre les axes.	Pour arbres moteurs et de manivelle. *f.*		Pour arbres droits. *f.*
90°	Pour les machines à roues d'un modèle ordinaire, multipliez la constante dans cette colonne pour l'angle des axes coudées par 1·4.	1,047	1,221
100°		996	1,128
110°		904	1,055
120°		855	997
130°		817	953
140°		788	919
150°		766	894
160°		751	877
170°		743	867
180°		740	864
Pour trois axes coudés 120°.		1,110	1,295

NOTE.—Lorsqu'il n'y a qu'un axe coudé, les constantes applicables sont celles dans la table vis-à-vis 180°.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'ÉPREUVE DE NOUVELLES MACHINES À BORD DE VAPEURS À PASSAGERS.

Dans le cas de nouvelles machines à bord de vapeurs à passagers les inspecteurs devront les voir éprouver lorsque les bateaux sont en marche à pleine vapeur, afin de s'assurer autant que possible qu'il n'existe pas de défauts dans les diverses parties de la machine qui auraient échappé à l'examen de l'inspecteur, tel que prescrit par l'article 15 de l'acte 49 Victoria, chapitre 78.

[1207]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 1er jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," chapitre 78 des Statuts Revisés, et ses amendements, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, que nonobstant toute chose au contraire de contenue dans les présents règlements pour l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur et l'examen des mécaniciens de bateaux à vapeur établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 1er d'avril 1896,—l'arrêté en conseil du 20 de février 1892, qui permet que des chaudières construites avant le 1er de juin 1891 soient inspectées d'après les règles et règlements en force à l'époque de la construction de ces chaudières,—soit et il est par le présent déclaré confirmé et continué en vigueur.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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[1581]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Camille Pinsonneault, député du maître de havre pour le port de Saint-Jean, dans la province de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé,

45-4

[1128]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 27e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte d'inspection générale," chapitre 99 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 25 de septembre 1895, concernant la réduction des honoraires pour l'inspection du grain, et les règlements établis pour la gouverne des inspecteurs dans la reddition de leurs comptes, soit et il est par le présent cancellé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1400]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 5e article de l'acte 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 36, intitulé "Acte concernant l'expédition du bétail," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 10 de juin 1893, fixant un honoraire de 3 centins sur chaque bœuf, et l'arrêté en conseil du 13 de mai 1893, fixant un honoraire de un centin sur chaque mouton, ainsi que tous autres arrêtés en conseil existant, fixant les honoraires à prélever sur le bétail expédié du Canada à des ports en Europe, seront et ils sont par le présent rescindés et annulés, et qu'un honoraire de un centin et demi par tête sera prélevé sur chaque tête de bétail ainsi expédiée, et un honoraire d'un demi-centin sur chaque mouton ainsi expédié, en vertu des dispositions du dit "Acte concernant l'expédition du bétail."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1392]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23 qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 d'avril 1896, établissant des règlements pour la gouverne d'un passage d'eau sur la rivière Sainte-Marie, entre le Sault Ste. Marie, dans la province d'Ontario, et le Sault Ste. Marie, dans l'Etat du Michigan, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit et il est par le présent cancellé, et que les règlements suivants soient établis en remplacement :—

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau seront les mêmes que celles de la ville du Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, jusqu'à un point dans la ville du Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, qui sera fixé par les autorités municipales de cet endroit.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Des quais et débarcadères seront en tous temps fournis et entretenus par l'adjudicataire à quelque point central dans la dite ville du Sault Ste. Marie, et devront pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du Contrôleur du Revenu de l'intérieur.

3. *Bateaux.* — Les bateaux qui seront employés seront solides et navigables et capables de porter sûrement et facilement tout le trafic qui se fait entre les deux villes. Ils devront être munis de machines d'une force suffisante et à haute pression, et les bateaux et les machines seront soumis à l'approbation de l'Inspecteur fédéral des bateaux à vapeur.

4. *Transport d'effets de contrebande.*—L'adjudicataire ne transportera, ni ne permettra, ni ne tolèrera en aucun temps pendant la durée de son bail qu'il soit transporté sur le dit bac, aucun article ou effet de contrebande.

5. *Observation des lois douanières.*—L'adjudicataire observera toutes les lois de douane et du revenu du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

6. *Heures des traversées.*—A partir du 1er de juin jusqu'au 30 de septembre de toute et chaque année, le bateau commencera ses traversées à 7 heures a.m., et continuera à traverser toutes les 30 minutes ensuite jusqu'à 9 heures p.m., d'après le *central standard time* (à l'exception des dimanches), sauf dans le cas d'accidents maritimes imprévus, de brume ou de circonstances inévitables, et depuis le 1er de novembre jusqu'à la fin de la navigation jusqu'à 8 heures p.m., *central standard time.*

7. *Tarif des péages.*—Le tarif des péages et prix de passage sur le dit bac ne sera jamais plus élevé que le suivant, savoir :—

	centins
Pour les piétons, en chaque sens, adultes..........	10
" " enfants...........	5
Pour un cheval et son cavalier, en chaque sens....	25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens..........................	25
Pour un cheval et voiture, et conducteur, en chaque sens..	35
Pour chaque cheval et passager en sus...............	10
Pour chaque bête à cornes, en chaque sens	25
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon, en chaque sens..	5
Pour chaque 100 livres de bagage ou autre article, en chaque sens..	10

8. *Affichage du tarif.*—Une pancarte contenant le prix de passage et le tarif des péages sera affichée et maintenue en tout temps dans un endroit bien en vue sur ou près le quai ou l'embarcadère, ainsi que sur les bacs ou vapeurs faisant le service.

9. *Modification du tarif.*—Le Gouverneur en conseil aura le droit de changer et modifier le tarif et les prix ci-dessus établis, s'il le juge à propos dans l'intérêt du public ; et après que le tarif aura été ainsi modifié, l'adjudicataire ne pourra demander ou recevoir aucuns péages ou prix plus élevés que ceux prescrits par le tarif ainsi modifié, tant qu'il restera en existence.

10. *Négligence de remplir les conditions.*—Le Gouverneur en conseil aura toujours le droit, lorsqu'il lui sera prouvé que l'adjudicataire ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus ou celles stipulées dans son bail, de déclarer le bail résilié et nul, et alors ce dernier deviendra nul et non avenu à toutes fins et intentions, comme s'il n'eût jamais été consenti, sans indemnité pour l'adjudicataire.

11. *Observations des lois des Etats-Unis.*—L'adjudicataire ne devra en aucun temps pendant l'existence du bail, sciemment ou volontairement enfreindre aucune des lois ou aucun des statuts ou règlements des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., au sujet du service du bac, qui peuvent s'appliquer au passage d'eau ou à quelque partie de ce passage qui peut se trouver sous la juridiction des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., ni ne permettra ou ne souffrira que ses employés ou serviteurs les enfreignent.

12. *Disposition contre les indemnités.*—Pourvu toujours que si les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou l'Etat du Michigan, ou la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., dans l'exercice de quelque pouvoir leur appartenant en aucun temps pendant la durée du bail, empêchaient ou entravaient le service du bac sur le passage d'eau, ou sur quelque partie de ce passage qui peut être sous leur juridiction, ou s'ils causaient à l'adjudicataire quelque perte, dépense, frais ou dommage à ce sujet, celui-ci n'aura droit à aucune indemnité ou compensation de la part du Canada.

13. *Commencement du service.*—Les bacs seront placés sur la route immédiatement à l'ouverture de la navigation du printemps de 1896.

14. *Durée du bail.*—Le bail sera accordé pour une période de dix (10) ans à compter du 1er de mai 1896. L'adjudicataire sera tenu de fournir deux cautions, approuvées par le Contrôleur du Revenu de l'intérieur, lesquelles seront obligées conjointement et individuellement avec le principal en la somme de cinq mille ($5,000) piastres, pour le fidèle accomplissement par l'adjudicataire des conditions du bail.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1430]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23, qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants pour la gouverne d'un passage d'eau sur la rivière Détroit, entre Windsor, Ontario, et Détroit dans l'Etat du Michigan, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et désigné sous le nom de "Passage d'eau de la rue Ouelette."

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau s'étendront de la limite est à la limite ouest de la ville de Windsor, telle que produite jusqu'à la rivière Détroit, et un point dans la cité de Détroit, qui sera fixé par les autorités municipales de cet endroit.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Des quais et débarcadères seront en tous temps fournis et entretenus par l'adjudicataire à quelque point dans la dite ville de Windsor, dans les dites limites, et devront pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du Ministère du Revenu de l'intérieur.

3. *Bateaux.*—Les bateaux seront solides et navigables, d'au moins 85 pieds de quille et 28 pieds de bau, et seront munis de gardes de façon à donner toute l'espace nécessaire pour les chevaux et voitures, et auront une vitesse d'au moins dix milles à l'heure.

4. Les machines auront une force d'au moins 100 chevaux-vapeur, à haute ou basse pression, et seront, de même que les bateaux généralement, soumis à l'inspection et approbation de l'inspecteur fédéral des bateaux à vapeur. Le bateau devra être muni d'appareils de sauvetage et parfaitement équipé et commandé par un homme capable et respectable ; et le contrôleur du Revenu de l'Intérieur se réserve le droit de refuser tout bateau qui pourra en aucun temps être placé sur cette voie pour faire le service, ou son capitaine, ou le quai ou débarcadère, s'il les jugeait impropres au service, ou dangereux, ou insuffisants pour répondre aux besoins du public.

5. L'adjudicataire ne transportera, ni ne permettra, ni ne tolèrera en aucun temps pendant la durée de son bail qu'il soit transporté sur le dit bac, aucun article ou effet de contrebande.

6. L'adjudicataire observera toutes les lois de douane et du revenu du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

7. Durant la période commençant le 1er de janvier et finissant le 31 de décembre, de toute et chaque année, le dit bac commencera à traverser à 6 heures du matin, vrai temps méridien de Windsor (sauf les dimanches), et continuera de traverser d'un côté à l'autre à des intervalles de quinze minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 7 heures du matin, et à des intervalles de dix minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 8 heures du soir, et à des intervalles de 20 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 11.40 p.m.

Le dimanche le dit bac continuera à traverser d'un côté à l'autre commençant à 7 heures du matin à des intervalles de 15 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 10 heures p.m., et à des intervalles de 20 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 11.20 p.m., à moins que cette traversée ne soit pas rendue impossible par les dangers de la navigation.

8, Le tarif des péages et prix de passage sur le dit bacne sera jamais plus élevé que le suivant, savoir :—

Piétons, chacun	$0.05
Promenade à cheval, matin, après-midi et soir.	0.10
Enfants au-dessous de 12 ans	Gratis.
Cheval, voiture et conducteur	$0.10
Voiture à deux chevaux et conducteur	0.20
Cheval et son cavalier ou domestique	0.10
Bétail, à pied, chacun	0.15
Moutons, cochons, ou veaux, à pied, chacun	0.05
Fret non transporté dans une voiture, pour chaque 100 livres, ou moins	0.03
Charges de foin, paille, meubles, ou effets encombrants ou lourds	0.50
Charges comme ci-dessus traînées par un cheval.	0.25
Piétons, 10 billets	0.25
Voiture à un cheval, conducteur et une autre personne, 10 billets	1.00
Voiture à deux chevaux, conducteur et une autre personne, 5 billets	1.00

9. Une pancarte contenant le prix de passage et le tarif des péages sera affichée et maintenue en tout temps dans un endroit bien en vue sur ou près le quai ou l'embarcadère, ainsi que sur les bacs ou vapeurs faisant le service.

10. Le Gouverneur en conseil aura le droit de changer et modifier le tarif et les prix ci-dessus établis, s'il le juge à propos dans l'intérêt du public ; et après que le tarif aura été ainsi modifié, l'adjudicataire ne pourra demander où recevoir aucuns péages ou prix plus élevés que ceux prescrits par le tarif ainsi modifié, tant qu'il restera en existence.

11. Le Gouverneur en conseil aura toujours le droit, lorsqu'il lui sera prouvé que l'adjudicataire ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus ou celles stipulées dans son bail, de déclarer le bail résilié et nul, et alors ce dernier deviendra nul et non avenu à toutes fins et intentions, comme s'il n'eût jamais été consenti, sans indemnité pour l'adjudicataire.

12. L'adjudicataire ne devra en aucun temps pendant l'existence du bail, sciemment ou volontairement enfreindre aucune des lois ou aucun des statuts ou règlements des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la cité de Détroit, au sujet du service du bac, qui peuvent s'appliquer au passage d'eau ou à quelque partie de ce passage qui peut se trouver sous la juridiction des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit de l'Etat du Michigan, ou la cité de Détroit, ni ne permettra ou ne souffrira que ses employés ou serviteurs les enfreignent.

13. Pourvu toujours que si les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou l'Etat du Michigan, ou la cité de Détroit dans l'exercice de quelque pouvoir leur appartenant en aucun temps pendant la durée du bail, empêchaient ou entravaient le service du bac sur le passage d'eau, ou sur quelque partie de ce passage qui peut être sous leur juridiction, ou s'ils causaient à l'adjudicataire quelque perte, dépense, frais ou dommage à ce sujet, celui-ci n'aura droit à aucune indemnité ou compensation de la part du Canada.

14. Le bail sera accordé pour une période de dix (10) ans.

15. Le bail ne sera ni sous-loué ni cédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1245]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 13e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le tarif de péages et droits pour les quais de l'Etat, qui impose un taux de quaiage de 10 centins par tonne sur la pierre à plâtre, soit, et il est par le présent modifié en substituant le taux de $2\frac{1}{2}$ centins par tonne pour la pierre à plâtre, au lieu du dit taux de 10 centins.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

44-3

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE
1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
16 mai 1896.

O. G. 36.

MILICE ACTIVE.

ETAT-MAJOR AUX QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX.

INSPECTEUR DE CAVALERIE.

La Major François Louis Lessard, des Dragons Canadiens Royaux, a été nommé inspecteur de cavalerie, en sus de ses devoirs actuels, *vice* Turnbull, qui s'est retiré.

INSPECTEUR D'INFANTERIE.

Les Lieutenants-colonels George J. Maunsell et William D. Otter, Régiment Royal d'Infanterie Canadienne, ont été nommés inspecteurs d'infanterie, en sus de leurs devoirs actuels.

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ETAT-MAJOR DE DISTRICT.

MAJORS DE BRIGADE.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général, le 21 d'avril 1896, de nommer Frederick Moore Pope, écuyer, de la liste des lieutenants-colonels en retraite, major de brigade du district militaire No. 6, avec résidence à Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Le grade de major dans la Milice Active est accordé à cet officier, à compter du 21 d'avril 1896.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil le 13 d'avril 1896, de nommer le Major Josiah Albert Black, du 93e bataillon d'infanterie "Cumberland", major de brigade du district militaire No. 9.

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COLLÈGE MILITAIRE ROYAL DU CANADA.

PERSONNEL CIVIL.

Ira E. Martin, écuyer, a été confirmé dans sa nomination de Professeur de mathématiques, de mécanique et d'astronomie, à compter du 1er juillet 1895.

CAVALERIE.

2E DRAGONS.—Troupe "D."—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Carl V. Johnson a la permission de se retirer.

6E "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS.—Troupe "A."—Est nommé capitaine, à compter du 22 d'avril 1896 : le 2nd Lieutenant Frederick Whitley, *vice* Clerk, décédé.

ARTILLERIE ROYALE CANADIENNE.

Est nommé chirurgien-vétérinaire, à compter du 6 d'avril 1896 : Le Chirurgien-vétérinaire Joseph A. Couture, de la 1re batterie d'artillerie de campagne canadienne, pour compléter l'effectif.

ARTILLERIE CANADIENNE.

2E BATTERIE D'ARTILLERIE DE CAMPAGNE "OTTAWA."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, à compter du 8 de mai 1896 : William George Hurdman, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

3E BATTERIE D'ARTILLERIE DE CAMPAGNE, "MONTRÉAL."—Est nommé lieutenant : le Lieutenant Francis Bertram Wilson, de la Réserve des officiers, *vice* Costigan, promu.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Donald Alexander Smith, gentilhomme, *vice* Benyon, transféré.

5E BATTERIE D'ARTILLERIE DE CAMPAGNE, "KINGSTON." —Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement, à compter du 29 d'avril 1896 : William Dafoe Hart, gentilhomme, *vice* Caines, promu, et Miles P. Cotton, pour compléter l'effectif.

1ER RÉGIMENT "HALIFAX."—Le Capitaine Guy C. Hart a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : George Edward Vanbuskirk, gentilhomme, *vice* Hart, qui s'est retiré.

5E RÉGIMENT "BRITISH COLUMBIA."—Les 2nd Lieutenants provisoires James M. Buxton et Frederick W. Alexander ont la permission de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Peter MacLaren Forin, gentilhomme, *vice* Buxton, qui s'est retiré.

COMPAGNIE NO. 1, "LÉVIS."—Est nommé major : le Capitaine et Major titulaire Joseph Octave Martineau, pour compléter l'effectif.

Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant Laparre Marsan, *vice* Martineau, promu.

Sont nommés lieutenants, provisoirement, pour compléter l'effectif : Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Emile Gelly, de la Compagnie No. 4, 17e bataillon d'infanterie, et le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Omer Carrier, de la compagnie No. 3, 17e bataillon.

COMPAGNIE DE DIGBY.—Le 2nd Lieutenant Frank L. Bacon a la permission de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant provisoirement : le Sergent Arthur E. Cousins, *vice* Bacon, qui s'est retiré.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

GARDES À PIED DU GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant provisoirement : John L. Garland, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

3E BATAILLON "CARABINIERS VICTORIA DU CANADA." L'Aide-chirurgien Charles J. C. Wilson ayant quitté les limites, son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé chirurgien : Herbert Stanley Birkett, écuyer, M.D., *vice* Campbell, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Henry Bruce Stuart, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

8E BATAILLON "ROYAL RIFLES."—Le grade honoraire de capitaine est accordé au Quartier-maître Thomas H. Argue, à compter du 21 d'avril 1896, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 94, Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887.

9E BATAILLON "VOLTIGEURS DE QUÉBEC."—Sont nommés lieutenants : Les 2nd lieutenants Emile Joncas, *vice* Evanturel, promu ; M. E. Chouinard, *vice* Stein, promu ; et Paul Lavasseur, *vice* LeBel, promu.

12E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "YORK RANGERS."—Compagnie No. 6.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant : provisoirement : John Cameron McLean, gentilhomme, *vice* Fawke, qui s'est retiré.

13E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE.—Le grade titulaire de Major accordé au Capitaine Edward Gibson Zealand, par l'Ordre Général (50) de 1895, datera du 15 d'août 1895.

14E BATAILLON "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES."—La capitaine George Q. Walkem a la permission de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : John Herald, gentilhomme, *vice* Garrett, promu.

15E BATAILLON "ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY."—Est nommé 2nd Lieutenant, provisoirement : Thomas Walter Ross McRae, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

16E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "PRINCE EDWARD."—Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé Lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant James N. Carter, pour compléter l'effectif.

20E BATAILLON "HALTON," "LORNE RIFLES."—Compagnie No. 7.—Il est permis au 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Henry Henderson de se retirer.

22E BATAILLON "CARABINIERS D'OXFORD." — Le Quartier-maître et Major titulaire Matthew Day a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir son grade honoraire.

Compagnie No. 8.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : William Seymour Mackay, gentilhomme, *vice* Quinn, promu.

26E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE LÉGÈRE "MIDDLESEX." —Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement : George Alexander Macbeth, gentilhomme, *vice* Murray, qui s'est retiré, et Hugh Wilderspin Niven, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

Compagnie No. 8.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Norman Zavitz, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

30E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "WELLINGTON."—Compagnie No. 8.—Le grade titulaire de major est accordé au Capitaine William Jamieson, à compter du 22 d'avril 1896, en vertu des dispositions du par. 90 des Règlements et Ordres de la Milice, 1887.

38E BATAILLON "CARABINIERS DUFFERIN DU CANADA." —Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : George Cleghorn, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

44E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "WELLAND."—Le grade de chirurgien dans la milice est accordé à l'Aide-chirurgien Sinclair Holden Glasgow, à compter du 15 de septembre 1892, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 91 (2) des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887.

Le grade de capitaine est accordé au Lieutenant et Adjudant Frederick William Hill à compter du 29 de mars 1894, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 79 (4) des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887.

48E BATAILLON, "HIGHLANDERS."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Douglas Howard McDougall, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

49E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "HASTINGS."—Le grade de capitaine est accordé au Lieutenant et Adjudant J. Wesley Johnston, à compter du 22 d'avril 1891, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 79 (4) des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887.

Le Capitaine et Adjudant J. Wesley Johnston a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé Adjudant : le Capitaine Albert Hoffman Smith, de la compagnie No. 6, *vice* Johnston, qui s'est retiré.

53E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, "SHERBROOKE."—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Christopher R. Hobson a la permission de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Louis E. M. Dastons, gentilhomme, *vice* Hobson, qui s'est retiré.

54E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, "RICHMOND."—Le Chirurgien Louis Francis Mackenzie a la permission de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé chirurgien : le Capitaine provisoire Thomas Louis Brown, M.D., *vice* Mackenzie, qui a résigné. Le Chirurgien Brown prendra rang et préséance à compter du 2 de juin 1882.

Est nommé aide-chirurgien : Louis Francis Mackenzie, écuyer, M.D., pour compléter l'effectif.

Compagnie No. 2.—Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant Thomas David Newell, *vice* Brown, transféré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Alexander Gilbert Stalker, gentilhomme, *vice* Newell, promu.

57E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE, "PETERBOROUGH RANGERS."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : le Sergent William Harold Cluxton, et le Sergent Reginald Thomas Hounsell, pour compléter l'effectif.

59E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "STORMONT ET GLENGARRY."—Le Capitaine et Adjudant Arthur William Ault a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé adjudant : le Lieutenant John Laing Weller, de la compagnie No. 2, *vice* Ault, qui s'est retiré. Le grade de capitaine est accordé au Lieutenant et Adjudant Weller comme un cas spécial.

65E BATAILLON "MOUNT ROYAL RIFLES."—Le grade honoraire de major est accordé au Quartier-maître LaRocque, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 94 des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Joseph Arthur Alban Germain, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

66E BATAILLON "FUSILIERS DE LA PRINCESSE LOUISE."—Le Capitaine Charles C. Hole a la permission de résigner sa commission, et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant Harry Bertram Stairs, *vice* Hole, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Michael John Furnell, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

68E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "KING'S COUNTY."—Compagnie No. 10.—Le 2nd lieutenant provisoire Arthur W. Banks ayant quitté les limites son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Harry Edward Sawyer, gentilhomme, *vice* Banks, qui s'est retiré.

72E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "2ND ANNAPOLIS."—Le Capitaine John B. Bowlby a la permission de résigner sa commission, et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant Murray Stanley Elliott, *vice* Bowlby, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Licutenant Frank Clarence Andrews, *vice* Elliott, promu.

77E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "WENTWORTH."—Compagnie No. 2.—*Lisez* "Lockhart Joshua Mullock" *et non* "Joshua Mullock Lockhart" comme le nom de l'officier promu au grade de capitaine, par l'Ordre Général 25 de 1896.

90E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "WINNIPEG."—Est nommé major : le capitaine Hunt W. A. Chambre, *vice* Ruttan, promu.

Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant James D. Irvine, *vice* Chambre, promu.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les 2nd Lieutenants Francis John Boulton, *vice* Irvine, promu ; William A. Munro, *vice* Wilson, qui s'est retiré ; et Andrew Douglas McLean, pour compléter l'effectif.

Sont nommés lieutenants, provisoirement : James Lewis Rowan Parry, gentilhomme, *vice* McIvor, décédé ; et Edmund Lally Howell, pour compléter l'effectif.

94E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE DE VICTORIA, "ARGYLE HIGHLANDERS."—Compagnie No. 3.—Cette partie de l'Ordre Général (4) daté le 2 d'août 1889, concernant la nomination du 2nd Lieutenant Angus J. McNeil, est modifiée en en retranchant le mot "provisoirement" ; cet officier possédant lors de cette nomination un certificat de 1re classe degré "B".

—

ASSOCIATIONS D'EXERCICES MILITAIRES DANS LES MAISONS D'ÉDUCATION.

La formation d'une compagnie d'exercices est autorisée à l'Ecole Collégiale, Windsor, N.-E.—

Agira comme capitaine : A. B. Gurney.

Agira comme lieutenant : W. H. Archibald.

Agira comme 2nd lieutenant : J. B. Uniacke.

CERTIFICATS ACCORDES.

Grade, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Degré.	Moyenne de points obtenus.		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Percentage moyen.
CAVALERIE.						
2nd Lieut. Fred. Whitley, 6e Hrs.	1	Sp	A	82	61	71
do E. K. Parks, 8e do	1	A	A	85	72	78
Sergent-major de rég. George Rodger, 6e Hrs.	1	C	B	70	79	75
ARTILLERIE.						
Serg. H. Dysart, B. de C. No. 10.	1	A	B	65	89·1	81·1
do W. C. Tennant, B. de C. No. 13.	1	A	B	81·1	89	86·4
Cap. V. Williams, B. de C. No. 8.	1	A	B	64	83	76·6
do W. Grassie, do No. 4.	1	A	B	94	91·3	92·3
do J. W. Man, do No. 7.	2	A	B	49·2	76·5	67·7
Bombardier J. Walker, B. de C. No. 2.	1	A	B	53·1	81·1	71·8
Canonnier A. Labelle, B. de C. No. 1.	1	A	B	70·2	78	75·5
do E. Lane, do No. 2.	1	A	B	81·2	82·5	82·4
do A. Lindsay, do No. 7.	2	A	B	46·2	72·3	63·8
do W. Mitchell, do No. 14.	1	A	B	80·1	73·1	75·5
do T. Ross, No. 14.	1	A	B	92·1	79·4	83·8
do S. Vidito, No. 10.	1	A	B	84·1	81·4	82·5
do C. E. Ledouse, No. 15.	2	A	B	59·1	71·2	67·3
Conducteur J. Shanahon, B. de C. "B," A.R.C.	1	A	B	76·2	92	86·8
Cap. H. H. Johnston, Art. de place de Cobourg.	1	A	B	75	88	83
Bomb. Thomas Pugh, A.R.C.	1	A	B	82	86	84
Fonc. bomb. W. Pugh, do	1	A	B	84	85	85
do F. Monaghan, do	1	A	B	83	76	80
do P. Larue, do	1	A	B	55	81	72
Bomb. R. Baugh, do	1	A	B	60	83	75
Canonnier A. Adair, do	2	A	B	60	74	63
do J. Hamilton, do	2	A	B	52	78	68
do Charles Phillips, do	2	A	B	55	76	68
do Robert Thompson, do	1	A	B	59	77	70
do F. Brown, art. de pl., comté de Yarmouth.	1	A	B	77	67	70·5
do R.G. Jeffrey, art. de pl., comté de Yarmouth.	1	A	B	81	71	75
do C. Knowlin, art. de pl., comté de Yarmouth.	1	A	B	77	74	75
Bomb. R. C. Clarke, 2e rég. A.C.	1	A	B	76	77	77
Canonnier Thomas Burns, 2e rég. A.C.	1	A	B	70	79	76
Bomb. T. J. Donahoe, 4e rég. A.C.	1	A	B	82	84	83
Canonnier H. C. McGregor, 4e rég. A.C.	1	A	B	88	82	84
do E. McLean, 4e rég. A.C.	1	A	B	79	74	76
do Sydney Weatherbie, 4e rég. A.C.	1	A	B	88	81	84
do Peter Craig, do	2	A	B	64	63	63
Cap. J. Robinson, 3e rég. A.C.	1	A	B	77	78	78
do H. K. Roxborough, do	1	A	B	83	79	80
Bomb. J. A. Pollock, do	2	A	B	40	86	69
Canonnier W. W. Donohoe, 3e rég. A.C.	2	A	B	46	66	59
do J. T. Love, do	1	A	B	79	73	78
do Stephen Quinn, 1er rég. A.C.	2	A	B	41	61	53
INFANTERIE.						
Capt. E. A. Potter, 93e Bn.	1	Sp	A	66	77	71
do W. C. Forrester, 32e do	1	A	A	70	73½	72
Lieut. Charles St. A. Pearse, R.R.I.C.	1	A	A	74½	72	73¼
2nd Lt. G. W. H. Thomas, 71e Bn.	2	Sp	A	62	70	66
do D. Murray, 93e do	2	Sp	A	70	68	69
do E. B. Fritze, 75e do	1	A	A	78	80	79
do D. McNaughton, 73e do	2	A	A	66	68	67
do H. J. Simpson, 68e do	2	A	A	70	66	68
do A. M. Adams, 67e do	2	A	A	58	66	62
do F. F. Uniacke, 66e do	2	A	A	65	66	65·50
do A. C. Hamilton Gray, 3e rég. A.C.	1	A	A	73	74	73
do A. D. McRae, 94e Bn.	2	A	A	49	71	60
do F. E. Mason, 39e do	2	A	A	68½	67	68

CERTIFICATS ACCORDES—*suite.*

Grade, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Degré.	Moyenne de points obtenus.		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Percentage moyen.
INFANTERIE—*suite.*						
2nd Lt. N. A. Ostrander, 16e Bn.	2	A	A	69	55½	62
do John Boyd, 30e do	2	Sp	A	71	64	67½
do J. H. Strickland, 34e do	2	Sp	A	67	54	60
do F. S. Dass, 30e do	2	Sp	A	64½	62	63½
do L. C. Wideman, 30e do	2	Sp	A	49	62	56
Serg. Major W. H. McNeil, 72e do	1	A	B	70	82	76
1er Serg. C. W. Stein, 7e do	1	A	B	75	70	72½
do J. H. Lowndes, 29e do	2	A	B	62	75	68½
do T. S. Thompson, 27e do	1	A	B	78	67	72
Serg. F. D. McKeen, 94e do	2	A	B	69	70	69·50
do I. W. Douglass, 72e do	2	A	B	60	69	64
do A. W. Gillis, 69e do	2	A	B	55	67	61
do W. Gibson, 69e do	2	A	B	61	53	57
do W. Anthony, 69e do	2	A	B	65	67	66
do H. R. Nelson, 68e do	2	A	B	61	67	64
do C. Charlton, 68e do	2	A	B	50	67	58·50
do A. Hamilton, 7e do	2	A	B	62	60	61½
do T. Jackson, 33e do	1	A	B	69½	72	71
do J. H. Kurtz, 20e do	2	A	B	57	66	62
do J. W. Edwards, 57e do	2	A	B	54½	57	55½
do F. Slater, 49e do	2	A	B	72	60	62½
do J. Smith, 57e do	2	A	B	57½	62	60
do W. T. Swain, 27e do	2	A	B	56	52	54
do C. J. Wilson, 30e do	2	A	B	77½	62	69½
do R. J. Coogan, 26e do	2	A	B	45½	55	50
do R. Towns, 30e do	2	A	B	54	52½	53½
Cap. D. J. McDougall, 94e do	1	A	B	84	70	77·50
do Sidney Mattinson, 93e do	2	A	B	63	59	61
do William Smith, 74e do	2	A	B	73	62	67
do Edward Shepter, 66e do	2	A	B	69	60	64·50
do E. W. Barrett, 63e do	2	A	B	69	66	67·50
do W. Graham, 71e do	2	A	B	61	62	61·50
do George Hay, 62e do	2	A	B	61	50	53·50
do E. J. McCleery, 62e do	1	A	B	82	88	85
do J. A. McDonald, 94e do	2	A	B	73	66	69 50
do W. H. Hagans, R.R.I.C.	2	A	B	47·75	57	52
do A. Tupper, 32e Bn.	2	A	B	59	58	58
do W. J. Roberts, 57e do	2	A	B	52	50	51
do R. T. Pritchard, 30e do	2	A	B	69½	54	61½
do A. McKenzie, 7e do	2	A	B	52	54	53½
do William James, 27e do	2	A	B	70	56½	63
do S. Tawse, 30e do	2	A	B	49	60	55
do G. E. Down, 27e do	1	A	B	73	71	72½
Soldat T. Huntley, R.R.I.C.	1	A	B	74	80	77
do W. Volans, 71e Bn.	2	A	B	58	53	57·50
do A. S. Choisnet, 93e do	2	A	B	61	58	59·50
do R. K. Foyle, 94e do	2	A	B	63	60	61·50
do W. J. Seaman, 82e do	2	A	B	69	67	68
do Robert Curtis, 82e do	2	A	B	60	58	59
do A. G. Furbish, 82e do	2	A	B	57	60	58·50
do F. A. Walton, 74e do	2	A	B	57	60	58·50
do H. T. Wilson, 73e do	2	A	B	61	60	60·50
do James Graham, 71e do	2	A	B	65	62	63·50
do T. A. Proudfoot, 78e do	2	A	B	68	46	57
do G. Bagnell, 62e do	1	A	B	68	73	70
do C. Solmene, 21e do	2	A	B	44½	55	50
do A. J. Peterson, 32e do	2	A	B	64½	45	54
do A. Glenn, 33e do	2	A	B	50½	54	52½
do G. W. Leonard, 22e do	2	A	B	51½	48½	50
do A. J. Morrow, 32e do	2	A	B	55½	50	53
do John Bennett, 32e do	2	A	B	50½	51½	51
do D. A. Connor, 57e do	2	A	B	55	56	55½
do J. G. Jarvis, 16e do	2	A	B	65½	53½	59
do R. J. McLellan, 29e do	2	A	B	50	53	51½

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous, nommés provisoirement, ayant passé l'examen exigé pour leur nomination sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :—

2nd Lieutenand Fred. Whitley, 6e Hussards ; à compter du 22 avril 1896.

2nd Lieutenant E. K. Parks, 8e Hussards ; a compter du 9 décembre 1895.

2nd Lieutenant D. Murray, 93e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant E. B. Fritze, 75e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant D. McNaughton, 73e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant H. J. Simpson, 68e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant A. M. Adams, 67e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant F. F. Uniacke, 66e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant A. D. McRae, 94e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant F. E. Mason, 39e bataillon ; à compter du 28 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant W. A. Ostrander, 16e bataillon ; à compter du 28 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant John Boyd, 30e bataillon ; à compter du 28 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. H. Strickland, 34e bataillon ; à compter du 28 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant F. S. Dass, 30e bataillon ; à compter du 28 mars 1896.

2nd Lieutenant L. C. Wideman, 30e bataillon ; à compter du 28 mars 1896.

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, lieut.-colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Mitchell, manufacturier, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturier, Norman Mitchell, étudiant, Ewing Smith, surintendant, et William Stanhouse, contremaître, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Acquérir, prendre à son nom et continuer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par Robert Mitchell sous les nom et raison de Robert Mitchell et Cie ; (*b.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de toutes sortes de métaux, y compris les ouvrages en cuivre de tous genres, poser des appareils à gaz et électriques, et des fils électriques, fondre le cuivre, travailler le cuivre rouge et le ferblanc, faire l'électro-placage, la plomberie et le posage des tuyaux à vapeur de toutes sortes, y compris la manufacture des compteurs à gaz, à eau et à électricité, et tout ouvrage s'y rattachant ; avec le droit aussi de passer des contrats pour la manufacture et la vente de tous ces matériaux et l'installation de tout ouvrage s'y rattachant,—sous le nom de "La Compagnie Robert Mitchell" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent mille piastres, divisé en deux mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

46-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Matthew Kennedy, fondeur, William Kennedy, ingénieur civil et hydraulique, Alexander Kennedy, fondeur, David John Kennedy, machiniste, Matthew Kennedy, jeune, machiniste, Isaac Markle Kennedy, machiniste, tous de la ville d'Owen Sound, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) Faire le commerce général de fonderie, y compris la manufacture, l'achat et la vente de fontes d'acier, de cuivre, et autres fontes malléables et de fer et de toutes autres espèces et catégories de métaux ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer de toutes sortes de machineries ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, tenir et exploiter, et acheter ou louer des brevets d'invention et droits brevetés, dessins et marques de commerce applicables de quelque manière à l'industrie mentionnée aux clauses (*a*) (*b*) (*d*), et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d.*) Manufacturer, fournir, acheter et vendre toutes sortes de patrons et de formes pour machines et inventions mécaniques ;

(*e.*) Faire les inspections, plans, descriptions et spécifications pour le développement des pouvoirs hydrauliques, et surveiller et s'engager dans les travaux de génie et hydrauliques qui seront nécessaires ou se rattacheront à l'industrie de la compagnie mentionnée aux clauses (*a*) (*b*) (*d*) ;

(*f*) Acquérir et tenir des parts dans le capital-actions de toute compagnie du même genre, comme prix des effets, articles ou marchandises vendus à telle semblable compagnie dans le cours ordinaire des affaires ;

(*g*) Acquérir des terrains, bâtiments, machines, outillage, fonds de commerce, et autre actif du commerce de William Kennedy et Fils, qu'ils conduisent aujourd'hui en la ville d'Owen Sound, dans la province d'Ontario, sous leur propre nom,—sous le nom de "The William Kennedy and Sons" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de quatre-vingt-quinze mille piastres, divisé en neuf cent cinquante actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.
46-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation John Bell Wright, de la cité de Détroit, dans l'Etat du Michigan, médecin ; William Woollatt, de la ville de Walkerville, dans le comté d'Essex, et province d'Ontario, surintendant général ; Erie Emma Wright, fille majeure ; Annie Frances Wright, fille majeure ; Julia Elizabeth Wright, fille majeure ; tous de la cité de Windsor, dans le comté d'Essex et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—Acquérir par achat ou autrement tous les brevets pour perfectionnements nouveaux et utiles dans les graisseurs d'essieux de wagons, dont Arthur W. Wright, de Détroit, est l'inventeur ; de manufacturer et vendre les dits perfectionnements, ou tous autres perfectionnements pour graisser les essieux de wagons,—sous le nom de "Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en cinq mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 1er jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.
44-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 23e jour d'avril 1896, constituant en corporation Henry Dobell, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, marchand ; John Delisle, de Saint-Jean d'Orléans, dans la dite province de Québec, capitaine au long cours ; Charles Archibald, de Sydney, Cap-Breton, bourgeois ; William Henry Archibald, du même lieu, bourgeois ; Henry E. Hardisty, de la cité de Montréal susdite, commis ; W. Patterson, du même lieu, commis pour les fins suivantes :—Acquérir, posséder, gérer, naviguer et entretenir le steamship *Acadian* enregistré à Montréal, et tout navire, steamship ou autre embarcation qu'il sera jugé convenable ou nécessaire aujourd'hui ou en tout temps à l'avenir d'ajouter ou de substituer au dit steamship ; d'y transporter des effets, articles, marchandises, fret et cargaisons de toute espèce, ainsi que des passagers, la malle, et autre trafic, entre tels ports dans toutes les parties du monde que la compagnie jugera à propos ; acheter et vendre et faire le trafic de cargaisons et de marchandises pour fret, rémunération ou autrement,—sous le nom de "Acadian Steamship Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de douze mille piastres, divisé en cent vingt actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 1er jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.
44-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 23e jour d'avril 1896, par lesquelles le capital-actions de la "Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Company of Ontario" (à resp. limitée) est réduit de cinq cent dix mille (510,000) piastres à trois cent mille (300,000) piastres, et le montant de chaque action de ce capital réduit de quatre-vingt-cinq (85) piastres à cinquante (50) piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 1er jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.
44-3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 11 de 1896.

PHARE DE LA POINTE AUX CITROUILLES EMPORTÉ.

On a été informé que le phare de la Pointe aux Citrouilles, sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, en amont de Québec, a été emporté par la glace. Jusqu'à ce que la tour soit reconstruite, un feu temporaire sera exhibé sur un poteau.

Cet avis affecte la Liste canadienne des phares et signaux de brume No. 702.

JOHN HARDIE,
Sous-ministre suppléant de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22 avril 1896.

☞Tous les relèvements, à moins d'avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides à la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada."
45-3

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 avril 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,279,980 79	7,552,207 10
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,119 07
Billets en circulation	20,946,117 12	18,791,749 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,732,363 27	45,063,369 47
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,213,750 70	8,262,883 66
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,656 13	1,655,033 94
Total de la dette brute	317,167,393 38	317,780,898 06
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,461,235 25	35,480,665 17
Autres placements	7,690,107 49	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,576,325 87	16,280,020 27
Total de l'actif	69,651,170 60	67,947,160 79
Total de la dette nette	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
" au 31 mars	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
Diminution de la dette	634,631 95	789,196 98

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois d'avril 1895.	Total au 30 d'avril 1895.	Mois d'avril 1896.	Total au 30 d'avril 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENU :				
Douanes	1,477,591 65	14,369,806 12	1,651,162 18	16,599,499 38
Excise	665,722 14	6,454,264 85	649,081 65	6,569,717 68
Département des Postes	235,000 00	2,435,011 70	265,455 05	2,532,312 34
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	377,590 55	2,992,333 59	354,727 87	2,973,427 03
Divers	140,596 50	1,198,183 73	219,693 90	1,299,672 11
Total	2,896,500 84	27,449,599 99	3,140,120 65	29,974,628 54
DÉPENSES	2,375,801 60	26,220,793 00	2,336,564 59	25,056,105 97

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	51,052 51	2,038,872 52	109,228 87	1,987,912 29
Terres fédérales	6,746 15	69,508 85	4,067 55	51,903 43
Subventions aux chemins de fer	....	1,222,613 10	84,731 25	759,513 25
Total	57,798 66	3,330,994 47	198,027 67	2,799,328 97

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 6 mai 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072).	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal.	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $94,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Great West "	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite " Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite " Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Lancashire "	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Liverpool et London et Globe "	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite " London "	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto.	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite " London et Lancashire "	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " London "	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des " Manufacturiers "	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite " Mercantile "	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite " Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " North American "	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " North British and Mercantile "	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $363,000 débent. municipales ; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $55,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Ordre spécial de la Chambre des Communes.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Substance des règles et formes de procéder du Sénat concernant les bills de divorce.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHEMIN DE FER BAIE D'HUDSON ET PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer mû par la vapeur et l'électricité partant de Port Churchill sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant les territoires du Nord-Ouest et de Kéwatin jusqu'à Fond du Lac sur le lac Athabasca, et depuis Port Churchill susdit sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant le territoire de Kéwatin au sud de la rivière Churchill et au nord de la rivière Nelson, jusqu'à un point à ou près de Sea Falls, sur la dite rivière ; de là, au nord du lac Winnipeg traversant le territoire de Saskatchewan jusqu'à Prince-Albert, dans le dit territoire ; de là, continuant sur le dit territoire et le territoire d'Alberta, en ligne droite jusqu'à Calgary, dans le dit territoire en dernier lieu mentionné, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement depuis un point près du lac Manitou, dans le territoire de Saskatchewan, jusqu'à Edmonton, dans le territoire d'Alberta. Aussi, avec pouvoir de construire, acheter, noliser, entretenir et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres pour faire le service entre Fort Churchill et d'autres contrées, porter et transporter des passagers et du fret, et faire un service général de transport en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; construire, exploiter, et entretenir les ponts, docks, quais, élévateurs, etc., qui seront nécessaires et avantageux pour les fins de la dite entreprise. Aussi, construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone tout le long du chemin de fer projeté et du dit embranchement, pour la transmission de messages pour le public ainsi que pour les fins du dit chemin de fer ; aussi, acquérir les pouvoirs hydrauliques qui seront jugés nécessaires pour la génération de l'électricité pour les fins du chemin de fer et du dit embranchement, et l'achat, construction et entretien de tout outillage électrique qui sera trouvé nécessaire en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer et son embranchement, ses ponts, élévateurs, quais et docks ; et avec tous autres pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être avantageux et nécessaires au succès de la dite entreprise, y compris tels pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être accordés et prescrits, avec le consentement du parlement du Canada, par le parlement de la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12 mai 1896. 46-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un chemin de fer, mû par la vapeur ou par l'électricité, ou les deux, partant de la ville de Portage la Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, et allant jusqu'à un gué de la rivière Saskatchewan, aux ou près des Grands Rapides ; de là, par la route la plus praticable, jusqu'à la navigation en eau profonde sur la Baie d'Hudson, avec un embranchement depuis un point à ou près de la frontière internationale entre les rangs onze et quinze, à l'ouest du premier médidien principal, dans la dite province du Manitoba, courant dans une direction nord ou nord-ouest jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne mère ; aussi une ligne d'embranchement depuis un point sur la ligne mère près des Grands Rapides jusqu'à Edmonton *via* Prince-Albert et Battleford, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ; avec pouvoir de construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone le long du dit chemin de fer et ses embranchements pour toutes fins que ce soit ; aussi acquérir, construire, acheter, noliser, posséder et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres sur les lacs, rivières et autres eaux navigables, dans le but de faciliter le trafic en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; acquérir, construire, acheter et posséder des élévateurs, entrepôts, quais, docks et chantiers en rapport avec le dit chemin fer ; avec tous les pouvoirs et privilèges nécessaires ou ordinaires donnés ou conférés aux compagnies constituées pour aucune des fins susdites.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Ottawa, 14 mai 1896. 46–9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet de passer un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et d'améliorer la navigation des rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à établir une navigation continue, et de prélever des péages ; et de construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et de construire et exploiter des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et fournir la force motrice s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres usages, et généralement avoir et exercer tels pouvoirs qui sont conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par "l'Acte des chemins de fer," et qui seront applicables à la navigation des canaux et eaux intérieures.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Winnipeg, 2 mai 1896. 44–9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie de construction de Montréal" (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Construire des chemins de fer, ponts, barrages, ponceaux, et généralement tous travaux pour le développement et l'utilisation du pouvoir moteur de toute sorte.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions est de cinq mille, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, entrepreneur, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, marchand, William Strachan, manufacturier, Alfred Brunet, bourgeois, et Frédérick L. Béïque, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
et ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 14 mai 1896. 46–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines a marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines utilisées dans le maniement ou le traitement des matières postales, et les brevets déjà accordés ou qui seront ci-après accordés pour ces inventions pour la Puissance du Canada et pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays ci-devant accordés à Charles F. Brown sur les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous les privilèges d'une nature quelconque accordés ou conférés en vertu de ces brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines couvertes par ces brevets, ou tous perfectionnements à ces brevets, avec le pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement, des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, en Irlande, en Ecosse, dans le Pays de Galles et au Canada, ou dans aucun des dits pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et d'acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets au bénéfice de la compagnie pour tous les perfectionnements de ces machines, et de faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre le but que se propose la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusetts ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et dont la majorité seront résidents du Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 28 avril 1896. 44–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations générales de trafic, et manufacturer, acheter et vendre de la pulpe de bois de toutes sortes ;

(*b.*) Acheter, louer et vendre du bois de construction, scié et non scié, avec le droit de fabriquer du bois de construction, abattre du bois, et faire des articles en bois de toute sorte, et les expédier et vendre pour des fins de manufacture et autres ;

(*c.*) Acheter, acquérir, louer et vendre toutes terres à bois et coupes de bois et tout autre immeuble nécessaire aux fins de son industrie, et exercer et jouir de tous les pouvoirs, privilèges et droits nécessaires et propres à atteindre les diverses fins énumérées, et donner effet aux intentions et objets de son incorporation.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en les cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de trois cent mille piastres ($300,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trois mille, de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—William Masterman, manufacturier, John A. Bauden, bourgeois, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturier, Frederick Masterman, manufacturier, et William H. Masterman, manufacturier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.
Montréal, 29 avril 1896. 44–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois a compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "The Midway Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :— (*a.*) Acquérir des terrains par achat, bail ou autrement dans les provinces de la Colombie-Britannique et Manitoba, et ailleurs au Canada, du gouvernement fédéral ou de tout gouvernement provincial, ou de toute corporation ou individu ; vendre, louer, hypothéquer, échanger ou autrement disposer des dits terrains ; arpenter, coloniser, établir, améliorer les dits terrains et y faire des constructions ; disposer, exploiter et entretenir dans et sur les dits terrains des chemins, rues, usines à gaz et aqueducs, des usines à lumière électrique et à force motrice, des tramways mus par toute force motrice, et établir des parcs et carrés ; aider aux colons et acquéreurs des dits terrains à emprunter des deniers portant intérêt, selon qu'il sera convenu ; établir, ériger, entretenir, conduire et exploiter toute sorte d'entrepôt, de fabrique, de fonderie ou autre bâtiment ou industrie dans et sur les dits terrains, et les vendre, louer, échanger et hypothéquer. acquérir par bail, achat ou autrement, développer, entretenir et exploiter des mines et des droits miniers en Canada ; acquérir des droits brevetés, ériger des machinerie, outillage, tramways et autres matières et choses nécessaires à ces fins ; broyer, traiter, essayer, manufacturer, fondre, et rendre marchands ou propres à l'usage tous minerais, minéraux ou autres substances ; passer des contrats avec tout gouvernement, corporation ou individu concernant aucune des matières susdites, et généralement faire toutes autres choses nécessaires ou propres à atteindre les fins susdites ou aucune d'elles.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

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4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions de la compagnie sera de soixante mille piastres, divisé en six cents actions de cent piastres chacune.

5. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Robert C. Adams, bourgeois, Hartland St. Clair MacDougall, courtier, Alexander Paterson, courtier, Peter Lyall, entrepreneur, Charles Cushing, notaire public, William Strachan, manufacturier, James P. Cleghorn, marchand, S. C. Stevenson, bourgeois, James W. Withell, bourgeois, John Withell, bourgeois, George Dawson, agent, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, et John C. Haynes, marchand, de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat de Massachusetts ; et les dits Peter Lyall, Alexander Paterson, William Strachan, John Withell et Robert C. Adams seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

RYAN ET JACOBS,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 8 avril 1896. 41–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Dominion Glass Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de verre et de verrerie de toutes sortes.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Hogan, hôtelier, Joseph Barsalou, encanteur, l'honorable Alphonse Desjardins, ministre de la Milice, J. Gustave Laviolette, médecin, et Maurice Barsalou, ferronnier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON ET ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 22 avril 1896. 43–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Quickcure Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer, acquérir, acheter et vendre le nouveau composé ou remède appelé "Quickcure or Pheno-Banum," et autres remèdes, ainsi que des eaux et poudres dentifrices, en Canada, avec pouvoir de louer et acquérir des immeubles pour les fins de la dite industrie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires sera en la cité de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cent mille piastres ($100,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants, sont les suivants :—L'Honorable John Sharples, marchand, Edson Fitch, marchand, John Theodore Ross, marchand, Harold Kennedy, marchand, Harrison D. Ross, dentiste, Henry Ievers, dentiste, et Arthur Furneaux Hunt, marchand, tous de la cité de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Québec, 25 mars 1896. 40-7

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS.—Une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, à Montréal le 13e jour de juin 1896, à 10.30 a.m., dans le but d'étudier une proposition de retirer et canceller les présentes obligations portant premières hypothèques en circulation, et d'émettre en leur lieu et place de nouvelles obligations 5 pour cent en or jusqu'au montant de $800,000, garanties par une première hypothèque ; et d'étudier une autre proposition d'émettre des obligations 6 pour cent en or de la compagnie jusqu'à un montant n'excédant pas $400,000, garanties par une deuxième hypothèque ; et prendre en considération telles autres affaires de la compétence de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 9 mai 1896. 46-5

EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES LIQUIDATIONS.

Province de Québec,
District de Montréal. } COUR SUPÉRIEURE.

No. 102.

In re La Boulangerie Nationale, de la ville de Montréal, en liquidation ; et Roméo Prévost, liquidateur.

Avis à tous les actionnaires de la compagnie sus-nommée.

EN vertu d'une autorisation de l'un des juges de cette cour, un premier appel de trente-cinq pour cent (35°/o) du capital souscrit et non payé de cette compagnie, est appelé par le soussigné, le liquidateur, et sera payable à mon bureau, le ou avant le quinzième jour après la première insertion de cet avis.

ROMÉO PRÉVOST,
Liquidateur.
Bureaux de ROMÉO PRÉVOST & CIE., Comptables,
Nos. 41 et 42, bâtisse de la Cie. des Tramways,
Montréal.
Montréal, 16 mai 1896. 46-1

CHEMIN DE FER MANITOBA ET NORD-OUEST.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest du Canada aura lieu au bureau de messieurs H. et A. Allan, Montréal, mercredi, le vingt-quatrième jour de juin A.D. 1896, à onze heures a.m., dans le but d'examiner, et si elle est approuvée, de sanctionner l'exécution d'un arrangement à l'effet d'affermer à la Compagnie de chemin de fer et du canal du Lac Manitoba, l'usage des lisses ou droit de parcours sur les lisses de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest entre un point à ou près de la ville de Gladstone, dans la province du Manitoba, et la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, ainsi que le droit conjoint avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest de se servir des propriété et facilités de tête de ligne à la ville au Portage-la-Prairie, et pourvoyant de plus à la division des recettes des deux compagnies sur et en rapport avec la dite partie des lisses de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. W. RILEY,
Secrétaire.
Daté ce 20e jour de mai 1896. 46-4

CHEMIN DE FER CALGARY ET EDMONTON.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu le dixième jour de juin 1896, à onze heures du matin, à l'hôtel Windsor, en la cité de Montréal, dans le but de consentir à une convention ou arrangement fait par les directeurs de cette compagnie avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique pour le règlement et l'échange du trafic, et le passage du trafic sur les chemins de fer des deux compagnies, et pour la division et la répartition des péages, taux et charges concernant ce trafic.

R. A. SMITH,
Secrétaire, ch. de fer C. et E.
Daté ce 28e jour d'avril, A.D. 1896. 44-4

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent pour le semestre courant, faisant une distribution totale de six pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable au bureau principal de cette banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal, mardi le 16 de juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
W. WEIR,
Président.
Montréal, 24 avril 1896. 44-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDENDE NO. 61.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois (3) pour cent pour les six mois courant, égal au taux de six et demie pour cent par an, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 mai prochain, inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, mercredi, le 17 juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Gérant.
44-5

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE NO. 59.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable au bureau principal de la banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai prochain, inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la banque, samedi, le 13 juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
E. E. WEBB,
Gérant général.
Québec, 25 avril 1896. 44-5

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en cette cité, et à ses succursales, dès et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 31 de mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain, à 3 heures p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

THOMAS McDOUGALL,
Gérant général.

Québec, 21 avril 1896. 43-5

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois et demie pour cent ($3\frac{1}{2}$) pour les six mois courants, égal au taux de sept pour cent par an, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable au bureau-chef, ou à ses succursales, le ou après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau-chef de la banque, lundi le 15e jour de juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

M. J. A. PRENDERGAST,
Gérant général.

42-5

BANQUE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de cinq pour cent pour le semestre courant (faisant une distribution totale de dix pour cent pour l'année) sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable à la banque en cette ville, et à ses succursales, dès et après lundi le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires de la banque aura lieu au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain, à 1 heure p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. S. CLOUSTON,
Directeur gérant.

Montréal, 14 avril 1896. 42-5

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RECEIVED

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 13th May, 1896.

The Honourable William Henry Tuck, a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick : to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick, *vice* the Honourable Sir John Campbell Allen, Knight, resigned.

—

19th May, 1896.

The Honourable Joseph Aldric Ouimet, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law : to be a Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, in and for the Province of Quebec, *vice* the Honourable Louis-François-Georges Baby, resigned.

—

13th May, 1896.

Ezekiel McLeod, of the City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law : to be a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick, *vice* the Honourable William Henry Tuck, who hath been appointed Chief Justice of the said Court.

The Honourable Ezekiel McLeod, a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick : to be a Local Judge in Admiralty of the Exchequer Court in and for the District of New Brunswick, *vice* the Honourable Mr. Justice Tuck, resigned.

—

1st May, 1896.

Alexander McKay, of the City of Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be an Inspector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

11th May, 1896.

Donald Watson Davis, of the Town of Fort McLeod, in the North-west Territories, Esquire : to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

7th March, 1894.

John C. Brady, of the City of London, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire : to be a Landing Waiter in Her Majesty's Customs.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern—Greeting :

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the SECOND day of JUNE next ;

Now Know Ye, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly ; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said SECOND day of JUNE next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting:

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy of the Minister of
Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS the twenty-fourth of May instant, being Our Birthday, falls upon a Sunday, in this present year.

Now Know Ye, that We do hereby proclaim and declare by this Our Proclamation, that Monday, the twenty-fifth of May instant, is hereby fixed for the celebration in this present year, of Our said Birthday.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this FIFTEENTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

JOSEPH POPE,
Under Secretary of State.

DESPATCHES.

[1237 J.]

Canada.
No. 326.

Downing Street,
16th December, 1895.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the document noted in the subjoined schedule, received from the Foreign Office, respecting sanitary regulations as to vessels arriving at Italian Ports.

I have the the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
R. H. MEADE,
For the Secretary of State.

The Officer administering
the Government of Canada.

Date.	Description of Document.
1895. 23rd November..	Translation of an Italian Ordinance.

Tranlation of a decree of the Italian Ministry of the Interior relating to Maritime Sanitary precautions.

No. 9.

Considering the convenience, generally speaking, of exempting ships on arrival at Italian ports, under ordinary circumstances, from presenting their Bill of Health (patente di sanita) when the sanitary information is marked on the ship's papers (carte di bordo); and in virtue of the power conferred by the Maritime Sanitary Regulations of determining (in concert with the Minister of Marine) what measures are to be taken in such matters; the Minister of the Interior hereby decrees :—

That every vessel arriving at Italian ports from the other European ports, with the exception of Turkish ports, are exempted from the presentation of the Bill of Health (*patente di sanita*); and this exemption applies equally to ships from the Atlantic ports of North America and Canada; but, in any case, ships arriving from ports which have been either declared infected by the local authorities, or have been proclaimed as such by the Italian Ministry of the Interior, are not included, and will have to be furnished with bills of health.

And every ship included in the terms of the present Decree shall have marked on its list of the crew, or on its certificate, information respecting the sanitary conditions of the place of departure, the hygienic conditions of the ship itself and of its cargo, and the state of health of the crew and of the passengers both at the moment of starting and at each port touched at.

The Prefects of the Maritime Provinces and the Harbour authorities are charged with the execution of the present Decree.

Dated Rome, 23rd November, 1895.

(Signed) CRISPI,
Minister of the Interior.

47-2

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

The 8th day of February, 1896.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Order in Council made in pursuance of The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and dated the 11th day of August, 1884, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to direct that on and after the 1st day of September, 1884, the regulations contained in the schedule thereto should, so far as regards British ships and boats, be substituted for the regulations contained in the first schedule to an Order in Council made as aforesaid, and dated the 14th day of August, 1879.

And whereas by two Orders in Council made in pursuance of the said Act, and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated respectively the 30th day of December, 1884, and the 24th day of June, 1885, certain modifications and additions were made to the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, as regards British fishing vessels and boats.

And whereas by another Order in Council made in pursuance of the said Act, and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated the 18th day of August 1892, certain modifications and additions were made to the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited Order in Council of the 11th August, 1884, as regards steam pilot vessels.

And whereas by the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, it is amongst other things provided as follows :—

Art. 3. A sea-going steamship when under way shall carry—

(*a.*) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz., from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.

(*b.*) On the starboard side a green light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

(*c.*) On the port side a red light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere at a distance of at least two miles.

(*d.*) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

And whereas by another Order in Council, made in pursuance of the said Act and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated the 30th day of January, 1893, the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, were further modified by the addition to the said recited article 3, of the provisions contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council now in recital and set out in the schedule hereto.

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty that the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, should be rescinded to the intent that the modifications and additions made to the said recited article 3, and set out in the schedule hereto, should no longer continue in operation.

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, on the 12th day of December, 1895, by a Provisional Order within the meaning of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, to rescind the said Order in Council of the 30th January, 1893.

And whereas the provisions of section 1 of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, THEREFORE, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to rescind the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, and to direct that from the date of this Order the provisions contained in the schedule to the last mentioned Order and to this Order, shall cease to be in operation, and the said recited article 3 of the said regulations contained in the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, shall have effect as if the said Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, had never been made.

45-3 (Sgd.) C. L. PEEL.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 22nd day of February, 1896.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 23rd day of July, 1889, made by Her Majesty in the exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by The Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows :—

1. As regards sailing ships, that merchant sailing ships of the German Empire, the measurement whereof after the 1st day of January, 1873, has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.
2. As regards steamships, that merchant ships belonging to the said German Empire which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall after the said 1st day of January, 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships. Provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such German steamship desires the deduction for engine room in his steamship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships instead of under the German rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to British rules; and that in the event of any such steamship possessing a certificate of tonnage or other national paper issued as aforesaid on or after the 20th day of June, 1888, denoting the net registered tonnage of such ship under the British rules, the ship shall be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted thereon.

And whereas by section 84 of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that, whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of this country shall without being remeasured in Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship ;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty in Council that the tonnage regulations of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, and such regulations are now in force in the German Empire, having come into operation on the 1st day of July, 1895 ;

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the German Empire to which the hereinbefore recited Order of the 23rd July, 1889, may apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Order remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so apply ;

And whereas the provisions of section one of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty (in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned) is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the merchant ships of the German Empire the measurement whereof shall, after the 1st day of July, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

44-4 C. L. PEEL.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1716]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. A. P. St. Laurent, to be Harbour Master of the Port of Rimouski, Province of Quebec, in the room of Mr. Joseph St. Laurent, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
47-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1717]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Samuel Hagan, of Thessalon, in the District of Algoma and Province of Ontario, to be Wharfinger of the Government Wharf at that place.

JOHN J. McGEE,
47-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1690]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Inland Revenue Division of Saint John's, P.Q., which comprises the following counties, viz :—Brome, Iberville, Missisquoi, Napierville, Shefford and Saint John's, shall be and the same is hereby attached to the Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke, to be known and designated as the Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke.

JOHN J. McGEE,
47-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By Order in Council dated 4th May, 1896, in virtue of Chapter 68, Revised Statutes, intituled: "An Act respecting Quarantine."

The whole of the Quarantine Service of Canada is under the administration of the Minister of Agriculture.

There is a medical officer as General Superintendent of Canadian Quarantine.

On the Pacific coast there is a Medical Superintendent of Quarantines for British Columbia.

Each Quarantine Station is in the immediate charge of a specially appointed medical quarantine officer.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, the local Collector of Customs is the quarantine officer for the purposes of these regulations.

The Quarantine Stations.

The Quarantine stations of Canada are :—

1. On the Atlantic coast :—

(*a.*) Grosse Isle, in the River St. Lawrence, with Rimouski, the Louise Embankment and the Grand Trunk Wharf at Lévis, as sub-stations, province of Quebec ;

(*b.*) Halifax, the Harbour and Lawlor's Island, in the province of Nova Scotia ;

(*c.*) St. John, the Harbour and Partridge Island, in the province of New Brunswick ;

(*d.*) Sydney, Cape Breton, in the province of Nova Scotia ;

(*e.*) Pictou, in the province of Nova Scotia ;

(*f.*) Hawkesbury, in the province of Nova Scotia ;

(*g.*) Chatham, in the province of New Brunswick ;

(*h.*) Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island ;

2. On the Pacific coast :—

(*a.*) William Head, including Albert Head, in the Strait of Fuca, province of British Columbia, and also including as a sub-station the port of Victoria, and,

(*b.*) Vancouver ;

3. Every other port, on both coasts, each such port being designated an Unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station ;

4. And every inland Customs port on the Canadian frontier, between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, each such port being designated an Unorganized Inland Quarantine Station.

5. Every quarantine officer at a Quarantine Station in Canada, and every customs collector in his quality of quarantine officer, shall for the purpose of these regulations be a justice of the peace in virtue of the provisions of Sec. 5 of the Act respecting Quarantine, Chap. 68, Revised Statutes.

General Provisions.

6. Every vessel arriving from any port outside of Canada at any Organized Quarantine Station shall be inspected by a duly appointed quarantine officer, at the place duly appointed for such inspection, and shall not be allowed to make customs entry at any port in Canada until it has received a clean bill of health.

(*a*) If a vessel from an infected port bound for a port in Canada, which is an Unorganized Quarantine Station, has first to pass an Organized Quarantine Station, it shall be held to call at such station before proceeding to its destination.

7. No person shall be allowed to land from any vessel until such person shall have been declared by a quarantine officer free from infectious disease, and until, in the judgment of such officer, such landing can be effected without danger to the public health.

8. Every vessel from any port outside of Canada requiring quarantine inspection shall, on arrival at any port in Canada, display a yellow flag at the fore, for a distinctive quarantine signal, in order to inform the quarantine officer that his services are required, and any vessel arriving by night shall display a red light at the fore for such signal.

9. Coasting vessels from Newfoundland and from ports in the United States contiguous to Canada and free from infectious disease may, from time to time, be excepted from these regulations by order of the Minister of Agriculture.

10. Any of Her Majesty's ships of war or any transport having the Queen's troops on board, accompanied by a medical officer, and in a healthy state, is exempt from quarantine inspection and detention.

Quarantine Detention.

11. Every quarantine offier shall satisfy himself as to the presence or absence of infectious disease by the personal inspection of those on board or by the sworn statement of the captain or surgeon, in the form hereto appended, or by both.

12. Every vessel with infectious disease on board, or coming from an infected port or country, shall be liable to be detained at a quarantine station for disinfection, together with its passengers, crew and pilot, passengers' luggage and cargo ;

(*a.*) A vessel may be detained at quarantine for disinfection during the time necessary for that purpose;

(*b.*) The time during which a vessel may be detained for quarantine of observation is the accepted period of the incubation of the disease quarantined against from the ascertained date of last possible exposure.

13. Any vessel so detained by order of the quarantine officer shall forthwith be anchored or moored in such position as the quarantine officer shall direct.

14. And whilst such ship is so detained no person shall leave the same, nor shall communication be allowed with such vessel, without permission from the quarantine officer.

15. The quarantine officer detaining any ship as aforesaid shall immediately notify the Minister of Agriculture, stating the cause of such detention.

16. Within the meaning of these regulations an infected port or country is a port or country where Asiatic Cholera or other epidemic disease has been communicated to one or more persons through the medium of an infected person, personal effects or otherwise. A port or country is not considered infected when a single case or a small number of cases has been imported, and the disease has not been communicated from such cases.

Hours of Inspection—Putting Back—Costs.

17. Every vessel may be inspected during any hour of the twenty-four ;

(*a.*) With the exception that in times of epidemic the Minister of Agriculture may direct that inspection shall only take place during the hours of daylight.

(*b.*) All quarantine inspections, except those under section 46 (*a*), shall be made without any charge against the vessel.

18. Any vessel shall have the option before breaking bulk to put to sea in preference to being quarantined, as provided by Section 9 of the Act intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," chap. 68, Revised Statutes.

19. All costs incurred in the maintenance of healthy persons, who may have been exposed to infection, detained for quarantine of observation are to be at the charge of the vessel ;

(*a.*) And the master of a vessel shall make arrangements with the quarantine officer for the landing of the necessary provisions and attendance of stewards for serving them in cases where passengers are landed ;

(*b.*) Persons actually sick will be treated and taken care of in the quarantine hospitals, at the charge of the Government ;

(*c.*) In the event of a vessel being allowed to proceed, leaving its passengers in quarantine, the subsequent transfer of such passengers from quarantine to the port of destination shall be at the charge of the vessel.

(*d.*) The appliances, materials and labour for disinfection are supplied by the Government without charge to the vessel.

Quarantinable Diseases.

20. The graver quarantinable diseases are : Asiatic cholera, small pox, typhus fever, yellow fever and the plague. The minor : scarlet fever, enteric fever (typhoid), diphtheria, measles and chicken-pox ;

(*a.*) In addition to the above recital, it is the duty of every quarantine officer to satisfy himself as to the presence or absence of any other contagious or infectious disease ;

(*b.*) With respect to leprosy it is the duty of every quarantine officer, particularly on the Pacific coast, to satisfy himself as to the fact of the presence or absence of such disease among the passengers; and in the event of any case of such disease being found, the person affected shall not be allowed to land, but must be taken back by the vessel to the place whence he or she came.

Pilots furnish Regulations.

21. It shall by the duty of every pilot to furnish the master of every vessel arriving at any port of Canada with a copy of these Regulations, under the penalty hereinafter prescribed.

Relating to Vaccination.

22. Every passenger shall be required to furnish evidence, to the satisfaction of a quarantine officer, of having been vaccinated, or having had the small-pox.

23. The production of a certificate by a ship's surgeon called "a protection card," and his testimony under oath verifying the truth of such certificate, may be taken by a quarantine officer as evidence of such vaccination and protection. Such quarantine officer shall, however, from time to time, make personal examination of holders of such certificates to satisfy himself of the manner in which they have been issued.

24. Any person not having shown satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated, or of having had small-pox, shall be vaccinated by a quarantine officer; or in the event of refusal shall be landed at the quarantine station, subject to detention for observation, and the expense of the maintenance of such person during such detention shall be a charge against the vessel;

(*a.*) A vessel arriving at any quarantine station in Canada will be less liable to detention if the vaccination of all steerage passengers not showing proof of vaccination within seven years is insisted on before embarkation. The ship's surgeon should satisfy himself of such fact in the case of every passenger early during the voyage or at the time of embarkation if possible, in order to be able to answer the questions put to him by the quarantine officer.

25. In the event of small-pox having occurred on any vessel, every person on board not showing satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated within seven previous years, or of having had the small-pox within that period, shall be vaccinated by or under the supervision of the quarantine officer; or in the event of refusal, shall be landed at the quarantine station, subject to detention for observation, and the expense of maintenance of such person or persons during such detention shall be a charge against the vessel.

Examination.

26. The quarantine officer shall examine the surgeon or any officer of any vessel, under oath, touching the state of health of such vessel and of every person on board, in the form of the questions appended to these Regulations.

Isolation.

27. Every vessel provided with an isolated hospital for men, and another for women, on the upper deck, ventilated from above and not by the door only, may, if the quarantine officer is furnished with satisfactory evidence that such hospital accommodation has been promptly and intelligently made use of, be allowed to proceed after the landing of the sick and the disinfection of such hospital as has been used; any vessel, however, arriving with any infectious disease, without having such special isolated and ventilated hospital accommodation, or if having it, without satisfactory evidence that it has been promptly and intelligently made use of, shall be liable to be detained for disinfection at a quarantine station.

Mails at Rimouski.

28. In the case of a vessel carrying Her Majesty's mails and arriving by the St. Lawrence, clearance certificate shall be from a quarantine officer at Rimouski or Grosse Isle, and in the case of every other vessel from Grosse-Isle only;

(*a.*) With the exception that during a time of cholera or other epidemic, the permission to a mail steamer from an infected port or country to land passengers at Rimouski may be suspended by direction of the Minister of Agriculture;

(*b.*) And, in such conditions, the mails only to be landed at Rimouski, and the vessel to proceed to Grosse Isle for inspection;

(*c.*) In the event of cholera having occurred on board of such vessel during the voyage, the outer bags containing the mail matter to be left on board the steamship for disinfection at Grosse Isle.

Disinfection of Luggage.

29. During a time of cholera or other epidemic, the luggage of immigrants or passengers by every vessel arriving at any port in Canada, whether from an infected or healthy port or country, may by direction of the Minister of Agriculture be disinfected in each case.

(*a.*) When this disinfection is carried out at a substation, subsequent to the inspection and clearance at the main station, the clearance granted by the quarantine officer shall be conditional on the landing of immigrants and their luggage for disinfection.

(*b.*) The supervising officer of such disinfection to count the immigrants as they land, and if he finds the number tallies with that marked on the clearance of the quarantine officer and has satisfactory evidence that all their luggage has been landed with them, he shall punch the clearance at the place marked for that purpose, which shall then become valid for Customs entry.

Passenger's Certificates.

30. Every maritime quarantine officer shall punch each immigrant's "International passengers certificate" where such are in use, in such manner as to convey to inland health officers the result of the quarantine inspection, as provided by such card or certificate.

(*a.*) Every maritime quarantine officer shall punch the schedule list of immigrants by destination, province (or State if destined for the United States) where such is in use, which shall be furnished by the ship's surgeon on forms supplied by the Government, and shall forward such lists forthwith to the Secretary of the Board of Health in the Province or State to which such immigrants are destined.

Steam Tugs.

31. Any steam tug or other vessel which shall have towed or otherwise communicated with any vessel of the class of vessels subject to quarantine or quarantine inspection shall thereby be held to the same regulations and requirements as apply to the vessel communicated with;

(*a.*) If the communication between the vessel and the steam tug is confined to attachment of a rope, afterwards loosed, the quarantine officer may decide to release such tug from quarantine detention.

Rags.

32. Rags coming from a port or country in which infectious disease prevails, may be prohibited, and the name of any port or country so infected shall, from time to time, be published in the *Canada Gazette;*

(*a.*) Rags arriving from prohibited ports at a quarantine station shall be liable to be burnt or otherwise treated on the order of the Minister of Agriculture based on a report of the quarantine officer.

New Merchandise.

33. New merchandise in general may be accepted without question.

In Times of Epidemics.

34. Passengers during a period of epidemic disease should be notified by steamship agents to dispense as far as possible with luggage that may be injured by wetting, in case of having to undergo disinfection—such as fabrics, of which the dyes are likely to run—as the owners will be compelled to assume all risks of injury.

35. Vessels during a period of epidemic disease should dispense as far as possible with woollen hangings, curtains, carpets and upholstering, substituting non-absorbing coverings.

36. Every vessel carrying cargo, and liable to be disinfected, should have provided a plain frame shaft allowing a clear inside space of 12 inches each way, placed in the main hatch, in a sailing vessel; and one in each hatch of a steamship, divided by bulkheads. The frame work in this shaft to be set before loading and to extend from the hatchway to the bottom of the vessel. This simple arrangement would receive the fumigating pipe and avoid shifting cargo.

Passengers.

37. Passengers, for the purpose of these regulations are divided into two classes, cabin and steerage. Steerage passengers are those occupying compartments other than those of first and second cabin.

Methods of Disinfection.

38. The methods of disinfection at the Quarantine Stations of Canada shall be as follow :—

(*a.*) Exposure to steam not less than 30 minutes, steam to be of the temperature of not less than 100° Centigrade (212° Fahrenheit) nor greater than 115° Centigrade (239° Fahrenheit) ;

(*b.*) Articles that would be destroyed by the above method, to be disinfected by thoroughly wetting with a solution of mercuric chloride, of one part to one thousand, or approximately one drachm to one gallon, wine measure, applied by means of a brush, or by drenching, or by immersion.

(*c.*) Where sulphur dioxide is used, it is to be provided by burning not less than 3 pounds of rolled sulphur per 1000 cubic feet of space or if it is used in liquid form in the same proportionate strength, and the period of exposure to be not less than 6 hours.

39. The disinfection of iron vessels shall be as follows, as may be required :—

(*a.*) *Holds*—After mechanical cleansing, the hold to be thoroughly washed with an acid solution of mercuric chloride, 1 to 800 (mercuric chloride 1 part, hydrochloric acid 2 parts, water 800 parts), applied to all surfaces by means of a hose. If danger is apprehended from the poisonous effects of the mercury deposited on the surfaces, they can be subsequently washed down with clean water ;

(*b.*) *Steerage*—The same treatment should be given the steerage as the hold, but when there is a steam pipe provided for each compartment (for the prevention of fire), steam disinfection of the steerage should be practised. The temperature in all parts of each compartment to be not less than 100° C. (212° Fahr.) ;

(*c.*) *The forecastle or apartment for crew*—After mechanical cleansing the application of mercuric chloride in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or sulphurous fumes, or steam disinfection, if facilities are provided for the same, should be employed ;

(*d.*) *Officer's quarters, cabin, state rooms, &c.*—Each compartment to receive the same treatment, under the same conditions as hereinbefore specified, it being borne in mind that the decorative metal work in cabins, saloons, &c., would be injured by the use of the mercuric chloride solution, and therefore in such cases other forms of disinfection are to be used as determined by the quarantine officer.

40. The disinfection of wooden vessels shall be as follows, as may be required :—

(*a.*) Fumigation by sulphur dioxide made by burning not less than 3 pounds of rolled sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space ; or by the use of liquid sulphur dioxide in the same proportionate strength ; and the period of exposure to be not less than 24 hours.

(*b.*) Washing or flushing with acid solution of mercuric chloride (1 to 800). Cabins, forecastle and other apartments to be thoroughly washed with mercuric solution.

41. In all classes of vessels all clothing, bedding, curtains, &c., to be subjected to steam for 30 minutes at from 100° C. (212° Fahr.) to 115° C. (239° Fahr.)

42. In all classes of vessels, the bilges to be first flushed with sea or river water, pumped out, and then treated with acid solution of mercuric chloride in large quantity, and allowed to remain in long contact.

Unorganized Maritime Quarantine Stations.

43. At every port at which there is no regular quarantine station, the Collector of Customs shall be the quarantine officer for the purposes of these Regulations ; and in the event of disease, such collector may for the purposes of these regulations call in the services of a medical man, who shall, while so acting, be held to be a quarantine officer ; and every such port shall be designated an Unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station.

44. Every vessel arriving at an unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station from an infected port, or on board of which any death from infectious disease or outbreak of infectious disease has occurred during the voyage, shall remain outside until it receives permission to enter from the quarantine officer.

45. All the Regulations applicable to regularly organized Maritime Quarantine Stations shall also apply to every unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station in so far as circumstances will admit, and particularly the provisions in relation to inspection, anchoring or mooring, disinfecting, customs clearance, putting back to sea before breaking bulk, questions to ship's surgeon or officers, and penalties.

46. Any collector or sub-collector of customs in his quality of quarantine officer at any unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station in Canada, if he is informed of or has reason to suspect the presence of any of the graver quarantinable diseases recited in section 20 of these Regulations, shall order a medical inspection to be made of the vessel bringing such disease ;

(*a.*) In the event of a vessel arriving at an unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station with quarantinable disease on board, the master shall pay a fee of $4 for each medical inspection ordered by the quarantine officer, and such fee or fees must be paid before customs clearance is granted.

(*b.*) If no disease is found on board a vessel arriving at an unorganized maritime quarantine station and ordered to be inspected by the quarantine officer, the cost of such inspection shall not be a charge against the vessel, but will be defrayed by the Government.

(*c.*) If the disease found on board a vessel, or the history, conditions, or circumstances of a vessel be such as may seem to the collector or sub-collector of customs to be beyond the capabilities for isolation or disinfection existing at an unorganized Maritime Quarantine Station, he shall at once report the same to the Minister of Agriculture, who may, at his discretion, order that the vessel proceed to an organized Quarantine Station for quarantine clearance, before being allowed to make customs entry. And in such case the expense of the transfer of the vessel to the Organized Maritime Quarantine Station shall be a charge against the vessel.

Unorganized Inland Quarantine Stations.

47. Every inland port on the frontier of Canada between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, at which there is a collector or a sub-collector of customs, shall for the purpose of these Regulations, be constituted an unorganized inland quarantine station.

48. Every collector or sub-collector of customs at every such inland frontier port shall be the quarantine officer.

49. Any collector or sub-collector of customs in his quality of quarantine officer at any unorganized inland quarantine station in Canada, if he is informed of or has reason to suspect the presence of any of the graver quarantinable diseases recited in section 20 of these regulations shall, in time of cholera or other epidemic disease, order a medical inspection to be made of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such disease ;

(*a.*) And such quarantine officer is empowered to detain such car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, until such medical inspection shall have been made to his satisfaction ;

(*b.*) A medical man making such inspection by order of the quarantine officer shall, while engaged in such service, be the quarantine medical officer.

50. The fee payable to such quarantine medical officer for each such inspection shall not exceed the sum of $4, and in the event of any quarantinable disease being found, such fee shall be payable by the company or owner of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, bringing such disease.

51. The customs collector or sub-collector in his quality of quarantine officer shall, on the report of the quarantine medical officer, in a time of epidemic disease, in the event of any of the graver quarantinable diseases being found, cause the detention of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, bringing any person ill with such infectious disease until the requirements of these Regulations are in his judgment satisfied;

(*a.*) Any such person shall not be allowed to enter Canada until in the opinion of the quarantine medical officer he or she can safely do so;

(*b.*) Any car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, bringing such person to the frontier shall have the option of returning as an alternative to quarantine detention; or

(*c.*) The customs collector or sub-collector in his quality of quarantine officer shall in his discretion, on the report of the quarantine medical officer, cause the removal and isolation of such person in any car or boat, set apart for the purpose, or in any suitable building sufficiently separated from other buildings to prevent contact or infection;

(*d.*) And such quarantine officer may cause the disinfection of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such person, by means of sulphurous fumes, or any other mode or disinfection prescribed in these Regulations adapted to the circumstances of the particular case.

52. In the event of cholera or other epidemic disease prevailing in any part of the United States through which a railway crossing the frontier of Canada runs, the Governor in Council may, on an order published in the *Canada Gazette* or in an extra of the *Canada Gazette*, made on a report of the Minister of Agriculture, and where there may not happen to be at that point of the frontier any adequate quarantine arrangements and apparatus to cope with an inroad of such epidemic disease, direct the complete cessation of passenger traffic at such point; or such restriction thereof as may, in the circumstances, be deemed advisable.

Quarantine Officers give all Necessary Orders—Prohibited from Receiving Fees or Gratuities.

53. Every quarantine officer is empowered to give any necessary order, or do any necessary act, to enforce these regulations, and it is his duty to report immediately to the Minister of Agriculture any breach or attempted breach of them.

(*a.*) No quarantine officer nor other person employed in the quarantine service of Canada shall directly or indirectly receive or take any fee or private gratuity or reward for any service rendered to any company, or owner, master, or crew, passenger, or other person at or detained in any quarantine, maritime or inland.

(*b*) Every person to whom the knowledge of any breach of these regulations may come should forthwith report the same to the Minister of Agriculture.

Penalties for customs officers, pilots, masters, surgeons and officers of vessels, etc.

54. Every pilot shall be furnished with printed copies of these regulations, one of which it shall be his duty to hand to the master of every vessel coming from a port outside of Canada, immediately on boarding such vessel, under a penalty of $50.

55. Every collector of customs or customs officer shall be liable to a penalty of $400, and emprisonment for six months, for allowing customs entry of any vessel in the absence of production of a Quarantine Clearance, in accordance with the requirements of these regulations.

56. Every master of a vessel, pilot, or other person, shall be liable to a penalty of $400 and imprisonment for 6 months, for any contravention of any of the foregoing regulations. The vessel shall be held liable for any pecuniary penalty imposed on the master.

57. Every ship's surgeon or other officer not answering with exact truth any of the questions contained in the form hereunto appended shall be liable to a penalty of $400 and imprisonment for 6 months.

58. Every breach of sub-section *a* of section 53 of these regulations shall be held to be a malfeasance of office, an offence punishable with dismissal, fine or imprisonment.

Questions to be answered under oath to quarantine officers by masters, surgeons, or officers of vessels.

Date 189 .

1. What is your vessel's name and your name?

2. From what port and at what date did your vessel sail?

3. What is your cargo and whence taken on board?

4. Are there any rags in such cargo?

5. Has your vessel touched at any place or places on her voyage?

6. Was such place or places, or any of them, to your knowledge, infected with cholera, small-pox, plague or any pestilential fever or disease?

7. How many persons were on board when the vessel sailed? Cabin passengers ; intermediate ; steerage ; cattlemen ; crew . Total .

8. State whether any person on board during the voyage has been, or is now, ill with any of the diseases above referred to, and if so, how many?

9. Has any person died on board during the present voyage, and if so, state all particulars?

10. Has each of the steerage passengers on board been vaccinated or had the small-pox?

11. Did the vaccination of steerage passengers take place at time of, or before, embarking?

12. How many have you vaccinated on your present voyage?

13. (*Question to be asked, in the event of small-pox having occurred during the voyage, of ship's surgeon, if such is on board*—Have you personally during the present voyage, examined each one of the passengers and crew for proof of vaccination within seven years, or of having had the small-pox in that period?)

14. Did you or any of the crew or passengers, within your knowledge, land at any place or places within Canada during the present voyage?

15. Is there any person on board lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm, and if so, is such person accompanied by relatives or guardians?

16. Have you an isolated hospital for men, and another for women, ventilated from above and not from the alley-way?

17. Were such hospitals, or one of them, immediately made use of on the occurrence of disease?

18. Are there any other facts which, in your opinion, should be communicated?

(Signature) Master.

(Signature) Surgeon.

I, Master,
Surgeon,
(*here state whether ship's master, or occupying another position on board*) do solemnly and sincerely swear to the exactness and truth of the answers to the above questions signed by me. So Help me God.

Master.

Surgeon.

Sworn before me at this day of
189 .

Quarantine Officer and Justice of the Peace, authorized by Order in Council in virtue of Chap. 68, Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine."

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

(*Passed by an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council under date the* 6th *May,* 1896, *in virtue of the* "*Animal Contagious Diseases Act,*" *and amendment thereto.*)

1. The importation of horses from Great Britain and the continent of Europe is prohibited except at the port of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Halifax, Nova Scotia, St. John, N.B., Quebec, P.Q., and Montreal, P.Q., and such other ports as may hereafter be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture.

2. Such horses must be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified Veterinarian and the local authority, at the time of their embarkation, that they have not been brought from a place or locality where Glanders, "Maladie du Coït" or other infectious or contagious disease was at said time in existence. Similar certificates of freedom of the *port of shipment* from contagious disease at the date of embarkation, must also be furnished.

3. All importers of horses are obliged to certify under oath that the certificate produced applies to the horse which it purports to describe and to no other, and that the locality named is the actual one from which said horse came. Any attempt at evasion or misrepresentation will render the horse liable to seizure and detention pending the orders of the Minister of Agriculture as to its disposal.

4. All horses entering Canada at any of the above named ports shall be subject to inspection at those ports by officers appointed for that purpose.

Inspection shall be made on board ship at the port of arrival. Should an Inspector discover contagious disease, he will order the horses to be disembarked, together with all fodder, litter, troughs, buckets, blankets, and other articles which may have been used by or for said infected animals on board ship. He will superintend such landing and see that the horses and above mentioned articles are conveyed to the quarantine, there to be dealt with as the Minister of Agriculture or his representative shall direct.

When no such disease is discovered, the horses and other articles named may proceed to their destination.

5. All horses imported from Great Britain or the continent of Europe, destined for Montreal, must be inspected at the port of Quebec, during summer navigation.

6. Horses from the United States may enter into Canada in bond at the ports of Sarnia, Windsor, Amherstburg, Sault Ste. Marie, Rouse's Point, St. Armand's Station, Island Pond, The Suspension Bridge (Niagara Falls), The International Bridge (Fort Erie), Prescott, Lacolle, Potton, Abercorn, Newport, Beechers Falls, Agnes, and Megantic, for transit through Canada to Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, and such other ports as the Minister of Agriculture may hereafter indicate, for exportation to Great Britain, Europe, or elsewhere.

(*a.*) Horses may also be entered, in bond for exhibition, racing, breeding, circus, or show purposes; subject to the provisions of clauses 7, 13 and 14 of these regulations.

7. Horses from the United States entering Canada must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a qualified Veterinarian, that the locality from which such horses have come is free from Glanders, "Maladie du Coït," or other contagious diseases of horses. A certificate signed by a qualified Veterinarian must also accompany each consignment from the place of shipment in bond, giving the name of the owner, the sex, class and number of horses, declaring that the said horses have been inspected by him and are free from contagious diseases.

8. Such horses shall be subject to inspection at the port of exportation for Europe or elsewhere, by officers who may from time to time be appointed for that purpose.

9. No horses shall be permitted to be placed on board any steamship or other vessel for exportation at any Canadian port, till they have been inspected by a duly authorized Veterinary Inspector at such port, and certified by him to be free from contagious disease; such inspection to be made within twenty-four hours of embarkation.

10. All horses for exportation must reach the port of exportation thirty-six hours before shipment, for rest and inspection; and in order to enable the Inspector to make a careful, individual examination, owners of such animals must notify him at least twenty-four hours before embarkation. Such notices must be in writing and sent to the office of the Inspector.

11. Inspectors will mark each horse inspected by them V R on the breast by means of paint. Horses will not be allowed to be embarked without such mark and a certificate of inspection stating the name of the owner, number, sex and class of horses, and freedom from contagious disease.

12. No inspections are to be made except in daylight.

13. Horses entering Canada from the United States for breeding or other purposes, not in bond, must be accompanied by the certificates provided for in clause 7 of these Regulations, and must also be inspected by a duly authorized Veterinary Inspector at the port of entry, and if found free from contagious disease will be allowed to enter. If contagious disease be discovered, entry shall be prohibited.

14. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of inspection under the preceding clause, the owner or importer shall pay fees according to the following scale:—

For 1 horse	$ 1 00
For 5 horses up to 10	7 50
For over 10 up to 20	12 50
For over 20 up to 30	15 00
For over 30 up to 50	20 00

For any number over 50, 25 cents each, but the fee must not be less than $20.

Such fees to be paid to the inspector before he delivers the certificate.

15. On Glanders or other contagious disease of horses being discovered on board any steamship, railroad car, stable, shed or other place, it will be the duty of the inspector, on the removal of any infected horse, to superintend the thorough disinfection of such steamship, railroad car, stable, shed or other place, without loss of time, in the manner prescribed under the general regulations for disinfection of premises.

16. Inspectors must make monthly returns to the Minister of Agriculture of every inspection made by them, including a statement of fees received. 46-2

[1581]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Camille Pinsonneault, to be Deputy Harbour Master for the port of St. John's, in the Province of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45-4

[1594]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 25th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. George Rowe, to be Harbour Master for the port of Comox, Vancouver, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45-4

[1031]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to approve of the following Rules and Regulations for the Government of Pilots in the Pilotage District of Restigouche, which have been framed by the Pilotage Authority of that district, and the same are hereby approved accordingly.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the government of Pilots for the Pilotage District of Restigouche, in the Dominion of Canada made by the Pilotage Authority of the said district under the Pilotage Acts of Canada.

That all rules and regulations heretofore made for the Government of Pilots or in relation to pilotage in the said district, be, and the same are hereby repealed; and in lieu thereof—

1. That the limits of the Pilotage District of Restigouche shall be held to extend on the Bay of Chaleurs north as far easterly as Black Cape, County of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec; thence on the Bay of Chaleurs southward as far easterly as The Light House in the Province of New Brunswick, embracing all the navigable waters, harbours, bays and rivers west of said outline; and that with in the limits of the said district the payment of pilotage dues is made compulsory.

2. Every person now acting under license as a pilot by and under the Pilotage Authority of the Pilotage District of Restigouche, shall forthwith on demand surrender said license to the said Pilotage Authority and shall if legally entitled thereto receive a license for such term of years as the Pilotage Acts of Canada may permit on the payment of a license fee computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

3. Every person not heretofore acting as a pilot, applying to be licensed as such for the Pilotage District of Restigouche aforesaid must make application in writing to the Secretary of the Pilotage Authority and be a resident of the County of Bonaventure west of the Grand Cascapedia or of the County of Restigouche, of not less than twenty-one years of age, and shall have continuously served as an Indentured Apprentice approved by the said Pilotage Authority under a licensed Pilot for a term of not less than three years; two years of which apprenticeship shall have been on board a licensed pilot boat and the third year he shall accompany the pilot on board all ships in which such pilot shall be employed; and have served at least two months as seaman on board a square-rigged vessel or made an Atlantic voyage on board such ship or vessel; shall also produce a certificate of good character while serving his apprenticeship, from the pilot to whom he was indentured, and shall be examined by examiners appointed for that purpose by the Pilotage Authority of the said district; and at that examination shall answer such questions and shew such qualification as will warrant them in giving said applicant a certificate of his competency to perform all the duties of a pilot in the said district and a license shall issue to such person for such term as the Pilotage Acts of Canada may direct on payment of the expenses of such examination and a license fee as per term computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

4. The rates of pilotage including the properly securing and mooring all ships or vessels piloted for the several ports within the Pilotage District of Restigouche shall be as follows:—For every foot of water any ship or vessel shall draw at the time inward or outward bound—Port of Dalhousie, Benjamin, Beaver Point, Nash's Creek, Jacquet River, or any loading station east of Dalhousie on the Bay of Chaleurs, one dollar; Port of Campbellton, one dollar and fifty cents; Oak Bay or any loading station east of same, west of Dalhousie, one dollar and twenty-five cents when ships proceed direct from sea.

Ships bound for Dalhousie, Benjamin, Beaver Point, Nash's Creek, Jacquet River, or any loading station east of Dalhousie, calling at any of the said harbours for orders, or to discharge ballast, cargo, or otherwise on ship's account, one dollar; and thence to any other of the said ports or loading station—on the Bay of Chaleurs, fifty cents per foot on draft of such ship at the time.

Ships bounds for Campbellton, Oak Bay, or any loading station, east of Oak Bay and west of Dalhousie waiting at Dalhousie or at any of the outer or Bay Ports to discharge ballast, cargo, or otherwise on ship's account, one dollar; and thence to the said Port of Campbellton, seventy-five cents; Oak Bay or any loading station east of Oak Bay and west of Dalhousie, fifty cents per foot on draft of such ship at the time, and *vice versa.*

For the removal of any ship including the properly securing and mooring such ship, the following rates, viz.:—The sum of one dollar and fifty cents for ships not exceeding one hundred and twenty tons; the sum of two dollars for ships over one hundred and twenty tons, and not exceeding two hundred tons; the sum of three dollars for ships over two hundred tons, and not exceeding three hundred tons; the sum of four dollars for ships over three hundred tons, and not exceeding six hundred tons; and the sum of five dollars for all ships over six hundred tons; and when the distance of removal extends four miles, fifty per cent additional to above rates.

5. No owner or master of any ship shall in any case be compelled to employ or to give his ship into the charge of a pilot on the ground of his being compelled to pay pilotage dues to any person or otherwise.

If any such pilot shall within the said Pilotage District offer his services to any inward bound ship, liable to pay pilotage and be refused, no other licensed pilot being on board, or having previously within said limits offered his services to such ship, such pilot so refused shall be entitled to demand and receive the same rate of pilotage as if he had been actually employed to pilot such ship into any of the ports in the Pilotage District of Restigouche.

6. Every ship which navigates within the limits of this district for which the payment of pilotage dues is made compulsory shall pay pilotage dues unless such ship is on her inward bound voyage, and no licensed pilot has offered his services as a pilot.

No owner or master of any outward bound ship shall be compelled to accept the services of the pilot who brought such ship into any port in the said district, or any other pilot, to pilot such ship outward, on any pretense, under sections 57 and 58 of the Pilotage Act. If such ship is on her outward bound voyage, and the owner or master does not employ a pilot, or give his ship into the charge of a pilot, the pilotage dues shall be paid to the Pilotage Authority and applied as the Pilotage Act provides.

7. All boats to be licensed as pilot boats shall be surveyed by, or on behalf of the Pilotage Authority, and if satisfactory shall be licensed for a term of twelve months on payment of a fee of five dollars each; and such boats shall be surveyed annually; and if found satisfactory shall have the license renewed for a like term on the payment of a fee of five dollars for every renewal.

8. All licensed pilot boats, shall be of not less than five tons measurement and shall have conspicuous numbers, such to be painted dark on each side of the fore or main sail in figures corresponding to the number of the licensed boat; and likewise the number of the boat license painted on each bow.

9. Every licensed pilot shall be the actual owner of not less than half of a decked pilot boat in actual service under penalty of suspension of his pilot license.

10. Every applicant before receiving a license to pilot ships within said District of Restigouche, shall be required to produce proof satisfactory to the

Pilotage Authority of said district that he is the actual owner of at least half of a decked pilot boat.

11. Any licensed pilot boat that may at any time on survey by the Pilotage Authority be found in any way unfit for the service for which she is licensed, or not characterized in accordance with section eighty of the Pilotage Act, thereto, shall have the license suspended until she is made and fitted out to the satisfaction of the Pilotage Authority, and the license shall during such suspension be lodged with the secretary of the Pilotage Authority.

12. In case of any dispute between masters of ships, owners or agents and pilots, respecting pilotage, removals or other pilot duties or for remuneration thereof or for extra services of any nature, ordinary or extraordinary, the matter shall be referred to one or more of the Pilot Commissioners nearest to the place of dispute and his or their decision shall be final and binding on all parties to the dispute respecting all such questions and disputes in which the sum in dispute does not exceed forty dollars; and all pilotage. or fees for services and all costs for summoning witnesses and the hearing of any question or matter in dispute shall be paid by such person or persons respectively as the Commissioner or Commissioners by his or their order may direct; and any licensed pilot who shall neglect to appear before Commissioner or Commissioners within twenty-four hours after notice when his attendance shall be required on any occasion or who shall give any unnecessary trouble or annoyance to any Commissioner or Commissioners or cause detention to master or ship shall for every offence as above specified be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and also to the suspension of their license or dismissal at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority as represented by a majority of the Commission.

13. On proof to the satisfaction of the Pilotage Authority that any pilot licensed by them has been guilty of any improper conduct, drunkenness, whether the same shall occur while in charge of a ship or at any other time, or wilful neglect of duty or that any pilot be incapacitated by age or mental or bodily infirmity such pilot shall be suspended or deprived of his license at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

14. Every licensed pilot while acting in that capacity shall be provided with his license and shall produce the same whether requested to produce it or not, to every person by whom he is employed, or to whom he offers his services as pilot at the time he enters into the employment of, or offers his services to, such person; and shall at all times produce his license at the request of every person by whom he is employed as pilot; and if he neglects or refuses to produce his license, he shall for every such neglect or refusal incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and shall be subject to suspension or dismissal by the Pilotage Authority; he shall also produce to the master of any ship, or other person employing him, when required so to do, a copy of the Pilotage Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 80, and any Acts amending the same, likewise a copy of the by-laws and tariff dues, or pilotage rates, established within the district for which he is licensed; and in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars at the discretion of said Pilotage Authority.

15. Every licensed pilot shall on attaining the age of sixty-five years produce and deliver up his license to the Pilotage Authority of the district to which it extends; and such authority may grant him a new license for one year on the payment of a license fee of five dollars—and so on from year to year on the payment of five dollars license fee for every renewal.

16. That this Pilotage Authority may limit the period during which any license to a pilot granted by it, shall be in force to any term not less than two years from the date thereof, and may in its discretion after the end of such period renew such license for a further limited term not less than two years; and may also in its discretion cancel any license to a pilot, heretofore granted, and substitute for it, a license limited and renewable as aforesaid.

17. Every pilot shall make a report to the secretary of the Pilotage Authority, of every ship piloted by him from or to the sea, on the forms to be furnished him by the said secretary, giving the name, rig, tonnage, nationality, draft of water and when boarded, if inward bound, where from and to whom consigned; and if outward bound, name of shipper, port and where bound; also to report other and extra services, if any have been rendered. To which report, he shall, if possible, obtain the master's signature. He shall also report any casualty or accident, that may have happened to any ship under his charge, or any other matter of importance, coming under his observations connected with ships. He shall likewise report, when any of the buoys are not in their places, or any of the lighthouses are not lighted at the proper time or not kept lighted as required, and any pilot neglecting to make report in accordance with this section and in connection with the various subject matters specified, the Pilotage Authority may at their discretion cancel the license of such delinquent pilot, or refuse any such a renewal of license to pilot ships in said district.

18. If exigencies should obtain that in the judgment of the Pilotage Authority of the District of Restigouche, the interests in ships and commerce, would be the better served by the appointment of pilots other than indentured apprentices if none such are available, it shall be competent for the Pilotage Authority of the said District of Restigouche, to receive such other applications for license, and on examination of any such applicant by examiners appointed for that purpose by said Pilotage Authority of the said district, and should any such applicant show such qualifications as will warrant said examiners in giving applicant a certificate of his competency to perform all the duties of a pilot, in the said district, said Pilotage Authority may, waiving the provisions of sections nine and ten of these By-laws, forthwith issue a license for such term as the Pilotage Act permits, to such applicant to pilot ships within said district on payment of the expenses of such examination, and a license fee as per term computed at the rate of five dollars per annum.

19. Every person wishing to become an indentured apprentice to a licensed pilot must make application in writing to the secretary of the Pilotage Authority and have the rudiments of an ordinary English education, and be of good moral character and approved by the Pilotage Authority, and on such approval be indentured to a licensed pilot to serve for a term of three years as a pilot apprentice on board of a licensed pilot boat of the Pilotage District of Restigouche under the directions and control of the master pilot to whom indentured.

20. Any licensed pilot not complying with these rules and regulations or evading the sense, intent or meaning conveyed or intended to be conveyed of any or either of them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars for the breach of any such rule or regulations, with, in case of the continuing breach a further penalty not exceeding four dollars, for every twenty-four hours during which such breach continues, and shall be liable to have his license cancelled at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

21. Every licensed pilot, before boarding any ship, shall enquire if any infectious or contagious disease be on board or if ship be from any port or place making her liable to be quarantined, in such cases, pilot shall not go on board; but his boat shall be towed astern, or he may lead such ship; and he shall cause the national flag to be hoisted at the main, and shall bring her to anchor at the place appointed for riding quarantine; and shall not suffer any person to board or leave the ship, until she is visited by the health officer; nor then without said officer's permission, under penalty not exceeding thirty dollars or suspension of his license, at the discretion of the Pilotage Authority.

22. That Andrew G. Wallace one of the Commissioners of Pilots for the Pilotage District of Restigouche, is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Pilotage Authority of said district, and as such secretary and treasurer he shall collect and receive all fees for licenses, fines, costs and other moneys under these regulations, record the minutes and keep a book for the entry of all licenses, fees, fines and other moneys received and paid. That said secretary-treasurer

shall receive the salary of twenty-five dollars per annum, to be, with the other necessary expenses of the pilotage businesss of the said district deducted from the fees for licenses.

(Signed) KILGOUR SHIVAS,
Chairman.
J. D. SOWERBY.
ANDREW G. WALLACE,
Secretary-treasurer.

44-4

[1128]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 27th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The General Inspection Act, chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 25th September, 1895, respecting the reduction of fees for the Inspection of Grain and the Regulations established for the governance of Inspectors in accounting for the same, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45-4

[1400]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 5th section of the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 36, intituled "An Act respecting the Shipping of Live Stock," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 10th June, 1893, fixing a fee of 3 cents on each ox, and the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1893, fixing a fee of one cent on each sheep, together with any other Orders in Council that may exist, fixing the fees to be charged on live stock shipped from Canada to ports in Europe, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded and annulled, and that a fee of one and one-half cents per head shall be charged on each head of cattle so shipped, and a fee of one half a cent on each sheep so shipped, under the provisions of the said The Live Stock Shipping Act.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45-4

1397]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the boundaries of the Pilotage District of Moncton, in the County of Westmoreland, and Province of New Brunswick, as set forth in the Order in Council of the 3rd June, 1881, establishing the said district, shall be and the same are hereby changed, and that the said District of Moncton shall comprise all the navigable waters of the Peticodiac River extending downward from the City of Moncton to a line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the mouth of Weldon Creek, in the County of Albert, and Province of New Brunswick.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1340]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Captain Michael T. Daley, of Bathurst, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, New Brunswick, in the room of Mr. James Andrews, who has left the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1419]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Captain James Gordon, of Kingston, Kent, New Brunswick, a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Richibucto, *vice* W. J. Smith, removed from the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1457]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Order in Council of the 15th day of September, 1888, chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, and the Order in Council of the 6th day of July, 1893, passed under the authority of section 54 of The Indian Act, regulations have been made respecting the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, and in British Columbia, and by the Order in Council of the 1st January, 1875, the regulations of the Government of New Brunswick in reference to timber on Crown lands were adopted in respect to timber on Indian lands in that province.

And whereas it is desirable that there should be Regulations under section 54 of The Indian Act for the disposal of timber on Indian lands in the whole Dominion, and the Regulations for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, as set forth in the said chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, and amendments thereto, are suitable to all parts of the Dominion with the exception of British Columbia for which regulations are established by the Order in Council of the 6th July, 1893 :—

His Excellency, in virtue of the said section 54 of The Indian Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the regulations for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, established by the said Order in Council of the 15th September, 1888, chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, and amendments thereof, shall be made applicable, and the same are hereby declared to be applicable to the whole of the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

46-4

[1348]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Port Wardens," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to determine that Whitney Pier, Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, and Province of Nova Scotia, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a port at which a Port Warden may be appointed.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

[1395]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Port Wardens," is pleased to appoint Mr. James Carlin, to be Port Warden for Whitney Pier, Sydney, Cape Breton.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

44-4

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[795]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Steamboat Inspection Act, chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the accompanying consolidation of the rules and regulations respecting steamboat inspection and examinations for engineer's certificates shall be, and the same are hereby established as the Rules and Regulations for the Inspection of Steamboats and the examination of applicants for engineer's certificates.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

RULES FOR THE INSPECTION OF STEAMBOATS AND FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS OF STEAMBOATS.

PART I.

Mode of Inspection.

Sec. 1. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall, at least once in every year, subject the boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials that such boiler is well made of good and suitable materials. For the purposes of such test the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, the same to be worked by the crew of the vessel; and no Inspector of boilers and machinery shall make or deliver to the owner or master of any steamboat any certificate, unless he has first subjected the boiler or boilers of such steamboat to such test by hydrostatic pressure and examination as herein prescribed.

Sec. 2. Before a boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure, it shall be opened up for inspection, the man-hole and mud-plate doors removed, and the outside and the inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made; when bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plate of the boiler, they shall be removed; and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. 3. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler re-tested satisfactorily, before a certificate is granted.

Sec. 4. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material of which they are composed.

Sec. 5. Before testing a boiler the Inspectors should examine it, take the necessary measurements and calculate what the working pressure should be, in accordance with these regulations; these instructions apply to superheaters, steam chests, and water-jackets, as well as boilers.

Sec. 6. If a boiler is too hot for an Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to do so, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make a satisfactory examination.

Sec. 7. In order to satisfy himself as to strength and internal condition of the boiler, the Inspector may, should he deem it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, and may also demand that such information by drawings and specifications of the several parts be furnished him of the construction, as will enable him to determine, by calculation and examination, their strength.

Sec. 8. During the construction of every boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the District in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall, at all times during such construction allow the Inspector free access to it.

Sec. 9. To prevent questions arising after a boiler is commenced, particulars of its construction by drawings and specifications should be furnished the Inspector by the maker or contractor, for his approval; the Inspector having received such drawings or specifications, and approved of them, will be careful to see that they are followed in construction, or deductions made in accordance with Section 25. This regulation will also apply to boilers undergoing alterations.

Sec. 10. No boiler shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the name or mark of the maker thereof; and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler made wholly or in part of plate not so marked; and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name of the maker of the plates, their quality and the quality of all materials used in the construction of the boiler, shall be furnished the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any Justice of the Peace in Canada, or before a Notary Public and certified under his official seal, if taken out of Canada: Provided always, that in any case where such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained owing to the death of the maker, or from other causes deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical boiler-makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it and its workmanship and strength, shall, if satisfactory to the Inspector, be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. 11. No boiler or pipe in connection therewith shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material or workmanship, or is unsafe in its form, or from age, use or from any other cause.

Sec. 12. Inspectors should see all new boilers, and boilers that have been taken out of a ship for thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure up to at least one and one-half of the working pressure that will be allowed, previous to the boiler being placed in the vessel, to test the workmanship, etc., but the working pressure is to be determined by the stay power, the thickness of the plate, strength of riveting, etc., and not by the hydraulic test.

Sec. 13. The hydraulic test should in no case exceed the ratio of one and one-half the working pressure allowed, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination and until the strength of all the parts has been calculated from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

Sec. 14. When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another Inspector, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by the hydrostatic pressure has an opportunity of examining the boiler inside and outside after the test, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler, taking care to inform the owner or master, or maker or agent, and the Inspector who partially inspected it, what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed, and the Inspector

who partially inspected the boiler should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **15**. Cast iron must not be used for stays in boilers; Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers; particular attention should be paid to chocking and fastening boilers to the vessels to guard against shifting or breaking loose.

Sec. **16**. A pressure once allowed on a boiler is not, under any circumstances whatever, to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman of the "Board of Steamboat Inspection." In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed, he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman; but, as above stated, the pressure should not, in any case, be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **17**. In the event of any novelty in construction of a boiler, or of any departure from the practice of staying and strengthening as prescribed in these rules and regulations, the Inspector shall report full particulars to the Chairman before fixing the working pressure.

Sec. **18**. An Inspector shall not declare a boiler safe unless he is fully informed as to its construction, material and workmanship. He should, therefore, be very careful how he ventures to give a certificate for a boiler that he is not called in to inspect until after it is completed and fixed in the ship.

Sec. **19**. In the case of new boilers, the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 7,000 pounds per square inch of net section on solid iron screw stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 6,000 pounds when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

Sec. **20**. (*a*.) The pressure on plate forming flat surfaces is found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.
S = Surface supported in square inches*.
C = Constant according to the following circumstances :—

C = 100 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plate they cover.

C = 90 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts only.

C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay, and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.

C = 54 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts only.

(*b*.) If the diameter of riveted washers be at least two-thirds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constants may be increased to 150.

(*c*.) When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness of the plates they cover, and not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays, the constants may be increased to 160.

(*d*.) When doubling plates cover the whole of the flat surfaces, the constant may be increased to 200.

C = 80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates and fitted with nuts.

C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

C = 36 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, with the stays screwed into the plates, and having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

(*e*.) In cases where plates are stiffened by T or L irons, and a greater pressure is required for the plate than is allowed by the use of the above constants, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Chairman.

(*f*.) When the riveted ends of the screw stays are much worn, or when the nuts are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of the inspection, and it is expected that in cases where the riveted ends of screw stays in the combustion boxes and furnaces are found in this state it will be often necessary to reduce the constant from 60 to 36.

(*g*.) Flat steel plates, which are in no way exposed to the action of the fire or hot gases and stayed with stays, having nuts with washers at least in diameter one-third pitch of stays, and half the thickness of plate, the working pressure to be allowed may be found by the following formula :—

$$48000 \times \frac{T^2}{P^2} = \text{W. P.}$$

T = Thickness plate in inches.
P = Greatest pitch of stay bolts in inches.

Sec. **21**. Inspectors should not in any case allow a greater compressive stress on the tube plates than 7,500 pounds, which is that used in the following formula :—

$$\frac{(D-d)\ T \times 15{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

D = Least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.
d = Inside diameter of ordinary tube in inches.
T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.
W = Extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double-ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

Sec. **22**. When stays prevent an Inspector from getting inside a boiler, he must order their removal, and he must see them properly replaced before granting a certificate.

Sec. **23**. In the case of zig-zag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets is equal to that horizontally between the rivets, when the diagonal pitch equals six-tenths the horizontal pitch *plus* four-tenths the diameter of the rivet.

Sec. **24**. When the outside of the bottom of a boiler can not be otherwise thoroughly inspected, the boiler should be lifted once at least in every four years.

Construction of Boilers.

Sec. **25**. (*a*.) When cylindrical boilers or the cylindrical parts of boilers composed of iron plates are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps, each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection, then 4·5 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the material is to be taken as equal to 47,000 pounds per square inch with the grain, and 40,000 pounds across the grain. When the above conditions are not complied with, the addition, in the following scale, must be added to the factor, according to the circumstances of each case :—

A·15—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
B·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.
C·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.
D·5—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.
E*·75—To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.
F·1—To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
G·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.
H·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.
I·2—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.
J*·2—To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.
K·2—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lapped and double riveted.
L·1—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lapped and treble riveted.
M·3—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.
N·15—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are treble riveted.
O1·—To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.
P‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.
Q‡·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.
R‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.

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*When a greater ratio than 4 to 5 the greatest square to be taken.

S‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are lapped joints and are double riveted.

T·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are lapped joints and are single riveted.

U·25—To be added when the circumferential seams are lapped, and the strakes of plates are not entirely under or over.

V·3—To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, such as flue boilers; and the circumferential seams are fitted as described opposite P., R. and S., but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q. and T., V·3 will become V·4.

W*·4—To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.

X*·4—To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.

Y†1·65—To be added if the boiler is not open for inspection during the whole period of its construction.

(*b.*) The strength of the joints is found by the following method:—

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch}-\text{Diameter of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of plate at joint as compared with the solid plate.}^{**}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivets} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of rivets as compared with the solid plate.}^{\dagger\dagger}$$

(*c.*) Where marked * the allowance may be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or unsatisfactory.

** The maximum pitch of the rivets should not exceed 8½ inches, and if in any case the Inspector finds the pitch in excess of this, he should report to the Chairman.

†† If the rivets are exposed to double shear, multiply the percentage as found by 1·75.

† When inspecting boilers that have not been open to inspection during construction the case should be submitted to the Chairman as to the factors to be used.

‡ P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1, shall not apply to the end or circumferential seams, if such seams are sufficiently stayed by through bolts; nor to the seams between the square and round part of the shell, in cylindrical boilers with square furnaces, when such seams are double riveted.

(*d.*) Then take iron as equal in tensile strength to 47,000 pounds per square inch and use the smallest of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale:—

$$\frac{47{,}000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint} \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety.}}$$
$$= \text{Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.}$$

(*e.*) Plates that are drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*f.*) Butt straps must be cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good quality as the shell plate, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre.

(*g.*) The rivet holes may be punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place, must be taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*h.*) When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched, they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

(*i.*) The diameter of rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plate of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plate.

(*j*) The distance of the rivet holes from the end or edge of the plates shall not be less than the diameter of the rivets.

(*k.*) Dished ends that are not truly hemispherical must be stayed; if they are not theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed they must be stayed as flat surfaces, but if they are theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed the stays may have a strain of 10,000 lbs. per effective square inch of sectional area.

(*l.*) Inspectors will remember that the strength of a sphere to resist internal pressure is double that of a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

Sec. **26**. (*a.*) The neutral parts of boiler shells under steam domes must be sufficiently stiffened and stayed.

(*b.*) The sides of boilers having square furnaces and half round tops must be stayed from side to side of the shell, over the furnace, one or more rows of these stays to be placed well above the centre of the cylindrical part.

(*c.*) Screw stays are not to be used when supporting flat surfaces at any angle but a right angle to the surface supported, their diameter to be measured inside the thread.

(*d.*) The longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell of boilers should be as far as possible from the bottom.

(*e.*) The inside diameter of the outside strake or course in the cylindrical shell of a boiler is to be taken as the measure of its diameter.

Sec. **27**. (*a.*) In cylindrical super-heaters the strength of the joints and the factor of safety is found in a similar manner as for cylindrical boilers and steam receivers, but instead of using 47,000 pounds as the tensile strength of iron, 24,000 pounds is adopted, unless where the heat of flame impinges at or nearly at right angles to the plate, then 18,000 pounds is substituted.

(*b.*) In all cases the internal steam pipes should be so fitted that the steam in flowing to them will pass over all the plates exposed to the impact of heat or flame.

(*c.*) Super-heaters or water-jackets should, as regards inspection, be deemed to be the most important part of the boilers, and must be inspected inside and outside; those that cannot be entered (on account of their size) must have a sufficient number of doors through which a thorough inspection of the whole of the interior can be made.

(*d.*) Special attention should be paid to the inspection of super-heaters, as with high pressure the plates may become dangerously weak and not give any sound to indicate their state when tested with the hammer; the plate should, therefore, be occasionally drilled. Drain pipes must be in all cases fitted to super-heaters in which a collection of water in the bottom is possible.

(*e.*) Super-heaters that can be shut off from the main boiler must be fitted with a Government lock-up safety valve of sufficient size, but the least size passed shall not be less than two inches in diameter.

Sec. **28**. The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way:—

Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay, the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

Sec. **29**. (*a.*) When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula, which is used by the Imperial Board of Trade, will be useful for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and the ends fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box:

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\, D \times L} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

W=Width of combustion box in inches.
P=Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.
D=Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.
L=Length of girder in feet.
d=Depth of girder in inches.
T=Thickness of girder in inches.
C=500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.
C=750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.
C=850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

(*b.*) The working pressure for the supporting bolts, and for the plate between them, shall be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

Sec. **30**. The flat ends of all boilers, as far as the steam space extends, and the ends of super-heaters should be fitted with shield, or baffle plates, where exposed to the hot gases of the up-take, as all the plates subjected to the direct impact of heat or flame are liable to injury, unless covered with water.

When a super-heater is constructed with a tube subject to external pressure, the working pressure should be ascertained by the rules given for circular iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced as thirty is to forty-seven:

If steel is proposed to be used in super-heaters, the particulars should be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the Board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all cases it should be discouraged for this purpose; this applies to the unshielded up-takes of all boilers, including ordinary vertical donkey boilers.

Sec. **31**. Donkey boilers that are in any way attached to, or connected with the main boilers, or with the machinery used for propelling the ship, must be inspected and fitted the same way as the main boilers, and must have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety-valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers, and no safety-valve shall be passed less than two inches in diameter, except as hereinafter provided by the rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves.

Sec. **32**. (*a.*) No boiler or steam chamber is to be so constructed, fitted or arranged as that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve.

(*b.*) A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and (when two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or super-heater) between each boiler and super-heater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

Sec. **33**. (*a.*) Each boiler must be fitted with glass water gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge,

that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all the fittings as complete as if there was only one boiler.

(*b.*) Boilers that fire at both ends, and those of unusual width, must have water gauges and test cocks at each end or side, as the case may be. When a steamer has more than one boiler, and those boilers are fitted with stop valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one, and have all the requisite fittings.

Sec. **34**. Inspectors shall be most careful not to give any official sanction to any new arrangement or construction of marine steam boilers without first obtaining the permission of the Chairman in writing, nor shall they give any written approval of any invention or arrangement unless by direction of the Chairman, and whenever they know that any invention or new arrangement is to be fitted to a vessel that is intended to have a passenger certificate, they shall as soon as possible obtain plans and specifications and submit the same to the Chairman.

Sec. **35**. When the longitudinal seams in cylindrical furnaces are not welded or made with a butt strap, the following constants will be substituted for 90,000:

(*a.*) Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*b.*) Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*c.*) Furnaces with lapped joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
(*d.*) Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

Steel Boilers.

Sec. **36**. (*a.*) The following rules should guide Inspectors when the general quality of the steel has been found suitable for marine boilers:—

(*b.*) The steel makers or boiler makers should test one or more strips or pieces cut from each plate and bar for tensile strength and elongation, and stamp both results on each plate or bar. When practicable the plates or bars should be so stamped that the marks can be easily seen when the boiler is constructed.

(*c.*) An Inspector is not obliged to witness the foregoing test, but he should see that all the plates and bars are properly stamped.

(*d.*) From the plates and bars, the tests of which have been stated to have been made by the steel maker, and not witnessed by the Inspector, the Inspector may, if he thinks it advisable, select any plates or bars after they are in the boiler shop and require specimens to be cut off and tested. If the results are not satisfactory, the whole of the plates, except those which were tested and found satisfactory by the Inspector, may be liable to be rejected.

(*e.*) Twenty-five per cent of the rivet bars should be tested for tensile strength and elongation, the tensile strengh should be from 26 to 30 tons gross, or 58,000 to 67,000 pounds to the square inch, and the elongation in ten inches should not be less than 25 per cent.

(*f.*) The Inspector may not in every case see some of the rivets tested, but he should occasionally select a few, and after they are prepared, see them tested. The tensile stress should be from 27 to 32 tons gross, or 62,000 to 72,000 pounds to the square inch, with a contraction of area of 60 per cent. The elongation should when practicable be taken in length equal to two and a half times the diameter of the prepared part.

(*g.*) Twenty-five per cent of the bars for stays of each size should be tested, solid steel screw stays which have not been welded or otherwise worked after heating, may be allowed a working stress of 9,000 pounds to the square inch of net section, provided the tensile stress is from 27 to 32 tons gross, or 62,000 to 72,000 pounds to the square inch, and the elongation in ten inches about 25 per cent, and not less than 20 per cent.

(*h.*) Steel stays which have been welded or worked in the fire have been found to be unreliable, therefore they should not be passed.

(*i.*) If the original size of the bars for rivets or stays be reduced before testing it should be done in the lathe or by a machine; test pieces of any kind should not be prepared by heating and drawing down.

(*j.*) If for the plates from which the Inspectors select the above proportion, a greater stress is wished than is allowed for iron, tests for tensile stress and elongation should be made, also a few tempering and bending tests, and those for which no reduction of thickness is asked may be tested for resistance to bending and tempering only, if preferred in the latter case, the stress and elongation stamped on each plate should be reported by the Inspector to the Chairman, along with the result of the bending and tempering test.

(*k.*) The breadth of test strips for tensile stress should be about 2 inches, and the elongation, taken in the length of 10 inches should be about 25 per cent, and not less than 20 per cent. The strips must be carefully prepared and measured, and they should be cut from the plate by a planing or shaping machine. The skin of the test pieces should not be removed by planing, shaping or otherwise, the edges only being planed or shaped, and in no case should the test pieces be prepared or reduced in size by hammering or otherwise working on the anvil, and they must not be annealed previous to being tested, neither must the plates or bars be annealed before the test pieces are cut from them.

(*l.*) The bending tests for plates not exposed to flame should be made with strips in their normal condition, and occasionally also some tempering test. Strips cut from furnaces, combustion boxes, &c., should be heated to a cherry red, then plunged into water of about 80 degrees and kept there until of the same temperature as the water and then bent. The bending and tempering strips should not be less than two inches broad and ten inches long, and they should be bent until they break, or until the sides are parallel at a distance from each other of not more than (3) three times the thickness of plate.

(*m.*) When full allowance over iron is wished, the tensile stress of the plates not exposed to flame should be not less than 27 tons gross, or 62,000 lbs., and should not exceed 32 tons gross, or 72,000 lbs., per square inch of section, and 29 tons gross, or 65,000 lbs., should be the stress used in the calculation for cylindrical shells, if the plates comply with all the conditions as stated therein; but when the minimum tensile strength of shell plate is not less than 28 tons gross, or 63,000 lbs., and allowance is wished for the excess, then the case should be specially submitted for the consideration of the Chairman as to whether the stress in the calculation may be increased to 30 tons gross, or to 67,000 lbs.: the tensile strength of furnace, flanging and combustion box plates may range from 26 tons gross, or 58,000 lbs., to 30 tons gross, or 67,000 lbs., to the square inch.

(*n.*) All plates that are punched, flanged or locally heated must be carefully annealed after being so treated.

(*o.*) The rivet holes in the furnaces and longitudinal seams of cylindrical shells should be drilled, but if it is wished to punch them and afterwards bore or anneal the plates in a proper furnace, the particulars of the punching and boring or annealing should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration before being done, but all punched holes should be made after bending.

(*p.*) In all cases where assent has been given by the Chairman for plates to be punched after bending, and then annealed, the maker of the boiler should stamp the plates with the words "punched after bending and then annealed," and in all cases where assent has been given for punching and afterwards boring plates the words "punched and then bored" should be stamped on the plates.

(*q.*) If the flanging plates and those exposed to flame comply with the foregoing conditions, the constants in these rules for iron boilers may be increased as follows:—

1. The constants for flat surfaces, when they are supported by stays screwed into the plates and riveted, 10 per cent.

2. The constants for flat surfaces, when they are supported by stays screwed into the plates and nutted, or when the stays are nutted in the steam space, 25 per cent. This is also applicable to the constants for flat surfaces stiffened by riveted washers or doubling strips and supported by nutted stays.

3. The constants for combustion box girders, 10 per cent.

(*r.*) When the furnaces are new, corrugated, and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plain parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick.

$$\frac{14,000 \times T}{D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

$T =$ Thickness in inches.
$D =$ Mean diameter in inches.

(If the furnace is riveted in two or more lengths, the case should be submitted to the Chairman.

(*s.*) A greater compressive stress should not be allowed on tube plates than 10,000 lbs. to the square inch, which is that used in the following formula:—

$$\frac{(D-d)\ T \times 20{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

D = Least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.

d = Inside diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.

T = Thickness of tube plate in inches.

W = Extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

(*t.*) The rivet section, if of iron, in the horizontal seams of cylindrical shells, where lapped and at least double riveted, should not be less than $\frac{13}{8}$ times the net plate section; but if steel rivets are used, their section should be at least $\frac{28}{23}$ of the net section of the plate if the tensile stress of the rivet is not less than 27 tons gross or 62,00 lbs., or not more than 32 tons gross or 72,000 pounds per square inch. Therefore, in calculating the working pressure, the percentage strength of the rivet may be found in the usual way by the rules, but in the case of iron rivets the percentages found should be divided by $\frac{13}{8}$, and in the case of steel rivets by $\frac{28}{23}$, the result being the percentages required. If the percentage strength of the rivets by calculation is less than the calculated percentage strength of the plate, calculate the working pressure by both percentages. When using the percentage strength of the plate, use the nominal factor of safety suitable for the method of construction as by the rules for iron boilers, but when using the percentage strength of the rivets, use 4·5 as the factor of safety. The less of the two pressures so found is the working pressure to be allowed for the cylindrical portion of the shell, or otherwise in accordance with the formulæ in appendix.

(*u.*) Local heating of the plates should be avoided, as many plates have failed from being so treated.

(*v.*) Steel plates which have been welded should not be passed if subject to a tensile stress, and those welded and subject to a compressive stress should be sufficiently annealed. In other respects the boiler should comply with the rules for iron boilers.

Sec. **37**. In no case shall a certificate be granted for a boiler, when drift pins have been used in bringing the holes in the sheets together.

Sec. **38**. Man-hole openings must be stiffened with compensating plates or rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plate cut out, and in no case shall such plates or rings be of less thickness than the plate to which they are attached, nor the attachment of less strength than the plate or ring. All openings in the shells of boilers should have their short axes placed longitudinally, and if not so placed must have compensating plates or rings, and attachments, equal to twice the effective sectional area of the plate cut out.

Where cast iron frames are fastened around man-holes in steamboat boilers, a compensating ring in addition must be provided.

Mud-holes or hand-holes should not be placed in boiler shells of a greater short diameter than five inches, unless provided with reinforcing plates, and if on the cylindrical shell of a boiler, their short diameter should be in a line with the axis of the shell.

Sec. **39**. Every boiler made after the coming into force of these Regulations, shall be stamped with the initial letters of the Inspector's name who inspected and tested it, the year it was made and the pressure under which it was tested, also the actual working pressure allowed upon it.

Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **40**. (*a.*) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular steel furnaces and flues, when subjected to such pressure when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formulæ:—

(*b.*) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the length of the flue, or furnace, in feet, plus *one* multiplied by the diameter in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds, adding ten per cent to the result of the formula; provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L+1) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.

L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

(*c.*) The product of 10,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter (outside) of the flue or furnace, in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds.

Corrugated Steel Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **41**. (*a.*) In steel flue furnaces when new, corrugated, and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick:

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per sq. in.}$$

(*b.*) When the furnaces are riveted in two or more lengths the case should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration, as it may be necessary to make a reduction.

Corrugated Iron Furnaces.

Sec. **42**. The working pressure for corrugated iron furnaces practically circular and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{10{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

Cylindrical Boiler Shells.

JOINTS WITH DRILLED HOLES.

Sec. **43**. Formulæ for ordinary chain riveted and ordinary zig-zag riveted joints, and for joints of these descriptions, when every alternate rivet in the outer or in the outer or inner rows have been omitted:—

Let E = distance from edge of plate to centre of rivet in inches.

V = distance between rows of rivets in inches.

V_1 = distance between inner and middle row of rivets in inches for joint J.

B = boiler pressure in lbs. per square inch.

C = 1 for lap or single butt joints.

= 1·75 for double butt joints.

d = diameter of rivets in inches.

D = inside diameter of boiler in inches.

F = factor of safety for shell plates, as by section 25 of these regulations.

n = number of rivets in one pitch.

p_D = diagonal pitch in inches.

P_D = diagonal pitch in inches between inner and middle rows of rivets in inches for joint J.

p = greatest pitch of rivets in inches.

r = percentage of plate left between holes in greatest pitch.

R = percentage of rivet section.

R_1 = percentage of combined plate and rivet section.

S = tensile strength of material in lbs. per square inch of section.

T = thickness of plate in inches.

T_1 = thickness of each butt strap in inches.

$^0|_0$ = least value of r, R, R as the case may be, divided by 100.

When joints are used in boiler construction other than those shown in the attached sketches, or when any of the rivets are less than two diameters apart, the particulars of such joints should be submitted for the consideration of the Board.

ORDINARY CHAIN AND ZIG-ZAG RIVETED JOINTS.

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p-d)}{p} = r.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = R.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times p \times T} = R.$$

GIVEN C, d, F, n, T, TO FIND p, SO THAT r AND R ARE EQUAL.

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C}{T} + d = p.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{23 \times d^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times T} + d = p.$$

GIVEN C, F, n, T, r, TO FIND p AND d.

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{r \times T}{(100-r) \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times r \times T}{(100-r)^2 \times \cdot 7854 \times n \times C} = p.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times r \times T}{23 \times (100-r) \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F} = d.$$

$$\frac{100 \times 4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times r \times T}{23 \times (100-r)^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F} = p.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets when d is found first, then:—

$$\frac{100\,d}{100-r} = p.$$

Iron plates and iron butt straps or steel plates and steel butt straps:

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

Single butt straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

For Distance between Rows of Rivets, &c.

Iron and steel:—

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = E.$$

Chain riveted joints not less than:—

$$2 \times d = V.$$

(*See* Note (*a*) *below.*)

Zig-zag riveted joints:—

$$\sqrt{\frac{(11p + 4d)\,(p + 4d)}{10}} = V.$$

Diagonal pitch:—

$$\frac{6p + 4d}{10} = p_D.$$

To Determine the Working Pressure

$$\frac{S \times \% \times 2\,T}{F \times D} = B.$$

Chain and Zig-zag Riveted Joints in which every alternate Rivet has been omitted in the Outer Row, or in the Outer and the Inner Rows such as are shown by the following Sketches.

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p-d)}{p} = r.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C}{p \times T} = R.$$

Steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100 \times 23 \times d^2 \times {\cdot}7854 \times n \times C \times F}{4{\cdot}5 \times 28 \times p \times T} = R.$$

Iron plates and iron rivets or steel plates and steel rivets:—

$$\frac{100\,(p-2d)}{p} + \frac{R}{n} = R_1.$$

For iron lap joints of this description the diameter of the rivet should not be less than:—

$$\frac{T}{{\cdot}7854} = d$$

For steel lap joints of this description the diameter of the rivet should not be less than:—

$$\frac{T \times 28 \times 4{\cdot}5}{{\cdot}7854 \times 23 \times F} = d.$$

Joints fitted with Single or Double Butt Straps.

Where the number of rivets in the inner row is double the number in the outer row.

Iron plates and iron butt straps or steel plates and steel butt straps:—

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times T\,(p-d)}{8 \times (p-2d)} = T_1.$$

Single butt straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times T\,(p-d)}{8 \times (p-2d)} = T_1.$$

When the number of rivets in the inner row is the same as in the outer row.

Double butt straps:—

$$\frac{5 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

Single butt-straps:—

$$\frac{9 \times T}{8} = T_1.$$

For Distance between Rows of Rivets, &c.

Iron and steel:—

$$\frac{3 \times d}{2} = E.$$

Chain riveted joints:—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \sqrt{\dfrac{(11p + 4d)\,(p + 4d)}{10}} = V \\ \text{or} \\ \quad 2 \times d = V \end{array}\right\}$$

The greater of these two values of V to be used. (*See* Note (*a*) *below.*)

For joint K.:— $2 \times d = V_1$. (*See* Note (*a*) *below.*)

Zig-zag riveted joints:— $\sqrt{(\tfrac{11}{20}p + d)\,(\tfrac{1}{20}p + d)} = V$

Diagonal pitch:— $\tfrac{3}{10}p + d = p_D$.

For joint J.:— $\sqrt{\dfrac{(11p + 8d)\,(p + 8d)}{20}} = V_1$.

Diagonal pitch:— $\dfrac{3p + 4d}{10} = P_D$.

To Determine the Working Pressure.

$$\frac{S \times \% \times 2T}{F \times D} = B.$$

Note (*a*).—The minimum value of V or V_1 for chain riveted joints is given as $2d$, but $\dfrac{4d + 1}{2}$, is more desirable.

PART II.

Regulations governing the inspection and testing of boilers now in existence and of boilers now or hereafter to be manufactured, in Canada, for the use of steamboats, whenever in the opinion of the Inspector the regulations contained in Part One of these regulations, on account of the make of such boilers, or for some other reason, are not capable of application in the testing thereof; provided that in every such case the Inspector shall issue his certificate, in which he shall state that his inspection has been made under Part Two of this order.

Mode of Inspection.

Sec. 44. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall, at least once in every year, subject the boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials that such boiler is well made of good and suitable materials; the limit of such pressure shall be in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure; for the purposes of such test the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, and the same shall be worked by the crew of the steamboat; and no Inspector shall make or deliver to the owner or master of any steamboat, any certificate unless he has first subjected the boiler of such steamboat to such test by hydrostatic pressure.

Sec. 45. Before a boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure, it shall be opened up for inspection, the man-hole doors and mud-plates removed, and the outside and inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made. When bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plates of the boiler, they shall be removed; and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. 46. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler retested satisfactorily before a certificate is granted.

Sec. 47. When the outside of the bottom of the boiler cannot be otherwise perfectly inspected, the boiler shall be lifted for inspection once at least in every four years.

Sec. 48. In subjecting boilers made of iron plates to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, the Inspector shall assume one hundred pounds to the square inch as the maximum pressure

allowable as a working power for a new boiler 42 inches in diameter, made of the best refined iron, at least one quarter of an inch thick, in the best manner and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working pressure of all iron boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. **49**. In subjecting boilers made of steel to the hydrostatic test aforesaid, the Inspector shall assume one hundred and twenty-five pounds as the maximum pressure allowable as a working power for a new boiler 42 inches in diameter, made in the best manner of the best quality of steel plate, at least one quarter of an inch thick, with all the rivet holes drilled in place, the plates being then taken apart and the burrs removed, the longitudinal seams in the shell being fitted with double butt steel straps cut across the grain of the plate, and each of at least five-eighths or over the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams being at least double riveted and having at least seventy per cent of the strength of the solid plate, and all the flat surfaces stayed in the best manner and all the seams double riveted,—and they shall rate the working pressure of all steel boilers so made, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard; and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed for such boilers in the ratio of one hundred and eighty-seven and a half pounds to one hundred and twenty five pounds, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

Sec. **50**. If the Inspector is of opinion that any boiler, whether made of iron or steel plates, by reason of its construction or material, will not safely allow so high a working pressure as that hereinbefore specified for each such description of boiler respectively, he may, for reasons to be stated specifically in his certificate, fix the working pressure of such boiler at less than two-thirds of the test pressure.

Sec. **51**. The foregoing rules shall be observed in all cases, unless the proportion between such boilers and the cylinders, or some other cause renders it manifest that their application would be unjust, in which case the Inspector may depart from the said rules if it can be done with safety; but in no case shall the working pressure allowed exceed the proportion hereinbefore mentioned, as compared with the hydrostatic test.

Sec. **52**. (*a.*) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular iron furnaces and flues subjected to such pressure, when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formula:—

(*b.*) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches,—divided by the length of the flue or furnace in feet plus 1, multiplied by the diameter in inches,—shall be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds,—provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:—

(*c.*) The product of 8,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter of the furnace or flue in inches, shall be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds,—

(*d.*) The length of the furnace to be used in the first formula being the distance between the rings, if the furnace is made with rings; and that one of the two formulæ which gives the lowest pressure being the one by which the Inspector shall be guided.

Sec **53**. On flat surfaces the allowable working pressure shall not exceed six thousand pounds to each effective square inch of sectional area of the stays supporting it; the pressure to be allowed on plates forming flat surfaces shall be that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{Working pressure in pounds per square inch, where—}$$

T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch;
S = Surface supported in square inches; when a greater ratio than 4 to 5, the greatest square to be taken
C = 100; but when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam only is in contact with the plates on the opposite side, C is to be reduced to 50.

(*a.*) When the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and riveted washers.

If the diameter of riveted washers be at least two-thirds the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constants may be increased to 150.

(*b.*) When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness of the plates they cover, and not less in width than two-thirds the pitch of the stays, the constants may be increased to 160.

(*c.*) When doubling plates cover the whole of the flat surfaces, the constant may be increased to 200.

Sec. **54**. In order to satisfy himself as to the strength and condition of a boiler, the Inspector may if he deems it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, and may also demand that such information shall be furnished him in respect to the interior construction of the boiler as will enable him to judge correctly of its strength.

Sec. **55**. In no case shall a certificate be granted for a boiler when drift pins have been used in bringing the holes in the sheets together.

Sec. **56**. Man-hole openings must be stiffened with compensating plates or rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plates cut out and in no case shall such plates or rings be of less thickness than the plate to which they are attached, nor the attachment of less strength than the plate or ring. All openings in the shells of boilers should have their short axes placed longitudinally and if not so placed must have compensating plates or rings and attachments, equal to twice the effective sectional area of the plate cut out.

Where cast iron frames are fastened around man-holes in steamboat boilers, a compensating ring in addition must be provided.

Mud-holes or hand-holes should not be placed in boiler shells of a greater short diameter than five inches, unless provided with reinforcing plates, and if on the cylindrical shell of a boiler, their short diameter should be in a line with the axis of the shell.

Sec. **57**. When bars or angle irons are used for sustaining the crown sheet of the furnace of a boiler, three-fifths of the working pressure allowable upon the crown sheet shall be sustained by hanging stays from the shell of the boiler attached to the crown sheet.

Sec. **58**. Donkey boilers on steamboats shall be provided with two safety-valves, which may be locked up.

Sec. **59**. Boilers in which the longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell are single riveted, in place of being double riveted, shall be subject to a reduction in the working pressure allowable for a boiler made in the best manner (as prescribed by sections 48 and 49 of these regulations), and the limit of pressure in boilers so made shall not exceed eighty pounds to the square inch in place of one hundred pounds or one hundred and twenty-five pounds, as mentioned in the said section.

Sec. **60**. No boiler made and placed on board a steamboat shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the mark or name of the maker thereof; and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler made wholly or in part of plate not so marked; and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name of the maker of the plates, their quality, and the quality of all materials used in the construction thereof, shall be furnished to the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any justice of the peace in Canada, or before a notary public, and certified under his official seal, if taken out of Canada: Provided always, that in any case where such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained owing to the death of the maker, or from any other cause deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical boiler-makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it, and its workmanship and strength, shall, if satisfactory to the Inspector, be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **61**. During the construction of every boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the district in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall, at all times during such construction, allow the Inspector access to such boiler.

Sec. **62**. No boiler or pipe shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad material, or is unsafe in its form, or dangerous from defective workmanship, age, use, or any other cause.

Construction of boilers.

Sec. **63**. (*a.*) When cylindrical boilers or the cylindrical parts of boilers composed of iron plates are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection during the whole period of construction, then 4 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the material is to be taken as equal to 48,000 lbs. per square inch with the grain, and 42,000 lbs. across the grain. When the above conditions are not complied with, the addition, in the following scale, must be added to the factor according to the circumstances of each case.

A·15—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.

B·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.

C·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.
D·5—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.
E*·75—To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.
F·1—To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
G·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.
H·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.
I·2—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.
J*·2—To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.
K·2—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and double riveted.
L·1—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and treble riveted.
M·3—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.
N·15—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are treble riveted.
O1·—To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.
P‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.
Q‡·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.
R‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.
S‡·1—To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are double riveted.
T·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are single riveted.
U·25—To be added when the circumferential seams are lap, and the strakes of plates are not entirely under or over.
V·3—To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, such as flue boilers; and the circumferential seams are fitted as described opposite P., R. and S., but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q. and T., V·3 will become V·4.
W*·4—To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.
X*·4—To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.
Y†1·—To be added if the boiler is not open to inspection during the whole period of its construction.

(*b.*) The strength of the joints is found by the following method:—

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch} - \text{Diameter of rivet hole}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of plate at joint compared with the solid plate.}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivets} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of rivets as compared with solid plate. ††}$$

(*c.*) Where marked * the allowance may be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or unsatisfactory.

†† If the rivets are exposed to double shear multiply the percentage as found by 1·75.

† When surveying boilers that have not been open to inspection during construction the case should be submitted to the Chairman as to the factors to be used.

P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1, shall not apply to the end or circumferential seams, if such seams are sufficiently stayed by through bolts; nor to the seams between the square and round part of shell, in cylindrical boilers with square furnaces, when such seams are double riveted.

(*d.*) Then take iron as equal in tensile strength to 48,000 pounds per square inch and use the smallest of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale:—

$$\frac{(48{,}000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint}) \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety.}}$$

$$= \text{Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.}$$

(*e.*) For steel plates of the best quality the tensile strength may be taken as equal to 60,000 pounds per square inch, using the same factor of safety.

(*f.*) Plates that are drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*g.*) Butt straps must be cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good quality as the shell plates, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre.

(*h.*) The rivet holes may be punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

(*i.*) When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

(*j.*) The diameter of rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plates.

(*k.*) The distance of the rivet holes from the ends or edge of the plates shall not be less than the diameter of the rivet.

(*l.*) Dished ends that are not truly hemispherical must be stayed; if they are not theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed they must be stayed as flat surfaces, but if they are theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed the stays may have a strain of 10,000 pounds per effective square inch of sectional area. Dished ends, of less diameter than two feet, may be passed without stays, if theoretically double the strength required.

(*m.*) Inspectors will remember that the strength of a sphere to resist internal pressure is double that of a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

Sec. **64**. (*a.*) The neutral parts of boiler shells under steam domes must be sufficiently stiffened and stayed.

(*b.*) The sides of boilers having square furnaces and half round tops must be stayed from side to side of the shell, over the furnace, one or more rows of these stays to be placed well above the centre of the cylindrical part.

(*c.*) Screw stays are not to be used when supporting flat surfaces at any angle but a right angle to the surface supported, their diameter to be measured inside the thread.

(*d.*) The longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell of boilers should be as far as possible from the bottom.

(*e.*) The inside diameter of the outside strake or course in the cylindrical shell of a boiler is to be taken as the measure of its diameter.

Sec. **65**. (*a.*) In cylindrical super-heaters, the strength of the joints and the factor of safety is found in a similar manner as for cylindrical boilers and steam receivers, but instead of using 48,000 pounds as the tensile strength of iron 24,000 pounds is adopted unless where the heat or flame impinges at or nearly at right angles to the plate, then 18,000 pounds is substituted.

(*b.*) In all cases the internal steam pipes should be so fitted that the steam in flowing to them will pass over all the plates exposed to the impact of heat or flame.

(*c.*) Super-heaters or water-jackets should, as regards inspection, be deemed to be the most important part of the boilers and must be inspected inside and outside; those that cannot be entered (on account of their size) must have a sufficient number of doors through which a thorough investigation of the whole of the interior can be made.

(*d.*) Special attention should be paid to the inspection of super-heaters, as with high pressure the plates may become dangerously weak and not give any sound to indicate their state when tested with the hammer; the plate should therefore be occasionally drilled. Drain pipes must be in all cases fitted to super-heaters in which a collection of water in the bottom is possible.

(*e.*) Super-heaters that can be shut off from the main boilers must be fitted with a Government lock-up safety-valve of sufficient size, but the least size passed shall not be less than 2 inches diameter.

Sec. **66**. The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way:

Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay, the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

Sec. **67**. (*a.*) When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula, which is used by the Imperial Board of Trade, will be useful for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and in case of combustion chambers, that the ends are fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box:

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\, D \times L} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

W = Width of combustion box in inches.
P = Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.
D = Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.
L = Length of girder in feet.
d = Depth of girder in inches.
T = Thickness of girder in inches.
C = 500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.
C = 750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.
C = 850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

(*b.*) The working pressure for the supporting bolts and for the plate between them, shall be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

Sec. **68**. The flat ends of all boilers, as far as the steam space extends, and the ends of super-heaters should be fitted with shield, or baffle plates, where exposed to the hot gases of the uptake, as all the plates subjected to the direct impact of heat or flame are liable to get injured unless covered with water.

"When a super-heater is constructed with a tube subject to external pressure, the working pressure should be ascertained by the rules given for circular iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced as thirty is to forty-seven.

"If steel is proposed to be used in super-heaters, the particulars should be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection or to the Chairman, if the Board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all cases it should be discouraged for this purpose; this applies to the unshielded uptakes of all boilers, including ordinary vertical donkey boilers."

Sec. **69**. Donkey boilers that are in any way attached to, or connected with the main boilers, or with the machinery used for propelling the ship, must be inspected and fitted the same way as the main boilers, and have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety-valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers, and no safety-valve shall be passed less than two inches diameter, except as hereinafter provided in the rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves.

Sec. **70**. (*a.*) No boiler or steam-chamber is to be so constructed, fitted or arranged as that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve.

(*b.*) A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and when two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or super-heater, between each boiler and super-heater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

(*c.*) Screwed steam connecting pipes of iron may be used on steamboats up to and not exceeding four inches diameter; and if such pipes are over two inches diameter, they must be connected with suitable flanges and bolts, to the satisfaction of the Inspector who inspected them.

Sec. **71**. (*a.*) Each boiler must be fitted with glass water gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge, that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all the fittings as complete as if they were only one boiler.

(*b.*) Boilers that fire at both ends and those of unusual width, must have water gauges and test cocks at each end or side, as the case may be. When a steamer has more than one boiler, and those boilers are fitted with stop valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one and have all the requisite fittings.

Sec. **72**. Inspectors are to be most careful not to give any official sanction to any new arrangement or construction of marine steam boilers, without first obtaining the permission of the Chairman in writing, nor are they allowed to give any written approval of any invention or arrangement unless by direction of the Board, and whenever they know that any invention or new arrangement is to be fitted to a vessel that is intended to have a passenger certificate, they should, as soon as possible, obtain plans and submit the same to the Chairman.

Sec. **73**. When the longitudinal seams in cylindrical furnaces are not welded or made with a butt strap, as provided in section 52 of these regulations, the following constants will be substituted for 90,000:

(*a.*) Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*b.*) Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
(*c.*) Furnaces with lap joints and drilled rivet holes.	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
(*d.*) Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **74**. (*a.*) The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular steel furnaces and flues where subjected to such pressure, when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formulæ:—

(*b.*) The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the length of the flue, or furnace, in feet, plus 1, multiplied by the diameter in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds, adding ten per cent to the result of the formula, provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L + 1) \times D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.

L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

(*c.*) The product of 10,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter (outside) of the flue or furnace, in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds.

Corrugated Steel Furnaces and Flues.

Sec. **75**. (*a.*) Steel flue furnaces when new, corrugated and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plane parts at the ends do not exceed six inches in length, and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick.

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

(*b.*) When the furnaces are riveted in two or more lengths the case should be submitted to the Chairman for consideration, as it may be necessary to make a reduction.

Corrugated Iron Furnaces.

Sec. **76**. The working pressure for corrugated iron furnaces practically circular, and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed six inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than that found by the following formula:—

$$\frac{10{,}000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

Duties of Inspectors.

Sec. **77**. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material.

Sec. **78**. Before testing a boiler the Inspector should examine it, take the necessary measurements and calculate what the working pressure should be, in accordance with these regulations. If the test is not satisfactory the defects must be made good and the boiler re-tested. This instruction applies to super-heaters, steam chests and water-jackets as well as boilers.

Sec. **79**. If the boiler is too hot for the Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to examine it, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make an efficient examination.

Sec. **80**. Inspectors should see all new boilers and boilers that have been taken out of a ship for a thorough repair, tested by a hydrostatic pressure up to at least one and one-half the working pressure that will be allowed previous to the boilers being placed in the vessel to test the workmanship, etc., but the working pressure is to be determined by the stay power, thickness of plates and strength of riveting, etc., and not by the hydrostatic test.

Sec. **81**. The hydrostatic test should in no case exceed that provided by section 44 of these regulations, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination and until the strength has been calculated from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

Sec. **82**. When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by the hydrostatic pressure has an opportunity of examining it inside and outside after the test, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler in question, taking care to inform the owner or master, or maker or agent, and the Inspector who partially inspected it what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed on it, and the Inspector who partially inspected the boiler, should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **83**. Cast iron must not be used for stays, and Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers. Particular attention should be paid to chocking and fastening boilers to the vessel.

Sec. **84**. A pressure once allowed on the boiler of a passenger steamer is not, under any circumstances whatever, to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman. In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning the reason why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman, but as above stated the pressure should not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **85**. In fixing the maximum working pressure on steamboat boilers, Inspectors are to assume one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch as the limit allowable for a new steel boiler forty-two inches in diameter, madein the best manner, of the best quality of steel plates, at least one quarter of an inch thick, with all the rivet holes drilled in place, the plates being then taken apart and the burrs removed, the longitudinal seams in the shell being fitted with double butt steel straps cut across the grain of the plate and each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams being at least double riveted and having at least seventy per cent of the strength of the solid plate, and all the flat surfaces stayed in the best manner and all the seams double riveted, and they shall rate the working pressure of all steel boilers so made, whether of greater or less diameter according to their strength compared with this standard, and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed for such boilers in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred pounds, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and all percentages added to the factor of safety for inferior workmanship or material, are to be deducted from that pressure.

Sec. **86**. In fixing the maximum working pressure on steamboat boilers, Inspectors are to assume one hundred pounds to the square inch as the limit allowable for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of the best refined iron, at least one quarter of an inch thick, in the best manner and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working pressure of all iron boilers, whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard, and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and all percentages added to the factor of safety, for inferior workmanship or material, are to be deducted from that pressure.

Sec. **87**. In the case of zig-zag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets is equal to that horizontally between the rivets, when diagonal pitch $= \frac{6}{10}$ horizontal pitch $+ \frac{4}{10}$ diameter of rivet hole.

PART III.

Rules for Inspection of Water Tube Boilers.

MODE OF INSPECTION OF THE WATER TUBE TYPE OF BOILER KNOWN AS THE ROBERTS SAFETY WATER TUBE BOILER OR OF SIMILAR TYPE OF BOILER.

Sec. **88**. Any Inspector may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, and one Inspector shall at least once in every year, subject the water tube boiler of every steamboat to a test by hydrostatic pressure, in the ratio of two hundred pounds to the square inch, to one hundred pounds allowable as a working pressure, using the water in such test at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and shall satisfy himself by examination and experimental trials, under both steam and water tests, that such boiler is well made and of good and suitable materials. For the purposes of such tests the owner of the steamboat shall provide the necessary hand-pump and apparatus, and fuel and other requisites, the same to be worked and operated by the crew of the vessel; and no Inspector of boilers and machinery shall make or deliver to the master or owner of any steamboat fitted with water tube boiler or boilers, any certificate of inspection unless he has first subjected the boiler or boilers of such steamboat to such tests by hydrostatic pressure, and running under steam, to test both the boilers and the working of the feed pumps while running, and by examination as herein prescribed, the period of test while running under steam to be not less than one hour, but may be extended to a longer time at the option of the Inspector.

Sec. **89**. Before a water tube boiler is subjected to a test by hydrostatic pressure it shall be opened up for inspection, the outer covering shall be removed and the outside and inside of the boiler cleaned, the furnace grates removed and the furnace swept out clean, so that satisfactory and efficient inspection may be made. When bulkheads are so placed as to prevent a close examination of the plate and tubes of the boiler, they shall be removed, and the owner or master of the steamboat shall see that the foregoing requirements are complied with before applying for inspection.

Sec. **90**. In any case in which the test is not satisfactory, the defects shall be made good and the boiler retested satisfactorily to the Inspector before a certificate is granted.

Sec. **91**. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of water tube boilers by calculations of the strength of the several parts hereinafter specified, and by tests of the whole as provided herein.

Sec. **92** If a water tube boiler is too hot for an Inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience, he should decline to do so, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make a satisfactory examination.

Sec. **93**. In order to satisfy himself as to strength and internal condition of a water tube boiler, the Inspector may, should he deem it necessary, order holes to be cut in it, any sections or coils of pipes taken apart, and may also demand that such information by drawings and specifications of the several parts be furnished him of the construction, as will enable him to determine by calculations and tests and by examination their strength.

Sec. **94**. During the construction of every water tube boiler made in Canada, the maker of such boiler shall notify the Inspector of the district in which it is being made, that it is open to his inspection, and shall at all times during such construction allow the Inspector free access to it.

Sec. **95**. No part of a water tube boiler shall be made of boiler plate, whether iron or steel, which has not been stamped with the name or stamp of the maker thereof, and no certificate shall be granted with respect to any water tube boiler made partly of plate not so stamped, and before a certificate shall be granted with respect to any water tube boiler, a declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler, stating the name or stamp of the maker of the plates, their quality and the quality of all pipes and materials used in the construction of the boiler, and stating the quality of the workmanship, shall be furnished the Inspector; such oath may be taken before any justice of the peace in Canada, or before a notary public and certified under his official seal if taken out of Canada: Provided that in any case such declaration on oath by the maker of the boiler cannot be obtained from any cause deemed sufficient by the Inspector, the affidavit of two practical water tube boiler makers who have examined the boiler and reported upon the quality of the materials in it, and its workmanship and strength, shall if satisfactory to the Inspector be deemed sufficient in lieu of such declaration by the maker of the boiler.

Sec. **96**. To prevent questions arising after a water tube boiler is commenced, particulars of its construction by drawings or specifications should be furnished the Inspector by the maker or contractor for his approval, the Inspector having received such drawings and specifications, and not disapproving of them, will be careful to see that they are followed in construction, or to make deductions to the working pressure if not followed; this regulation will also apply to boilers undergoing alterations.

Sec. **97**. No water tube boiler or pipe in connection therewith shall be approved which is made in whole or in part of bad or faulty material, or bad workmanship, or is unsafe in its form, or from age, or from use, or from any other cause.

Sec. **98**. Inspectors should see all new water tube boilers, and water tube boilers that have been taken out of a ship for thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure up to at least twice the working pressure that will be allowed previous to the boiler being placed in the vessel, to test the workmanship and materials, but the working pressure is not to be determined by the test alone, as the stay power, thickness of plate and tubes, and the strength and workmanship are all to be considered.

Sec. **99**. The hydraulic test should not exceed twice the working pressure allowed, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination, and the strength of the parts has been decided on, from the measurements and examination of those parts of the boiler.

Sec. **100**. When a water tube boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and the certificate to be granted by another Inspector, if the Inspector who witnesses the tests of the boiler by hydrostatic pressure, and while running under steam, has an opportunity of examining the boiler inside and outside after the tests, such Inspector shall determine the working pressure to be allowed on the boiler, taking care to inform the owners or maker, or master or agents, and the Inspector who partially inspected it, what working pressure should in his opinion be allowed, and the Inspector who partially inspected the boiler should inform the Inspector who completes the inspection of all particulars of his inspection of the boiler.

Sec. **101**. Cast iron must not be used for stays, pipes or elbows in water tube boilers; Inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers; particular attention should be paid to chocking

and fastening boilers to vessels to guard against shifting or breaking loose, and all pipes to be of the best quality of metal, lapwelded or solid drawn.

Sec. **102**. A pressure once allowed on a water tube boiler is not under any circumstances to be increased, unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection. In cases where an Inspector is of opinion that an increased working pressure may with safety be allowed he should communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if on learning the reason why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of the opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Chairman, but as above stated the working pressure should not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by the Chairman.

Sec. **103**. In the event of any novelty in construction of a water tube boiler, or any departure from the practice of staying and strengthening as prescribed in these regulations and rules, the Inspector shall report full particulars to the Chairman before fixing the working pressure.

Sec. **104**. An Inspector shall not declare a water tube boiler safe unless he is fully informed as to its construction and material and workmanship; he should therefore be very careful when he proposes to give a certificate for a boiler that he is not called in to inspect until after it is completed and fitted in the ship.

Sec. **105**. In the case of new water tube boilers the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 5,000 pounds per square inch of net section on solid iron screw stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 4,000 pounds when the stays have been welded; where the head of drum is held by one stay in the centre, the area to be supported by it will be one quarter of the whole area of the head, measuring from inside of drum. Stays in water tube boilers may have an allowance of 6,000 pounds per square inch of sectional area, when under conditions similar to boilers to which rules in parts I. and II. apply.

Sec. **106**. The pressure on plate forming flat surfaces is found by the following formulæ: -

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)^2}{S - 6} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

When the head of drum is supported by one stay in the centre the area of flat surface supported and the working pressure will be found by the formula:

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)}{(\frac{d}{2} - 1)^2 - 6} = \text{Working pressure.}$$

d = Inside diameter of drum head in inches.
T = Thickness of plate in sixteenths of an inch.
S = Surface supported in square inches.
C = Constant as follows:

(*a.*) C = 80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat, flame or hot gases, and the water and steam (as in the Roberts Safety Water Pipe Boiler) in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, fitted with nuts, or well riveted over with a good head.

(*b.*) When the riveted ends of the screw stays are much worn, or when the ends are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of the inspection, as when the ends of the screw stays are found in this condition the constant may be reduced from 80 to 36. In doubtful cases the Inspector should refer the case to the Chairman.

Sec. **107**. With regard to the inspection generally of the Roberts Safety Water Tube Boiler, or of boilers of a similar type: -

The boiler shall be open to inspection during construction, the Inspector to satisfy himself that in regard to all boilers constructed of this type made after the first day of February, 1891, the quality of the plate or material of which the drum is made is of the "best quality," and stamped with the name or stamp of the manufacturer thereof, and if of steel the tensile strength to be between 57,000 pounds and 64,000 pounds, and with not less than 25 per cent elongation, and the tests for plates (applicable when the drum is riveted longitudinally) and for stays to be similar to tests required in section 36 of the foregoing "Rules for inspection of boilers of steamboats."

(*a.*) The constant for calculating the working pressure to be allowed on the drum if of iron or steel plates to be 30,000 pounds per square inch of sectional area, due regard being had to percentage of seams if riveted, and to percentage of plate left by line of holes where the water tubes are attached, using a factor of not less than 5, with additions as provided in the foregoing "Rules for inspection of boilers of steamboats."

Sec. **108**. The thickness of plate in drums of water tube boilers of less than ten inches diameter to be not less than three-eighths of an inch, and of ten inches diameter and up to fourteen inches diameter to be not less than half an inch thick, and the drum heads to be in no case less than half-inch thickness, and after being flanged, if of steel plate, to be annealed.

The drum heads of water tube boilers may be welded to the drum, instead of being riveted or bolted to the drum, when the drum and heads are made of iron, and of not over nine inches in diameter.

Sec. **109**. The safety-valves to be placed one on the steam pipe near the drum, and one on the drum; the number and dimensions of safety-valves will be the same as provided by "Rules relating to the inspection of safety-valves."

(*a.*) The aggregate safety-valve area required on each twin water tube boiler (connected by valves or cocks), over the same grate area, may be divided into or among four safety-valves, two being on each part of boiler.

PART IV.

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF SAFETY-VALVES. AS PROVIDED BY SEC. 1 OF THE ACT 53 VIC. CHAP. 17, INTITULED "AN ACT TO AMEND THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION ACT, CHAP. 78 OF THE REVISED STATUTES."

Sec. **110**. (*a.*) After the following rules come into operation, every boiler made or placed on board a steamboat shall be fitted with two or more lock-up safety-valves of a construction approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman, if the Board is not then in session; the aggregate area of said lock-up safety-valves shall not be less than that given in the following tables opposite the boiler pressure intended, the safety-valves should be upon the boiler, or as near the boiler as practicable without pipes, cocks, valves, or other possible obstructions between the safety-valves and the boiler.

Every Inspector, when inspecting, visiting or examining the boiler or machinery of any steamboat, shall satisfy himself that the safety-valves attached thereto are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, well managed and in good working order, and only loaded so as to open at or below the certified working pressure; and he may, if he thinks proper, order and cause two or more of such safety-valves which together shall be of sufficient dimensions to discharge all the steam the boiler can generate, and of such construction as he approves, to be locked up and taken wholly away from the control of the engineer when the steam is up; but the engineer shall have access to the safety-valves when the steam is not up, and shall see that they are kept in working order, and the master of the steamboat shall see that the engineer has access to them for that purpose, and keeps them in proper working order:

The cocks and valves attached to the boiler shall be substantially made, and in no case shall they be attached to the boilers by screwing into the plate, unless, as an additional security, bolted flanges are used in addition to such attachment:

No valve, under any circumstances, shall at any time, be so loaded or so managed in any way, as to subject a boiler to a greater pressure than that allowed by the Inspector at the then last inspection thereof:

Every safety-valve made or placed on board of a steamboat and attached to a boiler shall have a lift equal to at least one-fourth of its diameter; the openings for the passage of steam to and from the valves shall each have an area not less than the area of the valve, as shall also the waste steam pipe, and the valve box shall have a waste water pipe; if the lever of a lever safety valve is not bushed with brass the pin shall be of brass,—iron and iron working together shall not be allowed; every such safety-valve shall be fitted with a lifting gear so that it can be worked by hand, either from the engine room or the fire hold, or by the master or person in charge on deck.

(*b.*) Safety-valves should not be passed of a diameter less than two inches, except in the case of small boilers where the area of grate surface is less than fifteen square feet, when safety-valves of less diameter may be used, but in no case shall their diameter be less than one inch, and provided they are of approved construction, and the proportion of area of safety-valve to area of grate be complied with as given by the tables of safety-valve areas.

(*c.*) The grate area shall be ascertained by measuring the length of the grate from the inner edge of the dead plate to the front of the bridge and the width from side to side of the furnace on top of the bars at the middle of their length.

(*d.*) The safety-valve should be tested (by the Inspector) on new boilers, or on other boilers if he wishes to test their efficiency, under full steam and full fires, for at least 15 minutes with the feed water shut off and stop valve closed: if the accumulation of pressure exceed 10 per cent of the loaded pressure, he should not issue a certificate without reporting to the Chairman full particulars of the test, and the strength pressure of the boiler with sketch of safety-valve, and in no case is an Inspector to give a certificate for safety-valves unless he has examined them and is acquainted with the details of their construction.

Sec. **111** (*a.*) Inspectors are instructed that in all new boilers and whenever alterations can be easily made, the valve chest should be placed directly on the boiler, and the neck or part between the chest and the flange which bolts on to the boiler should be as short as possible.

(*b.*) In any case in which an Inspector is of opinion that it is positively dangerous to have a length of pipe between the boilers and the safety-valve chest, he shall at once insist on the requisite alterations being made before granting a certificate.

(*d.*) If lever safety-valves are used, the distance between the centre of the valve and the centre of the fulcrum, should not be less than the diameter of the valve.

(*e.*) Safety-valves must be placed in convenient and accessible places, that their adjustment and examination may be readily and efficiently made. The Inspector in his examination of the boilers and machinery is particularly to direct his attention to the safety-valves, and whenever he considers it necessary, he is to satisfy himself as to the pressure on the boiler by actual trial. The Inspector is to examine the safety-valves, weights, and springs at every inspection.

(*f.*) The valve seats should be secured so that they cannot lift with the valve.

(*g.*) The spindle should be so attached to the valve, that when the spindle is lifted, the valve will also lift.

(*h.*) The size of the steel of which the spring is made in spring safety-valves is found by the following formula taken from the Imperial Board of Trade Rules :—

$$\sqrt{\frac{S \times D}{c}} = d.$$

$c = 8{,}000$ for round steel.
$c = 11{,}000$ for square steel.
$S =$ The load on the springs in pounds.
$D =$ The diameter of the spring (from centre to centre of the wire in inches).
($d =$ diameter, or side of square, of the wire in inches.)

The spring should be protected from the steam and impurities issuing from the boiler, and in case of the spring breaking means be provided to keep it in position on the valve.

(*i.*) A standard spring if made of the best square cast steel, contains ·25 of a square inch, the inside diameter is two inches, and the outside diameter is three inches, it has thirteen complete coils with the ends and is 11½ inches long. The working load is assumed at 600 pounds, one-sixth of its breaking load when hardened to a temper, just sufficient to break it, at which load it should deflect just one inch.

(*j.*) To find the sectional area of any other spring the pressure or weight on the valve being given :—

600 : 700 : ·25 : : ·29 = sectional area of spring at 700 pounds load. The other dimensions of the spring would be in like proportion, the number of coils thirteen being constant.

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS.

Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.
lbs.	sq. in.	lbs.	sq. in.
15	1·250	49	·585
16	1·209	50	·576
17	1·171	51	·568
18	1·136	52	·559
19	1·102	53	·551
20	1·071	54	·543
21	1·041	55	·535
22	1·013	56	·528
23	·986	57	·520
24	·961	58	·513
25	·937	59	·506
26	·914	60	·500
27	·892	61	·493
28	·872	62	·487
29	·852	63	·480
30	·833	64	·474
31	·815	65	·468
32	·797	66	·462
33	·781	67	·457
34	·765	68	·451
35	·750	69	·446
36	·735	70	·441
37	·721	71	·436
38	·707	72	·431
39	·694	73	·426
40	·681	74	·421
41	·669	75	·416
42	·657	76	·412
43	·646	77	·407
44	·635	78	·403
45	·625	79	·398
46	·614	80	·394
47	·604	81	·390
48	·595	82	·386

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS—*Continued.*

Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire-grate.
lbs.	sq. in.	lbs.	sq. in.
83	·382	142	·238
84	·378	143	·237
85	·375	144	·235
86	·371	145	·234
87	·367	146	·232
88	·364	147	·231
89	·360	148	·230
90	·357	149	·228
91	·353	150	·227
92	·350	151	·225
93	·347	152	·224
94	·344	153	·223
95	·340	154	·221
96	·337	155	·220
97	·334	156	·219
98	·331	157	·218
99	·328	158	·216
100	·326	159	·215
101	·323	160	·214
102	·320	161	·213
103	·317	162	·211
104	·315	163	·210
105	·312	164	·209
106	·309	165	·208
107	·307	166	·207
108	·304	167	·206
109	·302	168	·204
110	·300	169	·203
111	·297	170	·202
112	·295	171	·201
113	·229	172	·200
114	·290	173	199
115	·288	174	·198
116	·286	175	·197
117	·284	176	·196
118	·281	177	·195
119	·279	178	·194
120	·277	179	·193
121	·275	180	·192
122	·273	181	·191
123	·271	182	·190
124	·269	183	·189
125	·267	184	·188
126	·265	185	·187
127	·264	186	·186
128	·262	187	·185
129	·260	188	·184
130	·258	189	·183
131	·256	190	·182
132	·255	191	·181
133	·253	192	·181
134	·251	193	·180
135	·250	194	·179
136	·248	195	·178
137	·246	196	·177
138	·245	197	·176
139	·243	198	·176
140	·241	199	·175
141	·240	200	·174

$$\frac{37{\cdot}5}{\text{Gross pressure}} = \text{Square inch of safety valve per square foot of grate.}$$

PART V.

Duties and Liabilities of Engineers.

Sec. **112**. (*a.*) Engineers are required in all cases upon stopping of the engine to open the safety-valves, so as to keep the steam in the boiler below the limit allowed by the Inspector's certificate as prescribed by law, to open the doors or close the dampers, and when from accident or other cause, the water in the boiler has fallen below the point of safety, to put out the fires immediately.

(*b.*) Engineers shall keep the fire pump and hose and their connections in perfect condition ready for immediate use, and when found unfit for use from age or other cause, shall report their condition to the Inspector of Hulls by whom the steamer was last inspected.

(*c.*) Engineers when laying up a steamer in the fall, or when finally leaving her, are required to report to the owner and also to the Inspector of the nearest district any defects of, or injury to, the boilers and machinery by which the safety of the same may be endangered. They shall also report to the Inspector of the district at which the steamer next arrives, any accident happening to the boilers

or machinery during the trip, and in case of omission to make such report, the license of the engineer so omitting shall be revoked.

(*d.*) The Chief Engineer of a steamer is held accountable by the Department of Marine for the proper care and management of the boilers and machinery under his charge. He is, therefore, in no case to absent himself from the vessel while on her regular trips, unless a competent substitute be provided to fill his place during his absence.

(*e.*) Engineers on first taking charge of a steamer, and at least once a year thereafter, shall satisfy themselves by close examination that the braces, stays and pins of the boiler are in good order, and sufficient for the strain to which they may be subjected; they shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are in good working order and sufficient for the requirements of sections 65 and 110 of these regulations.

(*f.*) Engineers are to exhibit their certificates in the engine room along with a copy of these regulations when required to do so.

Management of Boilers.

Sec. **113**. (*a.*) Getting up steam.—Warm the boiler gradually. Steam should not be raised from cold water in less than four hours. If practicable light the fires over night. By getting up steam too quickly, the boiler will soon be destroyed.

(*b.*) Firing.—Fire regularly. Keep the sides up, and use the slice gently and as seldom as possible.

(*c.*) Feed water.—Let the feed be regular and constant.

(*d.*) Glass gauge and try cocks.—Keep the glass free and try the gauge cocks every fifteen minutes.

(*e.*) Safety-valves.—Lift each safety-valve at least once a day, and always before getting up steam.

(*f.*) Low water.—Put out the fires by drawing them or throwing ashes on them. Never use water. Low water should never occur.

(*g.*) Blowing off the boiler.—Do not blow off by steam pressure; let the water run off if possible. See that the fires are all out and hot ashes removed.

(*h.*) Boiler Purgers.—Never use any compositions to keep down incrustation, or oil or other impurities to remove it without the approval of the Chairman.

(*i.*) General Rules.—Keep the boiler clean inside and outside and free from leak. Never throw water in the furnace. Under high pressure, raise the safety-valve gently. Lower the fires, or, if necessary stop the engine (if in the master's opinion it can be done with safety to the vessel), when foaming, to find a water level.

PART VI.

Regulations Relating to the Examination of Engineers.

Fourth Class Engineers.

1. No person shall be entitled to a fourth class engineer's certificate unless he has the following qualifications, that is to say:

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one years of age.

(*b.*) He shall have served an apprenticeship of not less than thirty-six months in a steam engine shop, and been employed on the making and repairing of steam engines—or if he has not served such apprenticeship, he shall have been employed for not less than thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some workshop, on the making and repairing of steam engines;—or

(*c.*) He shall have served at least thirty-six months in an engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch;—or

(*d.*) He shall have served not less than thirty-six months as oiler on the watch in the engine room of a steamer of not less than thirty nominal horse power;—or

(*e.*) He shall have served not less than forty-eight months as fireman on the watch in the firehold of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power;—

(*f.*) And in any of the above mentioned cases of service, twelve (12) months' service in a boiler shop on the making and repairing of steam boilers may be accepted in lieu of twelve months of the service named.

(*g.*) Service in the dual capacity of engineer and fireman, or oiler and fireman, will only be accepted as fireman service for fourth and not for any other class of engineer, if such service has been on engines of not less than three nominal horse power.

(*h.*) He shall be able to read, and write a legible hand.

(*i.*) He shall understand the construction and operation of the feed-water pump, water gauges and safety-valves; he shall know when a boiler is foaming, and how to stop the foaming, and also the dangers resulting from neglect to keep a boiler clean, and the usual methods of cleaning it.

Third Class Engineers.

2. No person shall be entitled to a third class engineer's certificate unless he has the following qualifications, that is to say:—

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one (21) years of age.

(*b.*) He shall have served an apprenticeship of at least thirty-six months in a steam engine shop employed in the making and repairing of steam engines,—or if he has not served such apprenticeship, he shall have been employed at least thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some workshop, in the making and repairing of steam engines, and in either case shall also have served twelve months in the engine room of a steamboat, as engineer on the watch;—or

(*c.*) He shall have served forty-eight months at least in the engine room of a steamboat as an engineer on the watch;—

(*d.*) He shall be able to give a description of boilers and the methods of staying them, and shall know the means of repairing them, the method of lining the engine, setting the eccentrics and adjusting the valves, the cause of any derangement and the means of remedying it;—

(*e.*) He shall be able to read and shall write a legible hand, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic.

Second Class Engineers.

3. A second class engineer shall have qualifications as follows, that is to say:—

(*a.*) He shall be over twenty-one years of age.

(*b.*) He must have served an apprenticeship of not less than thirty-six months in a steam engine shop, and have been employed on the making and repairing of steam engines;—or if he has not served such an apprenticeship he must prove that for not less than thirty-six months he has been employed as a journeyman mechanic, in some workshop, on the making or repairing of steam engines,* in either case he must also have served at least twelve months in the engine room of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power, as an engineer on the watch;—or

(*c.*) He must have served at least forty-eight months in the engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch, at least twenty-four months of which shall have been on on a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power.

(*d.*) He must be able to give a description of boilers, and the methods of staying them, together with the use and management of the different cocks, valves, pipes and connections.

(*e.*) He must understand how to correct defects from accident, decay, etc., and the means of repairing such defects.

(*f.*) He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, salinometer, and the principles on which they are constructed.

(*g.*) He must state the causes, effects and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

(*h.*) He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of a part of the machinery.

(*i.*) He must write a legible hand, and understand the first five rules of arithmetic, and decimals, and their application to questions about consumption of stores, and full capacity of tanks and bunkers, the duty of pumps, and the direct strains in engines and boilers.

(*j.*) He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use; as to the details of the various working parts, external and internal, and the use of each part.

First Class Engineers.

4. A candidate for first class engineer's certificate must be at least twenty-two years of age.

(*a.*) In addition to the qualifications required for a second class engineer, he must have at least twelve months' service in a grade not lower than second engineer on watch in the engine room, in a steamboat or in steamboats of one hundred nominal horse power or over, during which time he must have held a second class engineer's certificate of competency.

(*b.*) He shall be competent to calculate the thickness of plates for a boiler of given dimensions to carry a fixed pressure of steam per square inch, also the pressure a boiler may be allowed as a working pressure, its dimensions, stays and other parts, method of construction and thickness of plates being given.

(*c.*) He shall be able to calculate the direct strain, the twisting strain, and the bending strain in rectangular bars, and in round bars with given loads. The required capacity of the feed pump, and the area of the safety-valves for a boiler of given dimensions, and the power of the engine from an indicator diagram of its work.

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*No period of service in a drawing office of over six months can be allowed to count for workshop service.

(*d.*) He shall know the relative volumes of steam at different temperatures and pressures, the chemical constituents of coal, and the quantity of air required for its combustion.

(*e.*) He must have a knowledge of surface condensation, superheating and the working of steam expansively.

(*f.*) He must be able to explain the operations of the engine, and to make a working drawing of any of its parts.

(*g.*) His knowledge of arithmetic must include the extraction of the square root, and the mensuration of superficies and solids.

Applications for examination are to be made to the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or to the Inspector of the division where the candidate resides, the application to be made on forms furnished for that purpose by the Inspector, and to be accompanied with proofs of service, and testimonia's as to sobriety, experience and ability, and to character, and to general good conduct for at least the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application to be examined. If the service has been on shore the testimonials must be signed by an employer; if at sea by the master and chief engineer; if not so signed satisfactory reasons must be given the examiner, who will not accept proofs of service or testimonials which are not entirely satisfactory.

Engineers who from any cause have had their certificates cancelled will be re-examined before they are again allowed to hold a certificate of the same grade. Upon their passing the examination a new certificate will be issued to them. The Minister of Marine may, however, in special cases, upon report of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, if the circumstances warrant it, dispense with the re-examination.

Any engineer who held an engineer's certificate previous to the year 1886, of the second or third class, may receive a certificate from the Minister of the same grade, on passing an examination similar to his first examination before the Board of Steamboat Inspection, if the said Board, or the Chairman thereof, is satisfied that his character, habits of life, knowledge and experience in the duties of an engineer, are such as to qualify him to be such engineer, and provided that the said Board, or the Chairman thereof, so reports to the Minister, specifying the grade of certificate he is to receive, and for such certificate he shall pay a fee of $5.

SERVICE REQUIRED FOR SECOND OR FIRST CLASS ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES VALID IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Engineers possessing first and second class Canadian certificates, who passed examinations equal to the examinations at present in force in the United Kingdom, and who are desirous of exchanging their certificates for the same grade certificate valid in the United Kingdom, may apply to the Chairman or an Inspector for examination in regard to sea service, sobriety, character, colour tests, ability and hearing. If successful in passing the examination, a certificate valid in the United Kingdom may be issued free of charge.

Candidates for second or first class Canadian (Engineers') certificates valid in the United Kingdom, will be required to pass examinations equal to the examinations in the United Kingdom.

The service required, proof of which the examination papers of the applicant must exhibit, is as follows:—

Second Class Engineers' Certificates Valid in the United Kingdom.

1. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   12 months' service as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade,—or
2. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   18 months' service as engineer on the watch in the coasting trade,—or
3. 36 months' workshop service making and repairing steam engines, together with
   18 months' service as engineer on the watch in the lake or river trade, and
   3 months' service as engineer on the watch in actual sea service,—or
4. 48 months' service as engineer on the watch in the foreign trade,—or
5. 72 months' service as engineer on the watch in the coasting trade,—or
6. 90 months' service as engineer on the watch in the lake or river trade, with
   3 months' service as engineer on the watch in actual sea service

First Class Engineers' Certificates Valid in the United Kingdom.

1. In addition to the qualifications required for a second class engineer, the candidate must have had at least 12 months' sea service as engineer on the watch in the engine room of a steamship of not less than 100 nominal horse power, during which time he must have been in possession of a second class engineer's certificate of competency;—
2. Or he must have served at least 18 months as engineer on the watch in a steamship engaged in the coasting trade of not less than 100 nominal horse power, and have been possessed of a second class engineer's certificate of competency during that time;—
3. Or he must have served 12 months as first, or only engineer on a lake or river steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, in addition to which he must have had at least 6 months' actual service at sea as engineer on the watch, during all of which time he must have been in possession of a second class engineer's certificate of competency.

Interpretation.

"Lake or river service" refers to service on the inland waters which must have been performed in a capacity not lower than 3rd engineer on a steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, 2 months of such service being considered only as equivalent to one month's actual sea service.

"Coasting trade" refers to service in steamships plying between any port or place in Canada and any other port or place in Canada, not being a port or place on the inland waters. Service in the coasting trade must amount to half as much again as service in the foreign trade.

"Workshop service" refers to an apprenticeship to an engineer, or as a journeyman mechanic employed in a factory, or workshop, making and repairing steam engines.

"Engineer on the watch" refers to the actual charge of the propelling engines, responsible for the bells, and in a capacity which affords opportunity of obtaining practical experience as an engineer. Service in the capacity of greaser or fireman will not be accepted.

"Sea service" or "foreign trade" refers to service in steamships engaged in the foreign sea trade, and plying between some port or place in the Dominion and some port or place outside the Dominion, not being a port or place on any of the inland waters.

PART VII.

Inspection of Hulls and Equipment of Steamboats Carrying Passengers.

Sec. **1**. Inspectors of Hulls, before granting a passenger certificate, must be satisfied that the following particulars have been complied with, in accordance with the requirements of the Act relating to steamboat inspection:—

(*a.*) That the hull of the vessel is sufficient for the service intended, and in good condition.

(*b.*) That the boats, life-preservers, buoys, lights, signals and compasses are in good condition, and the certificates of the master and mate, or mates, are such as are required by the said Act.

(*c.*) The time (if less than 12 months) for which the said hull will be deemed sufficient.

(*d.*) The limits (if any) beyond which, as regards the hull and equipments, the vessel is, in the Inspector's judgment, not fit to ply.

(*e.*) The number of passengers, besides the crew, the vessel is allowed to carry, distinguishing, if necessary, between the respective numbers to be carried on the main deck and upper deck.

Sec. **2**. (*a.*) Inspectors shall make their inspections when the owner, or master, and engineer of the vessel are present, if possible. Repairs can then be required, and defects can be pointed out to the proper persons without incurring delay. If these persons are not present, the Inspectors will make their inspection without them.

(*b.*) In order to prevent any mistakes as to the nature and extent of repairs required by the Inspectors, whenever they can not give a certificate until the repairs are effected or alterations made, a written statement of the defects to be be remedied or alterations required, shall in all cases, be handed to the owner or master of the vessel, whether such statement is applied for by him or not, a copy of which should be always taken and transferred to the office press letter book.

(*c.*) If any difference of opinion arises between the Inspector and the owner or master, the facts should at once be submitted to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection for consideration, and for reference to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when necessary.

Sec. **3**. If a vessel usually plying in one district, is taken to another district to be inspected, the Inspector

in the latter district shall not give a certificate without first communicating with the Inspector for the former district; nor, if there is any difference of opinion, without referring the question to the Chairman aforesaid for decision.

Sec. 4. It is the duty of the Inspector of Hulls to satisfy himself personally upon every detail of the inspection of a vessel, and not to trust to any certificate, or other document given by any person not responsible to his Department, who will hold him responsible to the fullest extent for the performance of the duty entrusted to him, and will support him in any reasonable step he may think necessary, in order to the fullest performance of his duty.

Sec. 5. In case the Inspector has reason to believe that the hull or equipment is not fit for so long a time as twelve months, he is to grant his certificate for such shorter period as he may deem proper, informing the owners of his reasons for so doing.

Sec. 6. It is most desirable that an Inspector should complete the inspection of a vessel in every detail when he has commenced it; and, if possible, arrangements should always be made with the owners to secure this. Delays and inconveniencies may be prevented, if notice is given by owners when the vessel is ready for inspection, and her equipment in place on board. An Inspector should not sign a certificate for any detail which he has not inspected, and for which he is not prepared to hold himself personally responsible.

Sec. 7. Every person who knowingly and wilfully makes or assists in making, or procures to be made, a false or fraudulent certificate with respect to any steamboat, or who forges or assists in forging, or procures to be forged, fraudulently alters or assists in fraudulently altering any certificate required by the Steamboat Inspection Act, or any words or figures in any such certificate or any such certificate or any signatures thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Sec. 8. A certificate for twelve months shall not be granted, whenever the Inspector has any doubts whatever, as to the efficiency of any part of the vessel or equipment for such period.

Sec. 9. Inspectors shall determine whether hulls of passenger steamers are in good condition and fit for the service for which they are intended; and shall examine the hulls outside and inside, once a year if possible, or oftener, and at such a time as is most convenient to the owner.

Sec. 10. New steamboats should be inspected before painting or completion, but any such inspection is not to interfere with the complete inspection of hull and equipment, after completion, the object being to form an opinion of the workmanship, material and construction.

Sec. 11. When a steamboat which has been inspected for a passenger certificate, is not in every respect in good condition, although the defects may not be sufficient to warrant the withholding the certificate, and although the vessel may be practically fit for the service intended, the Inspector should, when he grants the certificate, forward to the Chairman aforesaid a report showing the nature of the defects in question.

Sec. 12. For examining the internal parts of a passenger steamboat, the Inspector shall, if he considers it necessary, have parts of the ceiling removed, in order that he may ascertain the condition of the hull, frames, floors, &c., particularly in the engine room and boiler space, and also in the coal bunkers, they being empty.

Sec. 13. The date of the last inspection shall be entered in an office inspection book with particulars of the condition of the hull at that time, with approximate sketches of the midship section, showing the form, build, and dimensions of the vessel, and parts, sufficiently to judge of her shape and strength. Any question or doubt as to the strength of the vessel for the route on which she is placed, should be referred to the Chairman aforesaid.

Sec. 14. The height of the coamings around all openings in main deck, and the means provided for securely protecting or fastening down all skylights, bunker openings, &c., are important items to be noticed by the Inspector in steamboats subject to heavy seas. All gangways and openings, on, or below weather deck, should be fitted with covers in such a manner that they can be quickly and efficiently secured. Hatch covers should be provided with means for effectually securing them down. Grating and hatch covers must be kept and secured in a suitable place, at all times accessible, and near to the openings for which they are intended.

Sec. 15. All boats should be hung on the davits and kept ready for service at any moment. Inspectors should see that in all boats the full complement of oars is provided, that each boat has two plugs to each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one set and a half of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by sound lanyards, a bailer, a rudder and tiller or yoke and yoke lines; a painter of sufficient length and a boat hook. The rudder and bailer shall be attached to the boats by sufficient long lanyards and ready for use; means for speedily detaching the boats from the lower blocks of the davit tackles should be insisted upon. An ordinary fixed hook in the lower block shipped into fixed eye in the boat should not be allowed.

Sec. 16. Inspectors should see that the davits are strong enough, that they are so spaced that the boat can be swung out without unnecessary labour; that the boat chocks can be expeditiously removed, and that the boats will not foul the ship's sides when lowering, when the ship has no list. The whole of the tackling, including the davits, equipment and crew falls, blocks, eye-bolts and rings, &c., shall be of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full equipment and crew on board. The davit tackle falls must be long enough to lower the boat into the water, when the vessel is light. Life lines should be fitted to the davits long enough to reach the water when the vessel is light, and allowance made for the extreme roll of the vessel.

Sec. 17. Inspectors will refuse a certificate in cases in which these instructions are not carried out, but it is to be left to the owners of passenger steamboats to furnish such methods as they please for lowering boats so long as the intention of the Act is complied with. Any unusual or doubtful method of lowering boats must be submitted to the Board of Steamboat Inspection for its consideration and approval before it is passed. All boats should be lowered into the water at every inspection.

Sec. 18. Life-buoys with lines attached should be secured by a toggle or becket, or any other similar method, so that they may be quickly released. They must not be lashed or seized to the rail or any other part of the vessel, but must be kept so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice in case of emergency. Life-buoys and jackets shall be carefully examined when inspecting the vessel to see that the materials of which they are composed have not become sodden and that the lines attached to them are of sufficient length, serviceable and in good order.

Masts and Sails and Gangboards.

Sec. 19. Section 54 of "The Steamboat Inspection Act" empowers the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to require steamships above sixty tons registered tonnage, carrying passengers on the sea-coasts of the Dominion or on any, or on all the waters of the Dominion, with certain exceptions, to be provided with a mast or masts and sail or sails, suitable for such steamboat; and to prescribe the dimensions of such mast or masts, and sail or sails respectively.

Sec. 20. Inspectors of hulls when inspecting passenger steamboats employed on the sea-coast, or on the great lakes of the Dominion, are to see that they are fitted with sufficient sail power to enable them to steer in the event of their machinery becoming disabled All such sails must be examined by the Inspector, who must be assured of their efficiency, as also with that of the standing and running gear at every inspection, and in any case of doubt to apply to the Chairman.

Sec. 21. Inspectors shall see that suitable and safe gangboards are provided with means for securing them safely at both ends.

Sec. 22. In the first inspection of a steamboat employed on the sea coast or on the great lakes of the Dominion, whether built of iron or wood, the Inspector shall require the compasses to be properly adjusted, or verified by a competent person, selected by the owner, whereupon such competent person shall grant a certificate to the owner to the effect that the compasses of the ship are properly adjusted, and a table of errors shall be furnished and handed by the owners to the Inspector before he gives the certificate of inspection.

Sec. 23. Inspectors of hulls shall see that the deck pumps, whether worked by hand or steam, are properly placed, sufficient in number, and that provision is made to get at the end of the suction pipes in case of fouling. No deck pump shall be passed which requires charging by hand before taking suction. When such is found to be the case, the Inspector shall insist upon proper provision being made to make the pump efficient at all times. Fire hose should be stretched to their length and thorougly examined and tried under pressure from the pumps at least once a year, and at any other time the Inspector may deem necessary. The hose should be connected with the pumps for immediate use.

Sec. 24. A spare tiller shall be provided, with relieving tackles, to be kept near the after-steering gear, ready for immediate use on sea-going steamers and steamers on the great lakes. The steering gear shall be inspected and thoroughly examined at least once a year.

Sec. 25. Inspectors of hulls must be careful to see that every sea-going steamer, subject to the Act, and every steamer employed on the great lakes, is provided with suitable chain cables, anchors and ground tackle, in good condition sufficient for the service in which the vessel is employed, and that the cable is removed from the lockers at least once in a year and cleaned, if necessary, and the pins knocked out of the shackles.

Sec. 26. (*a*.) Inspectors of hulls shall keep an office register book for new steamers in which they shall enter particulars of their registration, official number, name, port of registry, dimensions, tonnage, ownership, and names of

masters; also a general description of build, showing a sketch of the midship section, giving sizes of frames, planking, deck beams, clamps, knees, covering boards and fastenings, as the case may be, sufficient to judge of the vessel and the fitness for the route on which it is to be placed. A description of the upper works on passenger steamers shall also be given stating how the same are secured to the hull, and what provision is made against rolling in a heavy sea.

(*b.*) The trim of the vessel, light and loaded, shall be shown on the sketch of the midship section.

(*c.*) The fitness of the boats and other equipments for saving life, whether sufficient for the number of passengers the steamer is allowed to carry, together with the crew on the route she is to be placed, shall also be given in the said particulars. A copy of these particulars in full made out neatly on foolscap paper shall be sent to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection and shall be filed for reference in the office for the information of the Department of Marine.

Sec. **27.** (*a*). Each Inspector of hulls will also keep an office docking book, in which he shall enter the date of last docking of each steamer inspected by him, with particulars of repairs made upon her; also memoranda of her last inspection, as made by him; the condition in which he then found the hull and equipment; with copy of any correspondence between the owner and master, relating to any repairs, fittings, equipment, or other things which may require proof, in the event of their not having been complied with.

(*b.*) Inspectors of hulls shall not consider their duty as finished, in respect to a steamboat for which they have granted a certificate for a year or any shorter period, but are expected by the Department to have supervision over all steamboats subject to the Act, within, or coming within their district. Should any infractions of the law on the part of an owner or master of steamboats come to the knowledge of an Inspector, whereby the safety of life or property is endangered, it will be his duty at once to cause steps to prevent such occurrence by reporting the case to the Department of Marine, with the grounds of the complaint.

Passengers.

Sec. **28.** (*a*) The number of passengers allowed on passenger steamers may be found, by multiplying the length, by the breadth of the vessel at the water line, and dividing the product by a factor of safety, according to the class of vessel, thus:—

For ocean steamers the factor shall be.....	10
For ocean coasting steamers....................	10
For steamers navigating in the great lakes.	9
For lake coasting, harbour, river ferry and excursion steamers...	6

(*b*) No deviation shall be made from this regulation unless with the consent of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection and with the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(*c.*) In excursion steamers carrying passengers within the hold of the vessel, the limit shall be at the discretion of the Inspector, but in no case shall exceed as many as can find accommodation.

(*d.*) These factors may be increased to a further limit, if from age or unfitness, the vessel is not considered safe for the carriage of so many passengers

Sec. **29.** The carrying capacity in the number of persons of yawl boats shall be determined as follows, viz.:—

By multiplying the length of the keel by the breadth and by the depth from top of keel to gunwale in feet, and then dividing the product by 10, the quotient will be the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-boats and their Equipments.

Sec. **30.** (*a.*) Life-boats shall be built whale-boat fashion; they should have a shear of about ¾ inch to a foot, rising equally from amidship to the stem and stern, and to have sufficient strong serviceable air-tight compartments so constructed, fitted and arranged that water can not find its way into them.

(*b.*) The life-boat must be substantially constructed of galvanized iron of not less than No. 18 wire gauge in thickness.

(*c.*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or in her air-casings.

(*d.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability. Whether a part of the air-case should be under the thwarts, or whether they should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the owner.

(*e.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*f.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*g.*) Life-lines shall be suitably attached to the gunwale of the life-boat.

(*h.*) The life-boat must be provided with the full complement of oars properly secured; two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, a bailer, rudder and tiller, also attached to the boat by lanyards; a hatchet, attached with a lanyard, shall be kept in each end of the boat, and a painter and a boathook.

(*i.*) Means for detaching speedily the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davit tackles must be provided. An ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed. The boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out without unnecessary labour, so that the boat chocks can be expeditiously removed, and the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list; and that the whole of the tackling davits, falls, blocks, eye-bolts, and rings, &c., are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement on board.

Rate or Duty.

Sec. **31.** The following rate or duty shall be paid by the owner or master of every steamboat in Canada, under the provisions of the 46th section of chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes of Canada:

The rate of duty to be paid yearly by owners or masters of steamboats, shall be eight cents for every ton gross each steamboat measures.*

* Note.—This rate was established on the 1st October, 1889.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

RESPECTING THE INSPECTION OF BOATS, LIFE-PRESERVERS AND OTHER LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES, TO BE CARRIED ON STEAMBOATS OR OTHER VESSELS, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTION ACT AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.

Boats.

Sec. 1. The following provisions shall be observed with respect to boats to be carried on steamboats:—

(*a.*) No steamboat with passengers on board shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron or Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is at any point on the route of such steamboat, more than one mile broad;—

(*b.*) Unless there are on board thereof, or attached to such steamboat, good, suitable, sufficient and properly equipped boats in good condition, each having not less than seventeen feet length of keel, and at least six oars and other necessary tackle, and sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve adult persons, exclusive of the crew of such boat;

Which boats shall be in the following proportion to the registered tonnage of such steamboat, that is to say:—

At least one boat for every steamboat of less than fifty tons;

At least two boats for every steamboat of fifty tons and upwards, but less than (300) three hundred tons;

At least three boats for every steamboat of three hundred tons and upwards; and

(*c.*) If such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons or upwards to (300) three hundred tons, unless, in addition to the boats hereinbefore required, there is on board thereof or attached thereto,—

One good and sufficient life-boat capable of sustaining inside thirty persons, which life-boat may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions: Length of keel, twenty-two feet; breadth of beam outside, five feet six inches; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale at bottom rowlock, two feet nine inches; or

Two good and sufficient life-boats, each capable of sustaining inside twenty persons, which life-boats may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions: Length of keel, eighteen feet; breadth outside, five feet two inches; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale, two feet two inches.

(*d.*) If such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of (300) three hundred tons or upwards to six hundred tons or upwards (when the life-boats may be increased to the satisfaction of the Inspector), unless in addition to the boats hereinbefore required there is on board or attached thereto,—

Two good and sufficient life-boats, capable of each sustaining inside thirty persons, or four good and sufficient life-boats capable of each sustaining inside twenty persons, each to be at least of the dimensions described in (*c*).

Sec. 2. Every life-boat shall be made of suitable metal, in thickness not less than No. 18 wire gauge, or of wood, and built whaleboat fashion, with a shear of about ¾ inch

to 1 foot length from midships, rising equally to the stem and stern, with sufficient air-tight compartments in the ends and sides made of suitable metal or of wood, and so constructed as to be air-tight and serviceable, the air-tight compartments to have a capacity in cubic feet of one-tenth the capacity of the life-boat, which is found by multiplying the length and breadth outside and the depth inside from bottom of rowlocks or top of gunwale in feet, and by ·6, the result equals the cubic feet required in the inside and outside compartments, about one-half of which should be on the outside; and dividing by 10, gives the number of persons the life-boat shall be deemed fit to carry. Solid cork may be used instead of air-tight compartments on the outside, 1·25 cubic feet of cork being considered equal to 1 cubic foot of air case.

(*a.*) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or of her air-tight compartments, which must be of a metal approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or by the Chairman.

(*b.*) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability; whether a part of the air-tight buoyancy apparatus should be under the thwarts, or whether it should be in the ends and along the sides, will be so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the maker or owner, but the Inspector must be satisfied that the life-boat is efficient.

(*c.*) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(*d.*) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(*e.*) Suitable life-lines with sustaining buoys shall be securely attached to the sides or gunwales of the life-boats.

Sec. **3**. The life-boats must be provided with the full complement of oars, one for each rowlock, and two spare oars, all securely lashed inside ready for use.

(*a.*) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one and one-half sets of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by lanyards and ready to slip in place.

(*b.*) With a sea anchor, a rudder and tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length to reach from the davits to the boat in the water and to tow her, a bailer, a hatchet in each end of boat, and a boat hook, each attached to the boat with a good sound lanyard.

(*c.*) If the steamboat is plying at sea (on salt water) a vessel must be kept in each boat filled with fresh water, (and at least one life-boat must be fitted with a mast or masts, and sail or sails and proper gear for each), and an efficient compass and one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel or apparatus of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather, and with a lantern trimmed with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours.

(*d.*) Means for detaching quickly the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davits must be provided, an ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed, the boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out readily, so that the boat's chocks can be readily removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list, and that the whole of the tackling, davits, falls, blocks, eye-bolts, and apparatus are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement of crew and apparatus on board.

Sec. **4**. Every boat shall be kept in good condition, water-tight and ready for immediate use; when wood is used as fuel for heating the boilers of high-pressure (non-condensing) steamboats, the covers of such boats shall be made of wood covered with zinc; and every boat shall have the name of the steamboat to which it belongs, and the name of her port of registry, legibly painted on her bows and stern.

Sec. **5**. Every such steamboat shall be provided with sufficient means for lowering from on board safely and expeditiously the boats hereinbefore required to be on board of or attached to such steamboat; and masters of steamboats shall detail their crews and exercise them in lowering and handling the said boats, and life-boats at least once a week, alternately.

Sec. **6**. Every such boat shall be hung in separate davits, with lowering apparatus complete and ready for instant lowering; provided, that in any case where any such steamboat carries two lifeboats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck without davits.

Sec. **7**. No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than twenty-five passengers, shall be required to have on board or attached to such steamboat more than two boats in addition to a life-boat.

Sec. **8**. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize the use in individual, specified cases, of a greater or less number of boats, or of different dimensions from those hereinbefore specified, and upon such authorization being granted, it shall be sufficient for any such steamboat to carry and be provided with boats of the dimensions specified in such authorization.

Sec. **9**. Steamboats confined to the navigation of the River St. John above Fredericton, the waters in the district of Muskoka, the County of Victoria, and the County of Peterborough, in the Province of Ontario, and the waters of the Ottawa River and its tributaries above the City of Ottawa, or of lakes or rivers not exceeding one mile in width at any point on the route of such steamboat, and which are employed in the carriage of passengers, shall carry at least one good boat provided with four oars, and of sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve persons besides the crew.

Sec. **10**. Every steamboat employed in the carriage of passengers, and used only in the navigation of rivers or inland waters, other than the rivers and inland waters hereinbefore provided for, shall, if such steamboat exceeds one hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage, carry at least two good boats provided with four oars each, and of sufficient capacity to carry with safety at least twelve persons besides the crew; and if such steamboat does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons and is not less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall not be required to carry more than one such boat; and if such steamboat is less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall carry one good boat of the size and description, and provided in the manner approved of in each case by the Inspector.

Sec. **11**. Every steamboat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steamboat to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, shall at all times, when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with and have on board or attached to such steamboat in some convenient place a good, suitable and sufficient boat, or good, suitable and sufficient boats, in good condition and properly equipped, and provided with oars in sufficient number and other necessary tackle, and of sufficient capacity to carry all the crew of such steamboat, and with sufficient means for lowering such boat or boats from on board safely and expeditiously.

Sec. **12**. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of boats shall be determined by multiplying the length of keel by the breadth outside, and by the depth from top of keel to bottom of rowlock in feet, and divide by 10, the quotient being the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-Rafts and Life-Buoys.

Sec. **13**. Life-rafts must be approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection before the number of persons they may be allowed to carry can be determined, provided that not less than three cubic feet of strong serviceable inclosed air-tight compartments, constructed so that water cannot find its way into them, shall be the amount of air space to each person carried on the raft.

Sec. **14**. Approved buoyant apparatus must not require to be inflated before use, shall be of approved construction and marked in such a way as to plainly indicate the number of adult persons it can carry.

The buoyancy of such apparatus for the number of persons to be carried may be ascertained by dividing the number of pounds of iron it is capable of supporting in fresh water by 32.

Sec. **15**. An approved life-buoy may be built of solid cork capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it; or—

(*a.*) A strong life-buoy of any other approved pattern and material, provided that it is capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it, and provided that it is not stuffed with rushes, cork shavings or other shavings, or loose granulated cork or other loose material, and does not require inflation before use. There must not be a less number than two life-buoys on each passenger steamboat carrying by law two boats, with good line of suitable length attached to each buoy and kept at all times ready for instant use.

(*b.*) The air cases for life-rafts are not to exceed the length approved by the Board (four feet), with hooked, hammered and soldered joints, or riveted, and if made of iron to be galvanized, to be substantially inclosed with wood to be close jointed.

The covering of the air cases in boats should be fastened with brass screws so they can be readily taken off to examine the air cases.

Collapsible boats may be used if approved by an Inspector, with the consent of the Chairman.

Sec. **16**. No new pattern of or material in life-boats, life-rafts or life-buoys is to be passed unless approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection.

Life-Preservers.

Sec. **17**. No steamboat carrying passengers shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or on any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is at any point on the route of such steamer more than one mile broad, or shall navigate any bay or arm of the sea in Canada, unless she is provided with and carries on board thereof on every such voyage,—

(*a.*) Two hundred life-preservers (life-belts), if such steamboat is of the registered tonnage of two hundred

tons and upwards; or one hundred life-preservers, if of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons and upwards to two hundred tons; and if less than one hundred tons, such steamboat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. **18**. Every steamboat carrying passengers on rivers or inland waters other than the lakes and rivers provided for in the next preceding section, if of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards, shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage, not less than one hundred life-preservers, and if of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage, such steamboat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. **19**. Provided always, that no steamboat shall be required to carry life-preservers in excess of the number of passengers she is licensed to carry, and the maximum number of such life-preservers required on any steamboat shall not exceed two hundred; but in any steamboat, as to which the boat capacity and the number of life-preservers together, fall short of the number of passengers she is allowed to carry by her certificate of inspection, such deficiency shall be supplied by a number of wooden floats, each equal in buoyancy to one cubic foot of seasoned white pine, equal to the number of passengers and crew, not provided for in the boats, together with the life-preservers.

Sec. **20**. No steamboat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than sixty passengers, shall be required to be provided with or carry on board on any voyage, more than one life-preserver for each passenger, and one life-preserver for each of the crew then on board of such steamboat.

Sec. **21**. Every steamboat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steamboat to which the preceding sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, do not apply, shall, at all times when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with a life-preserver for each one of the crew.

Sec. **22**. Each of such life-preservers (life-belts) shall be capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 pounds of iron suspended from it. It should be cut out 2 inches under the arm pits, and fitted and secured so as to remain securely in its place when put on, with shoulder straps and waist belt, or by other means approved by the Inspector. When any other material than solid cork is used for buoyancy it must first be specially approved by the Board of Steamboat Inspection, and the life-preservers (life-belts) shall at all times be kept in convenient and accessible places in the state rooms or on the deck of such steamboat, under cover and in readiness for immediate use.

Sec. **23**. A cork jacket with shoulder straps and waist lines for fastening the same around the body, or such other description of life-preservers as the Governor in Council may approve, shall be the form of life-preserver to be used on passenger steamboats.

Passenger Barges, Towed.

Sec. **24**. Any barge, boat, bateau, scow, or undecked vessel having passengers on board, towed by a tug, before being granted a certificate of inspection, must be equipped with a boat or boats, life-preservers, life-buoys, and life-rafts, or any or all of the equipment named herein in addition to the equipment named in section 9 of the Act of The Parliament of Canada, intituled: *An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act*, and assented to on 10th May, 1892, to the satisfaction of the Steamboat Inspector who inspects her, who shall require her to be equipped with suitable life-saving equipment for the waters on which she is to ply, as well as suitable private conveniences or closets for the use of the passengers.

(*a*.) The boats and boat equipment required must not be less than specified in section 1 (*b*) of these rules, and in order to have the capacity required to carry twelve adult persons with the crew, or seventeen persons in all, on 17 feet length of keel must be 5 feet beam, by 2 feet depth, the capacity being found by multiplying length, breadth and depth, and dividing by 10.

E. ADAMS,
Chairman Board of Steamboat Inspection

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAMBOAT SHAFTS.

Shafts.

4. Main, tunnel, propeller and paddle shafts should not be passed if less in diameter than that found by the following formulæ, without previously submitting the case to the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection.

For compound condensing engines with two or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung:—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Where S = diameter of shaft in inches.

Where d^2 = square of diameter of high pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more high pressure cylinders.

Where D^2 = square of diameter of low pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more low pressure cylinders.

Where P = absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.

Where C = length of crank in inches.

Where f = constant from following table.

NOTE.—Intermediate pressure cylinders do not appear in the formulæ.

For ordinary condensing engines, with one, two, or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung:—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Where S = Diameter of shaft in inches.
D^2 = Square of diameter of cylinder in inches, or sum of squares of diameters when there are two or more cylinders.
P = Absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.
C = Length of crank in inches.
f = Constant from following table:—

TABLE.

For two Cranks. Angle between Cranks.	For Crank and Propeller Shafts f		For Tunnel Shafts. f
90°	For paddle engines of ordinary type multiply constant in this column suitable for angle of cranks by 1·4.	1,047	1,221
100°		996	1,128
110°		904	1,055
120°		855	997
130°		817	953
140°		788	919
150°		766	894
160°		751	877
170°		743	867
180°		740	864
For three Cranks 120°.		1,110	1,295

NOTE.—When there is only one crank the constants applicable are those in the table opposite 180°.

RULES RELATING TO THE TESTING OF NEW ENGINES ON PASSENGER STEAMBOATS.

In the case of new engines on passenger steamboats, Inspectors should see them tested while under way, with full steam, in order to assure as far as possible that no flaws in the several parts of the engine have escaped the examination made by the Inspector, as provided by Section 15 of the Act 49 Vic., chap 78.

[1207]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 1st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Steamboat Inspection Act, chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the existing rules and regulations for the inspection of steamboats and

examination of steamboat engineers established by the Order in Council of the 1st April, 1896,—the Order in Council of the 20th February, 1892, which permits boilers constructed before the 1st of June, 1891, to be inspected according to the rules and regulations in force at the time such boiler was completed, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, confirmed and continued in force.

JOHN J. McGEE,
44-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1358]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Mr. Michel Billodeau, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Cocagne, in the County of Kent, Province of New Brunswick, *vice* Mr. John Brooks, who has left the locality.

JOHN J. McGEE,
44-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1420]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner "Shelby," of Victoria, British Columbia, official number 100,802 to "Selma."

JOHN J. McGEE,
44-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1347]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 23rd day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Pilotage Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Captain David Rudderham, of North Sydney, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sydney, in the room of David Mullins, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
44-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1396]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 21st day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and in accordance with the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, is pleased to appoint Mr. Beecham Ritcey, to be Harbour Master for Ritcey's Cove, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, *vice* Mr. Joseph Ritcey, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
44-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1392]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 2nd April, 1896, establishing regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Saint Mary's River between Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, and Sault Ste. Marie, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, be and the same is hereby cancelled, and that the following regulations be established in lieu thereof:—

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be coterminous with the limits of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to a point in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to be fixed by the municipal authorities of that place.

2. *Landing Stages and Wharves.*—Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained by the lessee at some central point in the said Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Controller of Inland Revenue.

3. *Vessels.*—The vessels to be used shall be substantial and seaworthy and capable of carrying safely and commodiously all the traffic that offers between the two towns. They must be provided with engines of sufficient effective horse-power and be high-pressure, and the vessels and engines shall be subject to the approval of the Dominion Inspector of Steamboats.

4. *Conveyance of Contraband Goods.*—The lessee shall not at any time carry or convey or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over the said ferry, any contraband articles whatsoever.

5. *Observance of Custom and Revenue Laws.*—The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

6. *Hours of Running.*—During the period commencing on the 1st of June and ending the 30th September in each and every year, the ferry shall commence running at 7 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross every 30 minutes thereafter until 9 o'clock p.m., by central standard time (Sundays excepted), except in the case of unforeseen marine casualties, fog or unavoidable circumstances, and from the 1st of November until the close of navigation, until 8 o'clock p.m., central standard time.

7. *Tariff of Fares.*—The charges for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say,—

	cts.
For foot passengers, each way, adults	10
do do do children	5
For horse and rider, each way	25
For horse, each way	25
For one horse and vehicle and driver, each way	35
For each additional horse and passenger	10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	25
For each sheep or hog, each way	5
For each 100 lbs. of baggage or other article, each way	10

8. *Posting Notice of Tariff.*—Notice of the rates of fares and tolls on the said ferry, shall be put up and kept up, and exhibited at all times in a conspicuous place on or near the said docks or wharves, and also on the steamers employed from time to time on the said ferry.

9. *Modification of Tariff.*—The Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be

deemed expedient in the public interests, and after notification to the lessee, he or his employees shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

10. *Failure to carry out Regulations.*—The Governor in Council shall be at liberty, at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to perform, fulfil and keep any or other of the said provisos, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

11. *Observance of United States Laws.*—The said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or by-laws or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the State of Michigan, or of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, State of Michigan, or the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

12. *Provision against indemnity.*—Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., shall in the exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of the said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry, or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge or damage in respect to the same, no claim or demand for compensation or any right or title thereto shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

13. *When boats shall be placed on route.*—The ferry-boats shall be placed on the route immediately on the opening of navigation in the spring of 1896.

14. *Term of lease.*—The lease will be granted for a period of ten (10) years from the 1st May, 1896. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Controller of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45-4

[1430]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Detroit River between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, in the State of Michigan, U.S., and known as the "Ouelette Street Ferry."

REGULATIONS.

1. The limits of the ferry shall extend from the easterly to the westerly boundary of the Town of Windsor, as produced to the River Detroit, and a point in the City of Detroit to be fixed by the Municipal authorities of that place.

2. Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained at some point in the said Town of Windsor, within the said limits, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3. The vessels used shall be substantial seaworthy steamers of not less than 85 feet keel and 28 feet beam, and having projecting guards, so as to afford sufficient spaces for horses and carriages, and of a speed not less than 10 miles per hour.

4. The engines shall be of not less than 100 horse power, high or low pressure, and shall be, as well as the vessels generally, subject to the inspection and approval of the Dominion Inspector of Steamboats. The vessels shall be supplied with life-preservers and be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander, and the Controller of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any steamer which may at any time be placed upon the said ferry or the commander thereof, or the said docks or wharves, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service, or unsafe or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

5. That the lessee shall not at any time carry or convey, or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over the said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.

6. That the lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

7. That during the period commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of December, in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, true Meridian time of Windsor, (Sundays excepted), and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of fifteen minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, and at intervals of ten minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 8 o'clock at night, and at intervals of 20 minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 11.40 o'clock p.m. On Sundays the said ferry shall continue to cross from each side commencing at the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning at intervals of 15 minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 10 o'clock p.m., and at intervals of 20 minutes successively thereafter until 11.20 o'clock p.m., unless such crossing is rendered impossible by the dangers of navigation.

8. That the charges for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say :—

Foot passengers	$0.05
Pleasure riding, morning, afternoon and evening.	0.10
Children under twelve years of age	Free.
Horse, vehicle and driver	$0.10
Two-horse vehicle and driver	0.20
Horse with rider or attendant	0.10
Cattle on foot, each	0.15
Sheep, pigs or calves on foot, each	0.05
Freight not carried in a vehicle, every 100 lbs. or under	0.03
Loads of hay, straw, furniture or usually bulky or heavy material	0.50
Loads as above with single horse	0.25
Foot passengers, 10 tickets	0.25
Single-horse vehicle, driver and one other person, 10 tickets	1.00
Two-horse vehicle, driver and one other person, 5 tickets	1.00

9. Notices of the rates of fares and rates of tolls on the said ferry shall be put and kept up and exhibited at all times, in a conspicuous place on or near the said dock or wharf, and also on the steamers employed from time to time on the said ferry.

10. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after such notification as aforesaid, the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

11. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time at which it may be shewn that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil, and keep any or either of the said provisoes, restrictions or conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and pur-

poses as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

12. That the said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or by-laws or the regulations of the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

13. Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit, shall in the exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge or damage, in respect to same, no claim or demand for compensation, or any right or title thereto, shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

14. The lease will be granted for a period of ten (10) years.

15. The lease shall not be sub-let or assigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1580]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to Government Piers, Harbours and Breakwaters, chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John Smith, of Webster's Corners, Province of Prince Edward Island, to be Wharfinger for Hickey's Pier, Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, *vice* Robert Webster, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1541]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters", and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. T. Fawson Mader, of Mahone Bay, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Mahone Bay, in the County of Lunenburg and Province of Nova Scotia, *vice* Mr. Wm. Pickles, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
46–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1593]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters", and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to determine that Comox, Vancouver, B.-C., shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a Port to which the said Act shall apply, and that the limits of such port for Harbour Masters purposes shall extend one-half mile south of Union Wharf, and from that in a northerly direction taking in Comox Bay as the northern boundary.

JOHN J. McGEE,
46–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 20th May, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8516. "The New X Rays." (Comic Song.) Words by James Fax. Music by Arthur W. Hughes. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 15th May, 1896.

8517. "Fashions." An Illustrated Monthly Journal for Canadian Women. Volume 1. No. 7. Toronto, May, 1896. D. I. Barnett, Toronto, Ont., 16th May, 1896.

8518. "School Management and the Principles and Practice of Teaching." By John Millar, B.A. William Briggs (Book-Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 18th May, 1896.

8519. "Orpheus and Other Poems." By Edward Burrough Brownlow. (Sarepta.) The Pen and Pencil Club, Montreal, Que., 19th May, 1896.

8520. "Weary the Waiting." (Song with Violin Obligato.) Words by Frank L. Stanton, Music by G. Caligari. The Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association (Ltd.), London, England, 19th May, 1896.

8521. "Only Mine." (Burlesque Irish Ballad.) Words and Music by Arthur Seldon. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 20th May, 1896.

8522. "Buste de l'Honorable Wilfrid Laurier." J. O. Gratton et G. Maillet, Montréal, Qué., 20 mai 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
46–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

MANITOBA CENSUS.

THE Minister of Agriculture, having been authorized by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under date May the 13th instant, to take a quinquennial census of Manitoba, has directed that a census of the population of the Province of Manitoba be taken with reference to the 25th day of May instant.

The information to be taken in accordance with the following formula :—

Census of Manitoba, 1896.

Taken under authority of the Census Act, chap. 58, Revised Statutes of Canada, and in accordance with the requirement of chap. 46, sec. 5, sub-sec. *b*, R.S.C.

Directions to the Enumerator.

Each page (of enumerator's book) is to contain the names of inmates belonging to the house visited by the Enumerator

Transient visitors are not to be taken.

Indians are not to be taken.

Children born after the Census day, but before the Enumerator's visit are not to be taken.

Persons dying after the day fixed for taking the Census but before the Enumerator's visit are to be taken.

The Commissioners appointed are :—

Alexander McMicken	Winnipeg,
William Cranston	Lisgar,
William Ferguson	Marquette,
Robert Adamson	Brandon,
Wright Garland	Macdonald,
Joseph Baril	Provencher,
Norman Matheson	Selkirk.

By order of the Minister of Agriculture,

W. B. SCARTH,
47–2 Deputy-Minister of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Government of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway purposes sending, in the summer of this current year, a balloon expedition to the North Pole for exploration in the interests of science. The balloon will convey a party of three Swedish scientists, namely, Mr. Salomon August Andrée, aged 42; Dr. Nils Gustaf Ekholm, aged 48; and Mr. Nils Strinberg, aged 24. It is understood that the expedition will start from Spitzbergen in the early summer.

The Swedish and Norwegian Minister at the Court of St. James having, in the name of his Government, invoked the assistance of Her Majesty's Government with a view to making it generally known in the British possessions adjacent to the Polar Basin that the expedition in question will be attempted, and the Swedish Government being anxious also that the project should be made known to the authorities in other parts of Canada and to the general public in the Dominion through the medium of the press, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested His Excellency's Government to do all in their power to meet the wishes of the Government of His Swedish and Norwegian Majesty in this matter.

Accordingly, Her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout this Dominion are hereby notified in the premises and are requested to give the explorers, should an opportunity present itself, all the help in their power. If the balloon be seen only and no communication be had with the exploring party, it is requested that the following particulars may be noted and communicated either to a local newspaper or to some learned body, namely, the day and the hour in which the balloon was seen, the direction of the balloon, and the direction of the wind.

Should any accident befall the explorers and should they arrive in any locality having lost the balloon, the inhabitants are asked to give them all possible assistance.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of May, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
47–3 Under Secretary of State.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 18th May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Canadian Sick Benefit Society has this day received a license No. 150 to transact in Canada the business of insurance against sickness and disability, on the assessment plan.

Charles Egan is the Chief Agent of the society, and its head-office is established at the Town of Petrolia, Ontario.

W. FITZGERALD,
47–4 Superintendent of Insurance.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 1st May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters has this day received a license No. 149 to undertake with its members in Canada, the contract or contracts of life, disability and sickness insurance on the assessment plan to the extent specified in an Act of the Parliament of Canada, assented to on the 23rd day of April, 1896, entitled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters." Oronhyatekha is the chief agent, and the head office is established at the City of Toronto.

W. FITZGERALD,
40–4 Superintendent of Insurance.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1896, incorporating Robert Mitchell, manufacturer, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturer, Norman Mitchell, student, Ewing Smith, superintendent, and William Stanhouse, foreman, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches the business now carried on by Robert Mitchell under the firm name of Robert Mitchell & Co.; (*b.*) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, gas and electric fitting and electric wiring, brass founding, tin and coppersmithing, plating, plumbing and steam-fitting of all kinds, including the manufacture of gas, water and electric meters and all work connected therewith, with the right to enter into contracts for the manufacture, supply and sale of all such materials and the installation of any work connected therewith, by the name of "The Robert Mitchell Company," (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
46–3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1896, incorporating Matthew Kennedy, foundryman; William Kennedy, civil and hydraulic engineer; Alexander Kennedy, foundryman; David John Kennedy, machinist; Matthew Kennedy, the younger, machinist; Isaac Markle Kennedy, machinist; all of the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(*a*) The carrying on of a general foundry business including the manufacture, purchase and sale of steel castings, brass casting, malleable and other iron castings and castings of other kinds and classes of metals.

(*b*) To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery.

(*c*) To obtain, hold and operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, designs and trade-marks in any way applicable to the business mentioned in clauses (*a*) (*b*) and (*d*), and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same.

(*d*) To manufacture, supply, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of patterns and forms for machines and mechanical devices.

(*e*) To make such inspections, plans, descriptions and specifications, for the development of water powers and to superintend and engage in such hydraulic and civil engineering as may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of the company provided for in clauses (*a*) (*b*) and (*d*).

(*f*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of any similar company as the consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to said similar company in the ordinary course of business.

(*g*) To acquire the lands, buildings, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade, and other assets of the business of William Kennedy and Sons, now carried on by them at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, under their own name,—by the name of "The William Kennedy and Sons" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ninety-five thousand dollars divided into nine hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
46–3 Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 16 of 1896.

I. GOVERNMENT RIFLE RANGE, McNAB'S ISLAND, HALIFAX HARBOUR, NOVA SCOTIA.

The following notice has been issued by the Chief Staff Officer of the Imperial Troops in garrison at

Halifax, Nova Scotia, with reference to the annual target practice of the troops, on McNab's Island, commencing on the 11th instant.

"Owing to the extreme range of the Lee-Metford or Magazine Rifles, with which the musketry training of the troops will in future be conducted, and with a view to the better protection of the public, it has been found necessary to demarcate more clearly the area of water seawards, and to the south of above ranges, liable to be struck by spent or ricochet bullets.

"This area has been marked by four spar buoys placed at intervals between Thrum Cap Shoal and the Eastern Passage, at a distance of 3,000 yards from the stop butts. The buoys mark the extreme limits of the Danger Zone. The spars are painted red and are surmounted by cross heads painted red and white.

"Notice is therefore hereby given that any ship or boat passing inside these buoys during the hours of practice incurs serious risk, and no attempt should, under any circumstances, be made to cross the aforesaid area as long as the red flag hoisted at the south end of McNab's Island is left flying."

This notice will have effect from the 11th May, 1896.

II. BALLAST GROUND BUOY AT TIDNISH, N.S.

The black cask buoy marking the position of the ballast ground off Tidnish, in Bay Verte, between the Counties of Cumberland, N.S., and Westmoreland, N.B., has been moored this Spring in a new position, ½ mile N.W. from the entrance channel to the Ship Railway dock, and any vessels discharging ballast in Tidnish Harbour must discharge it between the buoy described and Tidnish Head. No ballast is on any account to be discharged to the eastward of the buoy.

This notice affects Admiralty chart No. 2034.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 47-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 17 of 1896.

I. IMPROVEMENT IN ARNPRIOR ISLAND LIGHT.

The mast from which a light was shown on an islet opposite the Town of Arnprior, Chats Lake, Upper Ottawa River, has been replaced by a new mast 10 feet higher than the old one, and the pressed lens lantern has been replaced by a 7th order dioptric lantern.

The colour of the light has also been changed from white to red. The light in future will be fixed *red*, elevated 40 feet above the ordinary level of the water, and should be visible 8 miles from all points of approach by water.

The white shed at the base of the mass remains as heretofore.

This notice affects Admiralty chart No. 797 and Canadian List of Lights No. 823.

II. CHANGE IN KINGSTON HARBOUR BUOYS.

On the opening of navigation this year the three platform buoys heretofore maintained on Penitentiary shoal, Myles shoal and Bolivia shoal respectively, in Kingston Harbour, Lake Ontario, were not moored in position but were replaced by wooden spar buoys surmounted by slat work globes or spheres.

The buoys are painted as heretofore, viz., in red and black bands, and are moored as near the middle of the shoals as possible, in 12 to 14 feet water. Vessels should give the buoys a good berth as the shoals extend some distance.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 259 B., 797 and 1152.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 47-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 18 of 1896.

I. RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT ON SOURIS EAST BREAKWATER.

On the 4th instant a temporary mast light was put in operation on the outer end of Souris East breakwater, on the east coast of Prince Edward Island, to take the place of the light carried away by storm in the autumn of 1895, as described in Part II of Notice to Mariners, No. 63 of 1895.

The light is fixed red, elevated 21 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 6 miles from all points seaward. The lens lantern is hoisted on a mast.

This light shows the end of the breakwater, and will be used, similarly to the old light carried away, until a proposed new block is added to the outer end of the breakwater, when a more permanent structure will be built.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2034 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 350.

II. ST. JOHNS LEDGE BELL BUOY REPLACED.

The bell buoy marking St. Johns Ledge, near Pubnico, in the Bay of Fundy, which went adrift from or sank at its moorings, as advertised in Notice to Mariners No. 8 of 1896, was replaced by a new buoy on the 2nd instant.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 11th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 47-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 12 of 1896.

CHANGE IN SHEDIAC HARBOUR RANGE LIGHTS.

It is intended, on the 1st June next, to remove the front range light mast and shed in Shediac Harbour from its position on the extremity of Point du Chêne North Railway Wharf to a new site on the north-west corner of the Government Breakwater, a distance of 358 feet N.E. ⅜ N. from its former position, and at the same time to move the back range light mast and shed on the extremity of the South Railway Wharf 23½ feet S.E. ⅝ E., or at right angles to the line of range, from its former position.

New position of outer light:—

Lat. N. 46° 14' 39"
Long. W. 64° 31' 41"

The two lights in their new positions will be 631 feet apart and will lead in S.W. ⅝ S. (S. 15° 20' W. true) from the intersection with the Shediac Island range alignment through the middle of the channel. This new alignment of the Harbour lights cuts the alignment of the Island lights 78 feet farther west than the old alignment. In other respects the lights and buildings are not altered.

Dredging operations on the new alignment are now in progress and an improved channel will result. No further notice of this change will be given unless events should arise to prevent its accomplishment.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1843 and 2034, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 419 and 420.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 29th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 13 of 1896.

CHANGE IN POSITION OF RAINS WHARF RANGE LIGHTS.

Prior to the opening of navigation this year the masts from which the range lights at Rains Wharf, in the River St. Mary, Ont., are exhibited, were moved to an alignment about 80 feet northward of the old alignment, so that the range lights are now in the same alignment as the American range lights at Point of Woods, and mark, as nearly as may be, the axis of the improved channel.

The front range light now stands on the shore north of Rains Wharf. The lantern is elevated 21 feet above water.

The rear light mast stands 436 feet S.E. ¼ E. from the front light. The lantern is elevated 26 feet above water.

In other respects the range is unchanged, and the two lights in one guide through Dark Hole Passage as before.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 325, 326, 519 and 678, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 1088 and 1089.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 30th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 14 of 1896.

BRIER ISLAND FOG WHISTLE AGAIN IN OPERATION.

The fog whistle machinery at the north-west point of Brier Island, on the Bay of Fundy coast of Nova Scotia, has been refitted in a temporary building, and the fog alarm was again put in operation this day.

The whistle sounds as before, three blasts of four seconds' duration, with intervals of four seconds between them, in each minute.

A permanent fog alarm building will be erected later.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 1651, 2538, 2656 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 115.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 1st May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

GOVERNMENT RIFLE RANGES, MCNAB'S ISLAND.

Owing to the extreme range of the Lee-Metford or Magazine Rifle, with which the musketry training of the troops will in future be conducted, and with a view to the better protection of the public, it has been found necessary to demarcate more clearly the area of water seawards, and to the south of above ranges, liable to be struck by spent or ricochet bullets.

This area has been marked by four spar buoys, placed at intervals between the Thrum Cap Shoal and the Eastern Passage, at a distance of 3000 yards from the stop butts. The buoys mark the extreme limits of the danger zone. The spars are painted red, and are surmounted by cross heads painted red and white.

Notice is therefore hereby given that any ship or boat passing inside these buoys, during the hours of practice, incurs serious risk, and no attempt should, under any circumstances, be made to cross the aforesaid area as long as the red flag hoisted at the south end of McNab's Island is left flying.

This notice will have effect from the 11th May, 1896.

By order,

DUDLEY NORTH,
Colonel, A.A.G., Chief Staff Officer.
Halifax, N.S., 28th April, 1896. 45–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 15 of 1896.

CABOT HEAD LIGHT AND FOG ALARM.

A light and fog alarm station, established by the Government of Canada at Cabot Head, on the west shore of Georgian Bay, in the North Riding of Bruce, Ontario, will be put in operation on the 18th May instant.

Lat. N. 45° 14' 45"
Long. W. 81° 17' 25"

The lighthouse stands on top of the cliff, about ⅓ mile eastward from the entrance to Wingfield Basin, at the point of Cabot Head which projets farthest north, on the ordinary course of vessels.

The site is level and elevated 35 feet above water. The light building consists of a tower and dwelling house combined, built of wood, painted white. The square tower rises from the east corner of the building, and is surmounted by an iron lantern painted red. The height of the building from the ground to the vane on the lantern is 54 feet.

The light will be a group revolving white light, showing three bright flashes with intervals of twenty seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of forty seconds during the greater part of which the light will be obscured, the light completing a revolution in 80 seconds. It is elevated 80 feet above the level of the bay and should be visible 14 miles from all points of approach by water. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

The fog alarm building is located on the beach, about 200 feet eastwardly from the lighthouse. It is a square wooden building, painted white, with duplicate horns projecting from a gable in the north-easterly front of the building. These horns are elevated 20 feet above the water.

The fog alarm will consist of blasts of a horn operated by steam and compressed air of 8 seconds' duration with intervals of 40 seconds between them.

The boiler and machinery are in duplicate, so that in case of an accident happening to one part it may be promptly replaced by its duplicate part.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 327, 519, 678, 906 and 1214, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, between Nos. 1011 and 1012.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 4th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 8 of 1896.

ST. JOHN'S LEDGE BELL BUOY MISSING.

It is reported that the bell buoy is missing from St. John's Ledge, near Pubnico, in the Bay of Fundy. Steps will be taken to replace it as soon as possible, and notice will be given when it is again in position.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 17th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 9 of 1896.

I. BUOYAGE OF COLBURNE PASSAGE.

Two wooden platform buoys have been established by the Government of Canada, in Colburne Passage, off the south-east coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, one on either side of the fairway between Piers Island and Saanish Peninsula on the route to Cowitchan Harbour.

One of the platforms is surmounted by a square pyramid topped by a drum, the whole made of lattice work and painted black with the number 1 in white. It is moored on the east extremity of the south reef, at the narrowest part of the channel, in 2½ fathoms water.

Lat. N. 48° 42' 00"
Long. W. 123° 26' 00"

The other buoy carries the number 2 and is surmounted by a square pyramid topped by a ball, made of lattice work, the whole painted red. It is moored in 3 fathoms on the south extremity of the north reef, and is distant a little more than a cable N. ½ E. from the black buoy.

Cape Kappel in one with Cowitchan Head, bearing W. ¼ S., southerly, (N. 70° W. true) leads through Colburne Passage in 8 to 10 fathoms water between the two buoys and clear of all dangers.

Captain J. T. Walbran, master of the Dominion steamer "Quadra," reports that when setting the buoys he found the passage with its reefs, Piers Island, and their surroundings, incorrectly shown on Admiralty chart No. 2840.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1917 and 2840, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 68.

II. CHANGES IN YOKOHAMA HARBOUR LIGHTS, JAPAN.

Notice is given by the Government of Japan, that on 1st April, instant, the Red and Green Lightships moored to mark the North and East Breakwater-heads of Yokohama Harbour would be withdrawn, and that on and after the same date, the lights as specified below would be established by the Yokohama Harbour Works Bureau on both of the Breakwater-heads.

The lighthouse on the East Breakwater-head is constructed of iron, hexagonal in shape and is painted white. It is 40 feet in height from the base to the centre of the lantern.

The light is a fixed white light and illuminates the whole horizon. It is elevated 41 feet above the sea, being visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 nautical miles.

The light on the North Breakwater-head is a fixed red light, exhibited temporarily, pending the completion of the permanent lighthouse now in course of construction.

The light is shown on the scaffolding erected for constructing the permanent lighthouse, at an elevation of 41 feet above the sea. It illuminates the whole horizon, being visible in clear weather from a distance of 6 nautical miles.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 20th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 10 of 1896.

I. FOG BELL AT PORT DALHOUSIE.

A bell has been attached to the platform of the range light tower near the outer end of the East Pier at Port Dalhousie, Lake Ontario, and will be rung by hand, as a fog signal, in reply to fog signals from vessels desiring to make the canal.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 931.

II. SANDUSKY BAY STRAIGHT CHANNEL RANGE LIGHTS.

Sandusky Bay Range Light (*front*).—Notice is given by the United States Lighthouse Board, that, on or about 1st April, 1896, a fixed white light of the sixth order will be established in the structure recently erected on the northerly prolongation of the axis of the Straight Channel in Sandusky Bay, in 5½ feet of water, about ¼ mile N.N.W. ⅞ W. from Cedar Point Lighthouse, and about 500 feet northerly from the 18-foot contour on the northerly side of "Deep Hole" off Cedar Point. The light is shown from an octagonal lantern, with copper roof, surmounting a square tower projecting slightly from the southerly side of a square one-story dwelling, with sharp roof and dormers, standing on a square red crib. The house and tower are of wood, painted yellowish drab.

The focal plane of the light is 33½ feet above mean lake level.

The approximate geographical position of the light, is :—

Lat. N. 41° 29' 31"
Long. W. 82° 41' 49"

Sandusky Bay Range Light (rear).—On the same date a fixed white light of the sixth order was to be established in the structure recently erected on the northerly prolongation of the axis of the Straight Channel in Sandusky Bay, in 8½ feet of water, and about 1,500 feet N. by E. ½ E. (N. 17° 04' E. true), in rear of the front light. The light is shown from an octagonal lantern, with copper roof, surmounting a square pyramidal, yellowish drab wooden tower, on a square red crib.

The focal plane of the light is 50 feet above mean lake level and the light should be visible 12 miles.

Each light will illuminate 270° of the horizon from S.S.E. ½ E. (S. 27° 56' E. true) through eastward and southward to N.E. by E. ½ E. (N. 62° 04' E. true) or 45° to the westward of the range line, and the remainder of the illuminating arc to the eastward of the range line, and showing in the lake.

The lights mark a range line for running the Straight Channel in Sandusky Bay, from Cedar Point to the docks of Sandusky, coinciding with the axis of the channel.

III. SANDUSKY BAY, NORTH AND WEST RANGE LIGHTS DISCONTINUED.

On the establishment of the Sandusky Bay (Straight Channel) Range Lights, the lights of these two ranges, in the northerly part of Sandusky Bay, about 1¼ miles W. of Cedar Point and heretofore marking the axis of the old dredged channels in the bay, will no longer be required as aids to navigation and will be discontinued.

IV. GRASSY ISLAND SOUTH CHANNEL RANGE FRONT LIGHT.

Notice is also given that, at the same time, a fixed white lens-lantern light would be established in the structure recently erected on the W. side of the main channel of the Detroit River, on Grassy Island Fishery, about 1,300 feet due S. from the present Grassy Island Light.

The focal plane of the light is 25 feet above the mean level of the river. The light will illuminate 90° of the horizon lying between N.W. by W. ½ W. (N. 62° 30' W. true), and N.N.E. ½ E. (N. 27° 30' E. true), or 62° 30' to the eastward and 27° 30' to the westward of the range line.

The light will be shown from an octagonal lantern. with white roof, surmounting a white, square, pyramidal tower, on a low foundation.

With Grassy Island Light as a rear light, this light will mark a range line for running the main channel of the Detroit River from the Grosse Isle North Channel Range line to the Mamajuda Range line. The point of intersection with the Grosse Isle North Channel Range line is east of Mamajuda Range Rear Light and about 350 feet to the eastward of the 18-foot contour on the west side of the channel. The point of intersection with the Mamajuda Range line is a little more than ¾ mile to northward of the Mamajuda Range Front Light.

V. WHITEFISH POINT LIGHT.

Notice is further given that, on the opening of navigation 1896, the characteristic of the light at the light station on Whitefish Point, west side of the entrance from Whitefish Bay into Lake Superior, would be changed to show a brilliant white flash every 5 seconds.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 21st April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 11 of 1896.

CITROUILLE POINT LIGHTHOUSE CARRIED AWAY.

Information has been received that the lighthouse at Citrouille Point, on the River St. Lawrence, above Quebec, has been carried away by ice. Until the tower can be rebuilt a temporary light will be shown from a lantern on a pole.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 702.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested, are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 45-3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th April, 1895 and 1896.

Public Debt.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,279,980 79	7,552,207 10
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,119 07
Dominion Notes	20,946,117 12	18,791,749 62
Savings Banks	42,732,363 27	45,063,369 47
Trust Funds	8,213,750 70	8,262,883 66
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,656 13	1,655,033 94
Total Gross Debt	317,167,393 38	317,780,898 06
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,461,235 25	35,480,665 17
Other Investments	7,690,107 49	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,576,325 87	16,280,020 27
Total Assets	69,651,170 60	67,947,160 79
Total Net Debt	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
do 31st March	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
Decrease of Debt	634,631 95	789,196 98

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of April, 1895.	Total to 30th April 1895.	Month of April, 1896.	Total to 30th April 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Revenue:				
Customs	1,477,591 65	14,369,806 12	1,651,162 18	16,599,499 38
Excise	665,722 14	6,454,264 85	649,081 65	6,569,717 68
Post Office	235,000 00	2,435,011 70	265,455 05	2,532,312 34
Public Works, including Railways	377,590 55	2,992,333 59	354,727 87	2,973,427 03
Miscellaneous	140,596 50	1,198,183 73	219,693 90	1,299,672 11
Total	2,896,500 84	27,449,599 99	3,140,120 65	29,974,628 54
Expenditure	2,375,801 60	26,220,793 00	2,336,564 59	25,056,105 97

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	51,052 51	2,038,872 52	109,228 87	1,987,912 29
Dominion Lands	6,746 15	69,508 85	4,067 55	51,903 43
Railway Subsidies		1,222,613 10	84,731 25	759,513 25
Total	57,798 66	3,330,994 47	198,027 67	2,799,328 97

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, for Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 6th May, 1896.

45-tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December.
Fractionals	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,859 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75	222,879 75		
$1 & $2	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50	6,492,768 50		
$4	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00	341,146 00		
$5, $10 & $20	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37	8,825 37		
$50 & $100	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00	218,950 00		
$500 & $1000	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00	11,964,000 00		
Total	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62	19,248,569 62		

Fractional Notes	$222,879 75
Provincial Notes	29,502 87
Dominion Ones and Twos	6,475,241 00
Dominion Fours	341,146 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,371,400 00
Toronto "	3,421,400 00
Halifax "	645,000 00
St. John "	1,203,000 00
Winnipeg "	178,000 00
Charlottetown "	147,500 00
Victoria "	213,500 00
Total	$19,248,569 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th April, 1896	$7,632,614 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg.	1,946,666 67
	$9,579,281 00
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,248,569.62	4,812,142 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures	$4,767,138 60
Unguaranteed Debentures	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,248,569.62	14,436,427 21
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures	$2,813,572 79

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures	$4,767,138 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures	2,813,572 79
Total excess	$7,580,711 39

Fred. Toller,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 12th May, 1896.

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Unrevised Statement of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of April, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits	310,219 36	
Malt	71,415 60	
Malt Liquor	36 20	
Tobacco	194,170 83	
Cigars	48,748 60	
Inspection of Petroleum	2,225 86	
Manufactures in Bond	4,166 79	
Seizures	773 01	
Other Receipts	1,424 95	
Total Excise Revenue		633,181 20
Culling Timber		123 05
Hydraulic and other Rents		2 00
Minor Public Works		632 75
Inspection of Weights and Measures		3,386 51
Gas Inspection		1,549 50
Electric Light Inspection		401 00
Law Stamps		397 10
Other Revenues		28 00
Grand Total Revenue		639,701 11

Inland Revenue Department,
Ottawa, 12th May, 1896.

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

46-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 30th April, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 11,899 00	5,030 57
Animals	13,015 00	2,761 50
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	61,305 00	16,027 24
Brass and manufactures of	24,511 00	6,832 27
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	62,347 00	13,929 70
Flour	7,576 00	1,855 21
Meal, Corn and Oat	7,404 00	1,719 72
Rice	11,022 00	7,512 56
Other Breadstuffs	18,113 00	3,884 60
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	202,958 00	60,889 55
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	18,686 00	5,605 80
Coal, Bituminous	202,518 00	57,106 04
Copper, manufactures of	10,391 00	1,844 50
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	35,387 00	8,679 94
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	183,156 00	54,585 05
Cottons, Clothing,	41,000 00	12,660 20
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	29,483 00	3,966 80
" Thread on Spools	19,547 00	4,886 75
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	55,653 00	17,490 77
Drugs and Medicines	107,291 00	26,369 42
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	48,834 00	14,859 99
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	51,837 00	14,701 75
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	51,501 00	15,350 10
All other Fancy Goods	19,987 00	6,020 55
Fish and products of	27,719 00	5,096 14
Fruits and Nuts dried	53,584 00	18,171 86
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	68,655 00	8,086 94
" All other	7,526 00	2,195 54
Furs, Manufactures of	32,050 00	5,245 00
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	33,205 00	9,912 83
" Window Glass	26,957 00	5,498 10
" Plate-Glass	12,940 00	3,365 06
" All other Manufactures of.	12,708 00	2,978 99
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	7,300 00	2,150 46
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	29,991 00	8,578 92
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	34,128 00	10,238 40
" All other	62,278 00	18,658 38
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	52,341 00	4,900 47
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,101 00	2,775 64
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	156,608 00	44,673 60
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$ 117,482 00	33,114 67
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	34,825 00	11,951 49
" Stoves and Castings	12,002 00	3,338 14
" Tubing	58,743 00	13,811 17
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	176,543 00	47,625 86
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	49,895 00	12,621 90
Lead and manufactures of	14,020 00	2,784 68
Leather, all kinds	82,497 00	14,067 00
" Boots and Shoes	36,226 00	9,054 00
" All other manufactures of Leather	15,054 00	3,962 90
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	14,918 00	3,113 37
Metals and manufactures of	31,202 00	8,579 65
Musical Instruments	27,434 00	7,707 85
Oil, Mineral and Products of	38,032 00	25,183 82
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	26,670 00	5,334 00
" All other.	49,211 00	12,305 13
Paints and Colours	30,992 00	4,386 91
Paper, Envelopes, &c	99,690 00	31,522 49
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	9,348 00	3,288 81
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	38,978 00	11,733 47
" Butter, Cheese	30,508 00	5,799 52
Seeds and Roots	142,557 00	14,633 18
Silk, manufactures of	157,082 00	47,506 33
Soap, all kinds	22,837 00	6,823 90
Spices, ground and unground	15,059 00	2,696 54
Spirits, all kinds	57,443 00	140,419 94
Wines, Sparkling	9,168 00	2,488 18
" other than Sparkling	21,427 00	14,591 75
Sugar	249,001 00	52,153 62
Molasses & Syrups	60 940 00	5,832 67
Tobacco and Cigars	26,004 00	26,176 12
Vegetables.	18,003 00	4,857 62
Wood, manufactures of	54,709 00	12,277 75
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	87,007 00	26,128 07
" Clothing	55,863 00	18,941 04
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	138,013 00	44,547 89
" Dress Goods	207,080 00	62,008 84
" Knitted Goods	46,048 00	17,648 27
" Shawls	2,628 00	660 95
" Yarns	13,564 00	4,066 70
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	44,900 00	14,988 40
All other Dutiable Goods	990,271 00	268,165 41
Total Dutiable Goods	5,339,386 00	1,575,996 91
" Free	2,382,093 00	
Coin and Bullion	188,662 00	
Grand Total	7,910,141 00	1,575,996 91

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 30th April, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 21,106
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	27,942
Asphaltum or Asphalt	246
Broom Corn	7,828
Coal, Anthracite	161,146
Coffee	42,532
Cotton Waste	18,162
" Raw	122,535
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	156,887
Fish and products of	4,511
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	86,619
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	45,972
Fur, skins not dressed	57,795
Grease for soap making, &c	33,342
Hides and skins	121,570
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	65,306
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	46,623
Metals, Brass and Copper	61,745
" Steel Rails for Railways	9,900
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	$ 115,534
" Tin and Zinc	61,465
" Other	6,014
Oils, Vegetable	7,404
Salt	20,766
Settlers' Effects	178,793
Silk, raw	6,986
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	47,884
Tea	102,446
Tobacco Leaf	127,841
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	91,069
Wool	118,386
All other Free Goods	405,643
Total	2,381,998
Coin and Bullion	188,757
Total Free Goods	2,570,755

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1896.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of April, 1896.

—	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	619,651	9,910	629,561
do Fisheries	355,727	11,249	366,976
do Forest	1,230,784	172	1,230,956
Animals and their produce	1,165,106	34,425	1,199,531
Agricultural Products	406,906	9,743	416,649
Manufactures	774,856	73,110	847,966
Miscellaneous Articles	17,518	3,959	21,477
Totals	4,570,548	142,568	4,713,116
Bullion	16,950		16,950
Coin		128,836	128,836
Grand Total	4,587,498	271,404	4,858,902

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1896.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.
47–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of April, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.

CR.

	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st March, 1896	28,135,562 38	WITHDRAWALS during month	802,206 37
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	630,832 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	8,964 89	BALANC at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th April, 1896	27,973,152 90
	28,775,359 27		28,775,359 27

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th May, 1896.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th April, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st March, 1896.	Deposits for April, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, April, 1896.	Balance, on 30th April, 1896.
	$ cts.	$	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	570,431 74	7,636 00	578,067 74	8,036 97	570,030 77
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	750,467 35	19,654 00	770,121 35	22,450 69	747,670 66
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	845,256 07	18,407 00	863,663 07	16,344 20	847,318 87
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	34,894 90	526 00	35,420 90	283 59	35,137 31
Amherst	275,118 43	5,408 00	280,526 43	4,097 61	276,428 82
Annapolis	237,297 32	3,101 00	240,398 32	1,913 15	238,485 17
Arichat	195,749 62	1,280 00	197,029 62	3,722 36	193,307 26
Barrington	174,201 16	749 00	174,950 16	1,664 64	173,285 52
Bridgewater	134,147 59	5,315 00	139,462 59	6,960 61	132,501 98
Guysboro'	110,334 59	226 00	110,560 59	564 31	109,996 28
Halifax	2,611,408 67	37,677 00	2,649,085 67	34,229 84	2,614,855 83
Kentville	309,413 28	3,984 00	313,397 28	8,875 96	304,521 32
Liverpool	254,712 88	2,645 00	257,357 88	6,713 65	250,644 23
Lunenburg	288,084 73	5,800 00	293,884 73	5,887 27	287,997 46
Maitland	63,445 79	1,499 00	64,944 79	892 64	64,052 15
New Glasgow	378,685 06	3,632 00	382,317 06	3,654 40	378,662 66
Parrsboro'	119,003 03	2,661 00	121,664 03	1,994 79	119,669 24
Pictou	295,267 74	927 00	296,194 74	2,018 60	294,176 14
Port Hood	118,967 81	263 00	119,230 81	635 02	118,595 79
Shelburne	119,410 74	514 00	119,924 74	3,116 76	116,807 98
Sherbrooke	68,379 39	1,383 00	69,762 39	886 01	68,876 38
Wallace	71,315 02	1,183 00	72,498 02	2,046 05	70,451 97
Weymouth	102,247 89	343 00	102,590 89	1,115 06	101,475 83
Yarmouth	629,041 28	9,764 00	638,805 28	14,308 91	624,496 37
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	273,018 28	3,278 00	276,296 28	1,586 29	274,709 99
Dalhousie	382,092 77	4,354 00	386,446 77	6,833 79	379,612 98
Fredericton	657,960 94	13,847 00	671,807 94	13,816 08	657,991 86
Newcastle	233,084 50	1,389 00	234,473 50	1,964 83	232,508 67
St. Andrews	288,061 47	1,804 95	289,866 42	3,405 95	286,460 47
St. John	4,092,930 98	43,830 00	4,136,760 98	56,957 59	4,079,803 39
Woodstock	499,060 89	5,832 00	504,892 89	10,555 11	494,337 78
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,810,483 64	25,738 00	1,836,221 64	30,557 43	1,805,664 21
Summerside	317,224 07	2,256 00	319,480 07	4,756 20	314,723 87
Total	17,311,199 62	236,905 95	17,548,105 57	282,846 36	17,265,259 21

J M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th May, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank..	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,451,872 22	180,000 00	31,889 14	9,757,103 22
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,918,166 21	83,000 00	239,444 69	5,240,610 90
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,370,038 43	263,000 00	271,333 83	14,997,714 12

ASSETS.

——	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,437,557 54	....	1,536,905 76	3,384,095 20	1,168,166 84	180,000 00	....	* 699,763 40	10,906,488 74
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.............	....	2,380,983 67	82,500 00	446,372 27	1,643,703 35	816,586 11	83,000 00	65,204 09	108,510 42	5,626,859 82
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,818,541 21	82,500 00	1,983,278 03	5,027,798 55	1,984,752 95	263,000 00	65,204 00	808,273 82	16,533,348 56

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 8th May, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	**David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton**	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures, $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.3 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chie Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,53 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident).	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B).	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent. Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $142,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st MAY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Aldersville	Chester	Lunenburg N.S.	Benj. Burgoyne.
Birchwood	Victoria	Cumberland N.S.	Chas. Chase.
Bondville	Brome	Brome Q.	Wm. A. McIntosh.
Burton		Yale and Cariboo B.C.	R. S. Burton.
Chester Nord	Chester	Arthabaska Q.	Mrs. A. LeBel.
Copperfield	Leeds	Megantic Q.	Philippe Landry.
Domremy	Sec. 30, Tp. 44, R. 27, W. of 2nd M.	Sask.	Revd. J. Berthelot.
Eden Lake	Maxwellton	Pictou N.S.	John A. McDonald.
Egan Estate	Murchison	Nipissing O.	W. G. McKay.
Fassifern		Inverness N.S.	John R. Cameron.
Fontanges	Matane	Rimouski Q.	Alex. Levasseur.
Gingras	Livaudière	Bellechasse Q.	Amédée Grégoire.
Glenora		Inverness N.S.	James Lamey.
Grand St. Louis	Bécancour	Nicolet Q.	Miss M. Deshaies.
Hartville	Windsor	Hants N.S.	Walter H. Card.
Hawthorne	Port Hood	Inverness N.S.	Donald A. Beaton.
Head of Jeddore (reopened)		Halifax N.S.	Wm. J. Myers.
Jubilee		Victoria N.S.	Malcolm W. McLeod.
Kipiegun	Sec. 16, Tp. 15, R. 4, E. 1st M.	Selkirk M.	G. T. Sutherland.
Lavant (reopened)	Lavant	Lanark, N.R. O.	Wm. Barr.
Little Judique Ponds		Inverness N.S.	Rory McDonald.
Lower Sandy Point	Shelburne	Shelburne N.S.	Henry Goodick.
McArthur's Mills	Mayo	Hastings, N.R. O.	Arch. McArthur, jr.
Minerve	La Minerve	Labelle Q.	A. Ducharme.
Monalea	Chatham	Argenteuil Q.	James Fitzgerald.
Notre-Dame du Pont Main (reopened)	Dudley	Labelle Q.	J. M. Grenier.
Ophir	Coffin	Algoma O.	Hugh Orr.
Otthon	Sec. 36, Tp. 24, R. 5, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	Revd. John Kovacs.
(*a*) Pelee Island North	Pelee Island	Essex, S.R. O.	Colin B. Quick.
Purple Ridge	Sec. 24, Tp. 17, R. 14, W. of 1st M.	Macdonald M.	James Scott.
Raycroft	Darling	Lanark, N.R. O.	Robert White.
Rolling River	Sec. 34, Tp. 16, R. 19, W. of 1st M.	Marquette M.	Duncan Cameron.
Ronson (reopened)	Middleton	Norfolk, N.R. O.	E. A. Buchner.
Rossendale	Sec. 4, Tp. 10, R. 9, W. of 1st M.	Macdonald M.	John C. Glover.
Roy		Burrard B.C.	D. S. Gray.
St. Fabien	St. Mary's	Kent N.B.	F. A. Bastarache.
St. Gilbert	Lot 14	Prince West P.E.I.	Narcisse Gallant.
St. Malo Station	Auckland	Compton Q.	Edmond Gagnon.
Stanmore	Dalhousie	Restigouche N.B.	Margaret Allain.
Tantallon	Halifax	Halifax N.S.	Isaac Dauphinée.
Umatilla	Sec. 16, Tp. 26, R. 23, W. of 1st M.	Marquette M.	Geo. Robb.
Victoria Line		Inverness N.S.	John H. Cameron.
Waldegrave	Stirling	Colchester N.S.	Alex. Cock.

(*a*) Opened 16th April.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Canterbury	County of	York, N.B.	to Meductic.
Elmsdale	do	Oxford, N.R., O.	to Golspie.
English Settlement	do	King's, N.B.	to Highfield.
Fortierville	do	Lotbinière, Q.	to Frontenac.
Oak Point	do	Selkirk, M.	to Radway.
Pearson's	do	King's, N.B.	to Pearsonville.
Prestwood	do	Selkirk, M.	to Monar.
St. Joseph de la Tabatière	do	Saguenay, Q.	to Mutton Bay.
Ste. Philomène d'Echaillons	do	Lotbinière, Q.	to Ste. Philomène de Fortierville
Silsburg	do	Perth, N.R., O.	to Kennicott.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Loch Erroch	District of New Westminster, B.C.
Ronson	County of Norfolk, N.R., O., closed 1st April.

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette,* in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette,* and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule,* shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a.* All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b.* No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b*.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Special Order of the House of Commons.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Substance of Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act amending the Acts incorporating the Quebec Steamship Company (Limited), and granting power to the said company to purchase, build, equip, run or lease, or acquire an interest in hotels and hotel property, and for other purposes.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicant.
Quebec, 15th May, 1896. 47-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm certain agreements with the Manitoba Government and The Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, and also to confirm certain transfers of its Government subsidies, and to confirm certain mortgages made by the company and the bond issue thereof, and to empower the company to issue land grant and second mortgage bonds and preference stock, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the company.
Toronto, 21st May, 1896. 47-9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that The Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act confirming, extending and augmenting the powers of the company ; such Act to specially provide :—

1. For the construction, regulation, and control of harbours and navigation at the terminals of a ship canal, which the company is authorized to construct and operate from some point on Lake Ontario, within the County of York, to some point on the Georgian Bay ;

2. That the company may divert and use the waters of any spring, creek, river, lake, or any other source or sources of water supply, for the purposes of the company, and regulate the levels of such waters ;

3. That the company may regulate the traffic of the said canal or other navigable waters under the control of the company ;

4. For the extension of the borrowing powers of the company, and to define the denomination and character of the notes, bonds, debentures, securities to be issued by the company ;

5. For the construction and improvement by the company of other canals or waterways in Canada for the purpose of augmenting or increasing the traffic of the canal first mentioned ;

6. The remission and exemption from all customs duties and charges on all plant, machinery and materials to be imported and used in the construction and equipment of the company's works.

J. A. MACDONALD,
Managing director of The Georgian Bay
Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Co.
46-9

THE HUDSON'S BAY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a railway to be operated by steam and electricity from Port Churchill on Hudson's Bay through North-west and Keewatin

Territories, to Fond du Lac, on Lake Athabaska, and from Port Churchill aforesaid, on Hudson's Bay, through the Territory of Keewatin, south of Churchill River and north of Nelson River, to a point at or near Sea Falls, on said river; thence north of Lake Winnipeg through the Territory of Saskatchewan to Prince Albert, in said Territory; thence continuing through the said Territory and the Territory of Alberta, in a direct line to Calgary, in the said last mentioned Territory, with power to construct a branch line from a point near Manitou Lake, in the Territory of Saskatchewan, to Edmonton, in the Territory of Alberta. Also, with power to build, purchase, charter, maintain and navigate steam and other vessels to ply between Fort Churchill and other countries, to carry and convey passengers and freight, and carry on a general transportation service in connection with said railway; to construct, operate and maintain such bridges, docks, wharves, elevators, etc., as may be necessary and advantageous for the purposes of the said undertaking. Also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the whole length of the proposed railway and said branch, for the transmission of messages for the public as well as for the purposes of said railway; also to acquire such water powers as may be deemed requisite for the generation of electricity for the purposes of said railway and said branch, and the purchase, erection and maintenance of all such electrical plant as may be necessary in connection with said railway and branch, its bridges, elevators, wharves and docks; and with all such other powers and rights as may be advantageous and necessary to the success of said undertaking, including such as may be granted and prescribed, with the consent of the Parliament of Canada, by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

JOSEPH NELSON.
Ottawa, 12th May, 1896. 46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railway, and to work the same either by steam or by electric power or both, from the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, to a crossing of the Saskatchewan River, at or near Grand Rapids, thence by the most practicable route to deep water navigation on Hudson Bay, with a branch line from a point at or near the International Boundary between Ranges eleven and fifteen, west of the first principal Meridian, in the said Province of Manitoba, running in a northerly or north-westerly direction to its intersection with the main line; also a branch line from a point on the main line near Grand Rapids to Edmonton *viâ* Prince Albert and Battleford in the North-west Territories, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the said railway and branches for all purposes, also to acquire, build, purchase, charter, own and operate steam and other vessels on lakes, rivers and other navigable waters for the purpose of facilitating the traffic in connection with said railway; to acquire, build, purchase, and own elevators, warehouses, wharves, docks and dockyards in connection with the said railway, with all the proper or usual powers, rights, and privileges given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of May, A.D. 1896.
46-9

YUKON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, to incorporate the "Yukon Railway and Navigation Company," from a point at Taku River and Telegraph Creek or Dease River to Teslin Lake in British Columbia and the North-west Territories.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Ottawa, 15th May, 1896. 46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works and to reduce the number of its directors, and for other purposes.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
By A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 7th May, 1896. 45-9

HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the east branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of rivers and waterways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon; and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canals and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solicitor for applicants.
Winnipeg, 2nd May, 1896. 44-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles and for the passage of cars propelled by any power, and for the acquisition of all terminal facilities and for power to lease to or otherwise give running powers thereover to any railway company; and to carry gas pipes, wires or cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity and other power; and with power to lay tracks on said bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York or the Congress of the United States of America for the same purpose; and also for power to construct, maintain and operate water wheels under said bridge for the generation of electricity and for all powers necessary for that purpose and for the transmission abroad of such electric force. The height of the arches of said bridge shall not be less than sixty feet and the interval between the abutments or piers shall be two hundred feet, and said bridge shall be constructed with a draw of two hundred feet across the channel of said river for the passage of rafts and all vessels. The rates of toll for the use of said bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle (including the driver) drawn by two horses, twenty cents for a single horse, carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

HARCOURT, COWPER & MACOOMB,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Welland, 13th April, 1896. 43-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to carry on the business of guaranteeing:—

1. Corporations, partnerships and individuals against lost occasioned by fraud practised upon paper representing or used as security for money;

2. Employees in positions of trust;
3. Titles to real estate and the validity of wills;
4. The repayment of loans and investments of money in manufacturing businesses, mining enterprises and in real estate;
5. The payment of rent, interest, dividends, mortgages, debentures and all other obligations of indebtedness, and
6. The payment of life, accident, fire and marine policies of insurance.

And for such other powers as may be incidental to such business.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 13th May, 1896. 46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896. 27-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).
2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs, and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.
3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.
4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be thirty thousand dollars.
5. That the number of shares is to be three hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.
6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Albert Hudson, agent, Frederick Bindon, agent, R. Preston Robinson, physician, and Alexander Bannerman, conductor, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America; and Robert H. Preston, of Newboro, in the Province of Ontario, physician.
7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated 16th May, 1896. 47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Windsor Salt Company" (Limited).
2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the mining, manufacture, purchase, and sale of salt in its various forms in the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada; the acquisition of patents and properties necessary or desirable for any of such purposes; and the transaction of all matters or business incidental thereto or connected therewith.
3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario.
4. The intended amount of the capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars.
5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.
6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Montreal, railway president; Ernest G. Henderson, Windsor, Ontario, engineer; Robert F. Sutherland, Windsor, Ontario, barrister-at-law; John Morrow, Montreal, agent; and James Sutherland, Montreal, agent; the first three of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBERT F. SUTHERLAND,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Windsor, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1896. 47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Lithographing Company," (Limited).
2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are: to carry on the business of lithographers, engravers, printers, publishers, importers of and dealers in advertising novelties, and any business incidental thereto.
3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.
4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of fifty dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—David Morrice, merchant, Richard White, publisher, and Smeaton White, publisher, all of Montreal aforesaid, and Frederick William Heath, lithographer, William Stone, lithographer, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographer, and John Irving, artists, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 19th day of May, A.D. 1896.
47–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Montreal Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are the construction of railways, bridges, dams, culverts, and generally the construction of all works for the development of, or in, in connection with the use of motive power of any kind whatsoever.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. The number of shares is to be five thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Herbert S. Holt, contractor, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, merchant, William Strachan, manufacturer, Alfred Brunet, gentleman, and Frederick L. Béique, barrister, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
& ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Montreal, 14th May, 1896.
46–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Port Hope Preserving and Canning Company," (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is the buying and selling, preserving and canning of vegetables, fruits, meats, fish and other articles of diet, and the manufacture of cans for the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow : William M. Miller, of the Town of Newark, in Wayne County in the State of New York, U.S.A., canner ; John Hume, seedsman ; William Craig, tanner ; Stanley Paterson, anker ; and Hugh Cameron Paterson, clerk, the last four of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario.

7. The said William M. Miller, John Hume, William Craig, Stanley Paterson and Hugh Cameron Paterson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHISHOLM & CHISHOLM,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Port Hope, May, 1896.
46–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To do a general trading business, and make, manufacture, buy or sell and deal in wood pulp of all descriptions ;

(*b.*) To buy, lease and sell any timber, sawed and unsawed, with a right to manufacture timber, cut wood, and make wooden articles of every description and ship and sell the same for manufacturing and other purposes ;

(*c.*) To buy, purchase, acquire, lease and sell any timber lands and limits and any other real estate requisite for the carrying on of its business, and to be vested generally with all the powers, privileges and rights requisite and proper to carry on the various kinds of business enumerated and to give effect to the intentions and objects of its incorporation.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Masterman, manufacturer, John A. Bauden, gentleman, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturer, Frederick Masterman, manufacturer, et William H. Masterman, manufacturer, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 29th April, 1896.
44–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue

of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 28th April, 1896. 44–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company is to be "Canadian Whisky Exporting Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To export, import, manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in spirituous, fermented, unfermented, and other liquors, including whiskys, wines, beer, cordials, mineral and other waters and drinks, and to carry on generally such other business as appertains thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $50,000.

5. The number of shares into which the capital stock is to be divided is five hundred, and the amount of each share is $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Edward Chandler Walker, of the said Town of Walkerville, Franklin Hiram Walker, and James Harrington Walker, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, all distillers ; William Aikman, junior, of the said City of Detroit, lawyer ; and William Robins, of the said Town of Walkerville, secretary.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Franklin Hiram Walker, and William Robins, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BLAKE, LASH & CASSELS,
44–6 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ætna Boiler Company (Limited)."

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows :—To purchase or lease the Ætna Safety Water Tube Boiler under Canadian Patent No. 43,672 and United States Patent No. 544619, and to manufacture and vend the same, also to acquire the patents for the said boiler in Great Britain and other countries, with power to sell and assign, with or without royalty, any or all of said patents.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, underwriter ; Reginald Northcote, of the same place, manufacturer's agent ; the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, of the City of Montreal, Senator ; John Alexander Gemmill, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law, and Archie Foster May, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law ; of whom the said Hugh Scott, Reginald Northcote, Alexander Walker Ogilvie and John Alexander Gemmill are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of May, 1896.
44–2–46–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Dominion Glass Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and deal in glass and glasswares of all kinds.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Henry Hogan, hotel-keeper, Joseph Barsalou, auctioneer, Honourable Alphonse Desjardins, Minister of Militia, J. Gustave Laviolette, physician, et Maurice Barsalou, hardware merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 22nd April, 1896. 43–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants

hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The American Tire Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and sell tires and all parts thereof, rubber goods for bicycles and vehicles, cotton linings, bicycles and bicycle parts and all articles pertaining thereto; and to acquire, use and sell any patents of invention or inventions or any license to use any inventions in connection with bicycles, vehicles and tires and their parts, with power to take mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security for the price of goods or articles manufactured or sold by the company and to dispose of the same and to do all things necessary for the sufficient carrying out of the said objects; and to obtain, purchase and hold the good-will and the machinery, plant, stock in trade and supplies and other the assets of the business heretofore carried on at the City of Toronto, under the firm name of "The American Tire Company."

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be in the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the said City of Toronto, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada.

5. The proposed amount of capital stock is $25,000.

6. The number of shares shall be five hundred of the par value of $50 each.

7. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Harrie Poyntz Davies, merchant, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York; Charles Percy Miller, merchant, of the said City of Toronto; Charles Sparks, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Esquire; Emilie Louisa Davies, spinster, of the said City of Toronto; Hawdon Brumell, traveller, of the said City of Toronto; the first three of whom are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

MACRAE & RYKERT,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The MacGregor-Gourlay Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is,—(*a.*) To carry on in all its branches the manufacture and sale of woodworking machinery, iron-working and other machinery, castings, looms and pins; (*b.*) And for the said purpose to acquire or dispose of the necessary real and personal property.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on at the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, and Province of Ontario, and elsewhere in the Province of Ontario.

4. That the chief place of business of the said company is to be at the said Town of Galt.

5. That the amount of the capital stock of the said company is to be three hundred thousand dollars.

6. That the number of shares is to be three thousand, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

7. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Robert MacGregor, of the Town of Galt, in the County of Waterloo, manufacturer; Alexander Graham Gourlay, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer; Robert Boyd MacGregor, of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer; Robert Morton Hamilton, also of the said Town of Galt, manufacturer; and James Ferguson MacGregor, of the same place, accountant.

8. That the said Robert MacGregor, Alexander Graham Gourlay, Robert Boyd MacGregor, Robert Morton Hamilton and James Ferguson MacGregor, are to be the first directors for the said company.

TURNBULL & BARRIE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Galt, Ont., 18th April, 1896. 42-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Anglo-Canadian Mining Exchange" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To carry on business as general agents and dealers in mines, mining locations and mining lands in the Dominion of Canada;

(*b.*) To buy or take on lease, and then to sell, exchange, grant leases or deal in any way whatsoever with any mines, mining lands and mining properties, or to obtain options thereon for the same purposes. But no purchase of any mining property shall be made without a two-thirds vote of the whole board of directors;

(*c.*) To examine, inspect and investigate all such properties for the better placing of the same upon the market;

(*d.*) To develop mining properties which, on examination, give sufficient evidence of value to such an extent as the directors shall consider necessary to make the same marketable;

(*e.*) To purchase or obtain options on timber or other lands which by reason of their proximity to mining properties handled by the company may be deemed desirable;

(*f.*) To prospect for mining locations and acquire from the various Provincial Governments mining and other rights in same;

(*g.*) To act as promoters or agents in the formation of joint stock companies or syndicates for the sale and disposal of mining properties;

(*h.*) To act as agents for the sale or purchase of mining stocks or shares;

(*i.*) To act as a bureau of information on all subjects connected with mining in Canada;

(*j.*) To do all such things as may be necessary for the attainment of the above objects and the business incidental thereto;

(*k.*) To have the right to take paid-up unassessable stock in any joint stock company to whom this company shall have sold mines or mining properties in payment or part payment of the purchase money;

(*l.*) To have the right to issue paid-up and unassessable stock of the company in payment for mines and mining locations or mining rights and interests.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 5,000, of a par value of $10 each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—John Juchereau Kingsmill, president of the Mining Institute of Ontario, Ewen Mackenzie, Esquire, Henry O'Brien, barrister, James Gunn, Esquire, George Plunkett Magann, merchant, Alexander Fraser, merchant, George Gurd, accountant, and Jacob Dolmage, miner, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario; and John Geale Dickson, of Shirley, Southampton, England, Esquire; of whom the said John Juchereau Kingsmill, Ewen Mackenzie, Henry O'Brien, George Plunkett Magann and George Gurd, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBINSON, O'BRIEN & GIBSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 14th day of April, 1896. 42-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ONTARIO BANK.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of June next.

At this meeting the shareholders will amongst other matters be asked to pass a by-law providing that the capital shall be reduced from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES McGILL,
General manager.
Toronto, 15th May, 1896. 47–4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of The Montreal and Province Line Railway Company will be held at the office, number 136 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, at the hour of twelve of the clock noon, on the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the purposes of,—

First—Allotting the stock as provided under the charter.

Second—Taking over the property of the line of railway formerly known as The Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company, and

Generally to organize the said company, elect its officers and do such other business as may be necessary.

By order of the Provisional Board of Directors.
47–4

IN pursuance of Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 92, and a certain Order in Council dated 12th June, 1893, notice is hereby given that Elias Rogers and Ferral Carlton Dinniny will after the expiration of one month from the date hereof, apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for approval of the construction of certain work in Toronto Bay, which may be described as the filling in of that part of the water lot lying immediately to the south of and adjacent to the water lot firstly described in a certain patent from the Crown to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, dated 21st February, 1840, bounded on the north by the line between the points near the site of the late French Fort and Gooderham's Windmill as described in said patent; on the east and west respectively by the production southerly of the western and eastern boundaries of the water lot owned by John Small and Alexander Legge as set out in said patent, and on the south by the Windmill line as fixed by said Order in Council of 12th June, 1893.

And notice is further given that the said applicants, in accordance with the provisions of said Statute, have deposited plans and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of each in the Office of the Registrar of the Eastern Division of the City of Toronto.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT
& SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants,
28–30 Toronto St., Toronto.
Dated at Toronto, this 23rd May, 1896. 47–5

ONTARIO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of said company will be held at the office of Flack Bros., in the Town of Cornwall, on Saturday, the 30th day of May instant, at two o'clock p.m.

By order,
D. A. FLACK,
Secretary.
Cornwall, 14th May, A.D. 1896. 47–2

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the shareholders of The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, at Montreal, on the 13th day of June, 1896, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., to consider a proposition to retire and cancel the present outstanding first mortgage bonds, and to issue in place thereof new 5 per cent gold bonds to the amount of $800,000, to be secured by a first mortgage; and to consider a further proposition to issue 6 per cent gold bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding $400,000, which are to be secured by a second mortgage; and to consider such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.
Montreal, 19th May, 1896. 46–5

NOTICE.—Lam Tung, of the City of New Westminster in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster in the said province, a plan showing certain works or buildings constructed by him upon the Fraser River within the said district, and a description of the site in which such works have been placed.

The said Lam Tung will apply to the Governor General in Council immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plan and site and of the construction of the said works.

LAM TUNG.
Dated this 1st day of May, 1896. 46–5

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of The North-west Irrigation Act, as amended, that the application of the Springbank Irrigation District for the right to divert sufficient water from the Elbow River, on the S.E. ¼ of Section 4, Township 24, Range 4 west of the 5th Meridian, to irrigate some 21,200 acres as shown by the plans filed by the district, and to construct the necessary works to enable the water so diverted to be used for irrigation purposes, has received the approval of the Governor in Council to the extent that the district has been granted the right to divert the water applied for at high water stage of the stream, and further has been granted five years from the 18th February, 1895, within which to complete the construction of their works, no changes or alterations in these proposed works having been ordered by the Governor in Council.

The memorial of the district, accompanied by the necessary plans, profiles and specifications was filed with the Minister of the Interior, on the fourteenth of November, 1894, and with the Agent, on the 5th day of November, 1894.

The particulars as to the district and the proposed works are as follows:—

The district was created under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories in September, 1894, and which was subsequently confirmed by the Act of Parliament 58–59 Vict., chap. 33.

The district is authorized by the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance to pledge the lands within the district as security for debentures sold to raise the amounts necessary to construct the above mentioned works, the amount so raised being limited to a sum equal to six dollars per acre upon the lands which can be actually irrigated from the proposed works, with an assessment limited to one dollar per acre per annum upon the lands irrigated, to pay for interest, management, maintenance and sinking fund.

The present Trustees of the district, who under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance are the Board of Management, are, Joseph McPherson, William A. Gibson and W. W. Stuart.

The probable number of consumers of the water diverted is stated by the memorial filed to be one hundred. The lands to be irrigated in their present condition with improvements, are stated to be worth about $8 per acre, which lands are stated to be at present used for ranching purposes, and to be unsuitable for agriculture except by the application of water through irrigation.

The rates to be charged by the district for water supplied for irrigation purposes is the rate to be hereafter fixed under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance above referred to. 45-5

CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held on the tenth day of June, 1896, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Windsor Hotel, in the City of Montreal, for the purpose of consenting to an agreement or arrangement made by the directors of this company with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the regulation and interchange of traffic, and the working of traffic over the railways of both companies, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect to such traffic.

R. A. SMITH,
Secretary, C. and E. Ry. Co.

Dated this 28th day of April, A.D. 1896. 44–4

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership for some years prior to and up to the thirty-first day of December, 1895, subsisting between us Gordon Burleigh Pattee, George Halsey Perley and Charles Berkeley Powell, as lumber merchants, in the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, by and under the name, style and firm of "Perley & Pattee," (in which partnership one Georgiana M. Perley, I the said George Halsey Perley and one Ephraim Elliott Webb were interested as executrix and executors of William Goodhue Perley, deceased), was on the said thirty-first day of December, 1895, dissolved by effluxion of time.

Witness: JAMES B. WATSON.
G. B. PATTEE,
GEORGE H. PERLEY,
C. BERKELEY POWELL.

Dated at the said City of Ottawa, this second day of January, 1896. 44–4

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the current half year, making a total distribution for the year of six per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office of the Bank, on Tuesday, the 16th June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

W. WEIR,
President.

Montreal, 24th April, 1896. 44–5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND No. 61.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three (3) per cent for the current half-year, equal to six and a half per cent per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of this institution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Manager.

44–5

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 59.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

E. E. WEBB,
General manager.

Quebec, 25th April, 1896. 44–5

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 58.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the Bank in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

B. E. WALKER,
General manager.

Toronto, 28th April, 1896. 44–5

NOTICE is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, will be held at the Queen's Hotel in the City of Toronto, on Thursday, the 4th day of June A.D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing the Board of Directors of the said company for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be properly brought before an annual meeting.

Dated at Hamilton this 23rd day of April A.D. 1896.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

43–5

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the resolutions of the Board of Directors of the company a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, will be held at the Queen's Hotel, in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May A.D. 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and authorizing the issue of bonds, debentures or other securities upon the franchises, rolling stock, assets and property, real and personal, of the said railway company and otherwise acting in relation thereto ; and also for the purpose of considering, adopting and authorizing the execution and delivery of a mortgage by the said company upon its franchises, rolling stock, assets and property, real and personal, to a Trustee or Trustees to secure the issue of the bonds, debentures or other securities which may be authorized at said meeting ; and also for the purpose of consenting to arrangements made by the directors of the company with the Michigan Central Railroad Company, The Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the company's railway and the railways of the said other companies respectively, and for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of such traffic as set out in agreements which have been executed subject amongst other things to the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, as prescribed by The Railway Act of Canada and the Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to the company passed in the year 1895, and subject also to the consent of the shareholders of the company ; and also for the purpose of considering

the said arrangements and agreements, of authorizing a petition to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for the approval thereof and for authority for the same to remain in force for fifty years; and also for the purpose of considering and authorizing a lease or grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of running powers over and the exclusive use and possession of the extension of the track of the company near Garth Street to a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway near the Desjardins Canal; and also the authority to grant to said Canadian Pacific Railway Company the joint use with this company of this company's yards and terminals within the City of Hamilton as set out in said agreements.

Dated at Hamilton this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1896.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
43–5

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND No. 80.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent for the current half-year (being at the rate of ten per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the institution, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,
D. COULSON,
General manager.

The Bank of Toronto,
Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43–5

BANK OF HAMILTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its agencies on and after the 1st June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the head office of the Bank, on Monday, 15th June, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,
J. TURNBULL,
Cashier.

Hamilton, 22nd April, 1896. 43–5

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

DIVIDEND No. 40.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June 1896.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GEO. BURN,
General manager.

Ottawa, 21st April, 1896. 43–5

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

NOTICE.—A dividend of three and one half per cent on the capital stock of the Summerside Bank, for the six months ending the 30th day of April, 1896, has been declared out of the profits of the Bank and will be paid to the stockholders thereof, at their banking-house, at Summerside, P.E.I., on and after the 4th day of June next.

ROBT. McC. STAVERT,
Cashier.

Summerside, P.E.I., 7th May, 1896. 45–4

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 21.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank will be held at the banking-house, in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

H. S. STRATHY,
General manager.

The Traders Bank of Canada,
Toronto, 18th April, 1896. 43–5

NOTICE is hereby given that The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada has ceased to transact business in Canada, and that pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, application will be made to the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or after the 10th day of August next, by the said The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada, for the release of its securities, and all policy holders in Canada opposing such release are hereby required to file their opposition with the said the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or before the said 10th day of August next.

PARKE & PURDOM,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1896. 45–14

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent for the current half-year, being at the rate of 8 per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,
G. HAGUE,
General manager.

Montreal, 21st April, 1896. 43–5

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company of Canada will be held at the office of Messrs. H. & A. Allan, Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1896, at eleven o'clock A.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and if approved, to sanction the entering into and execution of an agreement leasing to the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, the use of the tracks or running rights over the tracks of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company between a point at or near the Town of Gladstone in the Province of Manitoba, and the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, together with the joint right with the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company to make use of that company's terminal property and facilities at the Town of Portage la Prairie, and further providing for the division of the earnings done by the two companies upon and in connection with the said portion of the tracks of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company.

By order of the Board,
E. W. RILEY,
Secretary.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1896. 46–4

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 1st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 3 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors,

THOMAS McDOUGALL,
General manager.

Quebec, 21st April, 1896. 43-5

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 42.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of four per cent and a bonus of one per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Bank, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

D. R. WILKIE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd April, 1896. 43-5

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central Chambers, Elgin Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary-treasurer.

Ottawa, 9th May 1896. 46-4

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 13 mai 1896.

L'HONORABLE WILLIAM HENRY TUCK, Juge puisné de la Cour Suprême de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick : Juge-en-chef de la Cour Suprême de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, *vice* l'honorable Sir John Campbell Allen, chevalier, démissionnaire.

19 mai 1896.

L'HONORABLE JOSEPH ALDRIC OUIMET, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans la province d'Ontario, membre du Conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada et Conseil de la Reine : Juge puisné de la Cour du Banc de la Reine dans et pour la province de Québec, *vice* l'honorable Louis François George Baby, démissionnaire.

—

13 mai 1896.

EZEKIEL McLEOD, de la cité de St. John, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, écuyer, conseil de la Reine : Juge puisné de la Cour Suprême de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, *vice* l'honorable William Henry Tuck, nommé juge-en-chef de la dite cour.

L'HONORABLE EZEKIEL McLEOD, juge puisné de la cour Suprême de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick : Juge local en amirauté de la cour de l'Echiquier, dans et pour le district du Nouveau-Brunswick, *vice* l'honorable M. le juge Tuck, démissionnaire.

—

1er mai 1896.

ALEXANDER McKAY, de la cité de Hamilton, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Inspecteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

11 mai 1896.

DONALD WATSON DAVIS, de la ville de Fort McLeod, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, écuyer : Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

7 mars 1894.

JOHN C. BRADY, de la cité de London, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Préposé au débarquement dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous—SALUT :

ATTENDU que par et de l'avis et du consentement de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons jugé à propos de DISSOUDRE le présent parlement du Canada, qui se trouve prorogé au DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

SACHEZ MAINTENANT, qu'à cette fin Nous publions Notre présente Proclamation Royale, et par icelle DISSOLVONS en conséquence le dit Parlement du Canada, et les Sénateurs et les Membres de la Chambre des Communes sont en conséquence exemptés de s'assembler et d'être présents le dit DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

43–tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—Salut :

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons ce jour donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquels Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

42–tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—Salut :

SACHEZ que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de ce réunir en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

43–tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux qui les présentes verront ou qu'icelles pourront concerner,—Salut :

PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Sous-ministre de la
Justice, Canada.

ATTENDU que le vingt-quatrième jour du mois de mai courant, jour de Notre anniversaire, tombe cette année le dimanche :

Sachez maintenant, que Nous proclamons et déclarons, par la présente proclamation, que lundi, le vingt-cinquième jour de mai courant, a été fixé par Nous pour la célébration, cette année, de Notre dit Anniversaire.

De ce qui précède Nos féaux sujets et tous ceux que les présentes peuvent concerner, sont par les présentes requis d'en prendre avis et d'agir en conséquence.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce QUINZIÈME jour de MAI, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

JOSEPH POPE,
Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat.

DÉPÊCHES.

À OSBORNE HOUSE, ILE DE WIGHT,

Le 8e jour de février 1896.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté en conseil rendu en conformité de l'Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande, 1862, et daté le onzième jour d'août mil huit cent quatre-vingt-quatre, Sa Majesté, sur la recommandation conjointe de l'Amirauté et de la Chambre de Commerce a bien voulu ordonner que dès et après le premier jour de septembre 1884, les règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté soient, en ce qui concerne les navires et bateaux britanniques, substitués aux règlements contenus dans la première annexe d'un arrêté en conseil rendu comme susdit, et daté le quatorzième jour d'août 1879 ;

Et considérant que par deux arrêtés en conseil rendus en conformité du dit acte, et sur la recommandation conjointe susdite, et datés respectivement le trentième jour de décembre 1884, et le vingt-quatrième jour de juin 1885, certaines modifications et additions ont été faites aux dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du onzième jour d'août 1884, au sujet des vaisseaux et bateaux de pêche britanniques ;

Et considérant que par un autre arrêté en conseil rendu en conformité du dit acte, et sur la recommandation conjointe susdite, et daté le 18e jour d'août 1892, certaines modifications et additions ont été apportées aux dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du 11e jour d'août 1884, au sujet des bateaux-pilotes à vapeur ;

Et considérant que par les dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du onzième jour d'août 1884, il est entre autres choses décrété comme suit, savoir :—

Article 3.—Les navires à vapeur de long cours, lorsqu'ils sont en marche, doivent porter les feux suivants :—

(*a.*) En tête ou en avant du mât de misaine, à une hauteur de pas moins de vingt pieds au-dessus du plat-bord, et si le navire a plus de vingt pieds de largeur, alors à une hauteur au-dessus du plat-bord au moins égale à cette largeur, un feu blanc placé de manière à fournir un rayonnement uniforme et non interrompu dans tout le parcours d'un arc horizontal de vingt quarts du compas,—établi de façon à projeter la lumière de dix quarts de chaque côté du navire, c'est-à-dire depuis l'avant jusqu'à deux quarts en arrière du travers de chaque bord, et d'une portée telle qu'il puisse être visible à cinq milles au moins de distance, par une nuit sombre, mais sans brume ;

(*b.*) A tribord, un feu vert, établi de façon à projeter une lumière uniforme et non interrompue sur un arc horizontal de dix quarts du compas,—placé de manière à projeter la lumière depuis l'avant jusqu'à deux quarts sur l'arrière du travers à tribord, et d'une portée telle qu'il puisse être visible à deux milles au moins de distance, par une nuit sombre, mais sans brume ;

(*c.*) A bâbord, un feu rouge établi de façon à projeter une lumière uniforme et non interrompue sur un arc horizontal de dix quarts du compas,—placé de manière à projeter la lumière depuis l'avant jusqu'à deux points sur l'arrière du travers à bâbord, et d'une portée telle qu'il puisse être visible à deux milles au moins de distance, par une nuit sombre, mais sans brume ;

(*d.*) Ces feux de côté vert et rouge doivent être munis, en dedans du bord, d'écrans dirigés de l'arrière à l'avant et s'étendant à trois pieds au moins en avant de la lumière, afin que le feu vert ne puisse pas être aperçu de bâbord avant, et le feu rouge de tribord avant.

Et considérant que par un autre arrêté en conseil, rendu en conformité du dit acte, et sur telle recommandation susdite, et daté le 30e jour de janvier 1893, les dits règlements contenus dans l'annexe du dit arrêté en conseil du 11e jour d'août 1884, ont été de plus modifiés par l'addition au dit article 3 précité, des dispositions contenues dans l'annexe au dit arrêté en conseil présentement cité et énoncé dans l'annexe ci-jointe ;

Et considérant que l'Amirauté et la Chambre de Commerce ont conjointement recommandé à Sa Majesté que le dit arrêté en conseil précité du 30e jour de janvier 1893, soit rescindé à l'effet que les modifications et additions apportées au dit article 3 précité, et énoncées dans l'annexe ci-jointe, cesseront d'être en vigueur ;

Et considérant qu'il a plu à Sa Majesté, par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, le 12e jour de décembre 1895, par un arrêté provisoire dans le sens de l'Acte de publication des règlements, 1893, de rescinder le dit arrêté en conseil du 30 de janvier 1893 ;

Et considérant que les dispositions de l'article 1 de l'Acte des règles de publication 1893, ont été remplies :

Sachez donc qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'Acte de la marine marchande, 1894, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, de rescinder le dit arrêté en conseil précité du 30e jour de janvier 1893, et d'ordonner qu'à compter de la date du présent arrêté les dispositions contenues dans l'annexe de l'arrêté en dernier lieu mentionné et du présent arrêté, cesseront d'être en vigueur, et le dit article 3 des dits règlements contenus dans le dit arrêté en conseil du 11e jour d'août 1884, aura le même effet que si le dit arrêté en conseil du 30e jour de janvier 1893, n'avait jamais été passé.

45-3 C. L. PEEL.

AU CHATEAU DE WINDSOR,

22 février 1896.

PRÉSENTE :

Sa Très Excellente Majesté la Reine en conseil.

CONSIDÉRANT que par un arrêté daté le 23 de juillet 1889, rendu par Sa Majesté dans l'exercice des pouvoirs qui lui sont conférés par l'*Acte modifiant l'Acte de la marine marchande*, 1862, il a plu à Sa Majesté par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé d'ordonner ce qui suit :—

1. En ce qui concerne les navires à voiles : Que les navires marchands à voiles de l'Empire d'Allemagne dont le mesurage, le et après le 5e jour de janvier 1873, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres et autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement des navires à voiles britanniques est censé être le tonnage de ces navires ;
2. En ce qui concerne les navires à vapeur : Que les navires marchands appartenant à l'Empire d'Allemagne, et mûs par la vapeur ou autre force motrice, exigeant une chambre des machines, et dont le mesurage, le et après le 1er jour de janvier 1873, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement des navires britanniques est censé être le tonnage de ces navires ; pourvu, toutefois, que si le propriétaire ou capitaine d'un navire à vapeur allemand désire que la déduction pour la chambre des machines dans son navire soit évaluée suivant les règlements concernant le mesurage de la chambre des machines et la déduction applicables aux vapeurs britanniques, plutôt que d'après les règlements allemands, la chambre des machines sera mesurée et la déduction sera calculée suivant les règlements britanniques, et que dans le cas où ce vapeur possèderait un certificat de tonnage ou autre document national délivré comme susdit le ou après le 20e jour de juin 1888, indiquant le tonnage de registre net de ce navire selon les règlements britanniques, le navire sera censé être du tonnage ainsi indiqué.

Et considérant que par l'article 84 de l'*Acte de la marine marchande* 1894, il est statué que lorsqu'il appert à Sa Majesté la Reine en conseil que les règlements de tonnage du dit acte ont été adoptés par un pays étranger, et y sont en force, Sa Majesté en conseil pourra ordonner que les navires du dit pays, seront, sans être remesurés dans les possessions de Sa Majesté, censés être du tonnage indiqué dans leurs certificats d'enregistrement ou autres papiers nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré et pour les mêmes fins que le tonnage indiqué dans le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

Et considérant qu'il a été démontré à Sa Majesté en conseil que les règlements de tonnage de l'*Acte de la marine marchande*, 1894, ont été adoptés par le gouvernement de Sa Majesté l'Empereur d'Allemagne, et que ces règlements y sont en vigueur, étant devenus exécutoires le 1er jour de juillet 1895 ;

Et considérant qu'il existe ou peut encore exister des navires appartenant à l'Empire d'Allemagne auxquels l'arrêté précité du 23 juillet 1889 peut s'appliquer, et qu'il n'est pas à propos de révoquer cet arrêté, mais de le laisser en vigueur aussi longtemps qu'il restera des navires auxquels cet arrêté peut s'appliquer ;

Et considérant que les dispositions du premier article de l'*Acte de publication des règlements*, 1893, ont été remplies :

Sachez donc qu'il plaît à Sa Majesté, en vertu des pouvoirs ci-dessus mentionnés, et par et avec l'avis de Son Conseil privé, d'ordonner que les navires marchands de l'Empire d'Allemagne, dont le mesurage le 1er jour de juillet 1895, a été déterminé et inscrit dans les registres et autres documents nationaux du bord, attestés par leurs dates, seront censés être du tonnage inscrit dans ces registres ou autres documents nationaux, de la même manière, au même degré, et pour toutes les fins pour lesquelles le tonnage inscrit sur le certificat d'enregistrement d'un navire britannique est censé être le tonnage de ce navire.

44-4 C. L. PEEL.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

RÈGLEMENTS DE QUARANTAINE.

Par arrêté en conseil daté le 4 de mai 1896, en vertu du chapitre 68, Statuts revisés, intitulé : "Acte concernant la quarantaine."

Tout le service quarantenaire du Canada est sous le contrôle du Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Il y a un officier médical comme Surintendant général de la Quarantaine Canadienne.

Sur la côte du Pacifique il y a un Surintendant Médical des quarantaines pour la Colombie-Britannique.

Chaque station de quarantaine est sous la charge immédiate d'un officier médical de quarantaine spécialement nommé.

A chaque station de quarantaine maritime non organisée ou station de quarantaine de l'intérieur, le percepteur des douanes de l'endroit est l'officier de quarantaine pour les fins des présents règlements.

Stations de quarantaine.

Les stations de quarantaine du Canada, sont :—

1. Sur la côte de l'Atlantique,—

(*a*.) Grosse-Ile, dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent, avec Rimouski, la levée Louise et le quai du Grand-Tronc à Lévis, comme stations auxiliaires, provinee de Québec ;

(*b*.) Halifax, le havre et l'île Lawlor, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ;

(*c*.) Saint-Jean, le havre et l'île aux Perdrix, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ;

(*d*.) Sydney, Cap-Breton, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ;

(*e*.) Pictou, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ;

(*f*.) Hawkesbury, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ;

(*g*.) Chatham, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ;

(*h*.) Charlottetown, dans la province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.

2. Sur la côte du Pacifique,—

(*a*.) William Head, y compris Albert Head, dans le détroit de Fuca, province de la Colombie-Britannique, et comprenant aussi le port de Victoria comme station auxiliaire ; et

(*b*.) Vancouver.

3. Tout autre port, sur les deux côtes, chaque tel port étant désigné comme Station de quarantaine maritime non organisée.

4. Et tout port douanier intérieur sur la frontière canadienne, entre les océans Pacifique et Atlantique, chaque tel port étant désigné comme Station de quarantaine intérieure non organisée.

5. Tout officier de quarantaine à une station de quarantaine en Canada, et tout percepteur des douanes en sa capacité d'officier de quarantaine, seront, pour les fins des présents règlements, juges de paix en vertu des dispositions de l'article 5 de l'*Acte concernant la quarantaine*, chap. 68 des Statuts revisés.

Dispositions générales.

6. Tout navire arrivant d'un port en dehors du Canada à une station de quarantaine organisée sera inspecté par un officier de quarantaine dûment nommé, à l'endroit dûment fixé pour cette inspection, et il ne lui sera pas permis de faire une déclaration à la douane à aucun port du Canada tant qu'il n'aura pas reçu une patente de santé.

(*a*.) Si un navire venant d'un port infecté et en destination d'un port en Canada qui est une station de quarantaine non organisée, a à passer une station de quarantaine organisée, il lui faudra arrêter à cette dernière station avant de continuer sa route.

7. Il ne sera permis à aucune personne de débarquer d'un navire tant que cette personne n'aura pas été déclarée par un officier de quarantaine exempte de maladie contagieuse, ni tant que cet officier ne sera pas satisfait que ce débarquement peut s'effectuer sans danger pour la salubrité publique.

8. Tout navire venant d'un port en dehors du Canada, et ayant besoin d'une inspection quarantenaire, devra, en arrivant à un port quelconque du Canada hisser un pavillon jaune à l'avant comme signal distinct de quarantaine, de façon à informer l'officier de quarantaine que ses services sont requis, et tout navire arrivant la nuit exhibera un feu rouge à l'avant comme tel signal.

9. Les caboteurs de Terreneuve et de ports des Etats-Unis contigus au Canada, et exempts de maladie contagieuse pourront, de temps à autre, être exemptés des présents règlements par ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture.

10. Tout navire de guerre de Sa Majesté ou tout transport portant des troupes de Sa Majesté, accompagné d'un médecin, et n'ayant pas de maladie à bord, est exempt de l'inspection et de la détention quarantenaires.

Détention quarantenaire.

11. Chaque officier de quarantaine devra s'assurer de la présence ou de l'absence d'une maladie infectieuse par une inspection personnelle des personnes à bord, ou par la déclaration assermentée du capitaine ou du chirurgien, en la formule ci-jointe, ou par les deux.

12. Tout navire ayant de la maladie contagieuse à bord, ou venant d'un port ou pays infecté, sera sujet à être détenu à une station de quarantaine pour y être désinfecté, ainsi que ses passagers, son équipage et son pilote, et le bagage des passagers et la cargaison.

(*a*.) Un navire pourra être détenu à la quarantaine pour être désinfecté pendant tout le temps que la chose sera nécessaire ;

(*b*.) Le temps pendant lequel un navire pourra être détenu en quarantaine d'observation, est la période acceptée de l'incubation de la maladie contre laquelle l'on se garde à compter de la date constatée de la dernière exposition possible.

13. Tout navire ainsi détenu par ordre de l'officier de quarantaine sera sans délai ancré ou mouillé à l'endroit que fixera l'officier de quarantaine.

14. Et tant que ce navire est ainsi détenu, personne ne quittera le navire, ni n'aura de communication avec tel navire, sans la permission de l'officier de quarantaine.

15. L'officier de quarantaine qui détiendra un navire comme susdit, devra immédiatement avertir le Ministre de l'Agriculture, et donner la cause de cette détention.

16. D'après l'interprétation des présents règlements, un port ou pays infecté est un port ou pays où le choléra asiatique ou autre maladie épidémique a été communiqué à une ou plusieurs personnes par la voie d'une personne ou d'effets d'habillement infectés ou

autrement. Un port ou pays n'est pas considéré infecté lorsqu'il ne s'est déclaré qu'un simple cas ou un petit nombre de cas et que la maladie n'a pas été communiquée par ces cas.

Heures d'inspection—Retour en mer—Frais.

17. Tout navire pourra être inspecté en tout temps pendant les vingt-quatre heures.

(*a.*) Sauf que dans les temps d'épidémie le Ministre de l'Agriculture pourra ordonner que l'inspection ne se fasse que pendant les heures de jour ;

(*b.*) Toutes les inspections quarantenaires, à l'exception de celles faites en vertu de l'article 46 (*a*), seront faites sans frais contre le navire.

18. Tout navire aura le droit, avant de rompre son chargement, de retourner en mer au lieu de se mettre en quarantaine, tel que prévu par l'article 9 de l'acte intitulé *Acte concernant la quarantaine*, chap. 68, Statuts revisés.

19. Tous les frais encourus pour l'entretien des personnes en santé qui pourraient avoir été exposées à l'infection, et sont détenues en quarantaine d'observation, seront à la charge du navire.

(*a.*) Et le capitaine d'un navire pourra faire des arrangements avec l'officier de quarantaine pour débarquer les provisions nécessaires et les serviteurs ou économes pour les distribuer à l'endroit où les passagers sont débarqués ;

(*b.*) Les personnes actuellement malades seront traitées et soignées dans les hôpitaux de quarantaine, aux frais du gouvernement ;

(*c.*) S'il est permis à un navire de continuer sa route et de laisser ses passagers en quarantaine, le transport subséquent de tels passagers de la quarantaine au port de destination sera à la charge du navire ;

(*d.*) Les appareils, les matériaux et la main-d'œuvre pour désinfection sont fournis par le gouvernement sans frais contre le navire.

Maladies quarantenaires.

20. Les principales maladies quarantenaires sont : le choléra asiatique, la petite vérole, le typhus, la fièvre jaune et la peste. Les maladies secondaires, sont la fièvre scarlatine, les fièvres entériques (typhoïdes), la diphtérie, la rougeole et la varicelle (petite vérole volante).

(*a.*) En sus de ce qui précède il est du devoir de tout officier de quarantaine de s'assurer de la présence ou de l'absence de toute autre maladie contagieuse ou infectieuse ;

(*b.*) Et quant à la lèpre il est du devoir de chaque officier de quarantaine, surtout sur la côte du Pacifique, de bien s'assurer de la présence ou de l'absence de cette maladie parmi les passagers ; et advenant la découverte de quelque cas de cette maladie, la personne atteinte n'aura pas la permission de descendre à terre, mais elle devra être ramenée par le navire à l'endroit d'où elle vient.

Les pilotes fourniront les règlements.

21. Chaque pilote devra fournir au capitaine de tout navire arrivant à un port en Canada, un exemplaire des présents règlements sous peine de l'amende ci-après prescrite.

Vaccination.

22. Chaque passager sera tenu de prouver à la satisfaction de l'officier de quarantaine qu'il a été vacciné ou qu'il a déjà eu la petite vérole.

23. La production d'un certificat par le chirurgien du navire, appelé "Carte de protection," et sa déclaration sous serment à l'appui de la vérité de ce certificat, seront considérées par l'officier de quarantaine comme preuve de cette vaccination et de cette protection. Toutefois, l'officier de quarantaine pourra, de temps à autre, faire un examen personnel des porteurs de ces certificats, afin de s'assurer de la manière que ces certificats ont été émis.

24. Toute personne qui ne donnera pas une preuve satisfaisante d'avoir été vaccinée ou d'avoir eu la petite vérole, sera vaccinée par un officier de quarantaine, ou, dans le cas de refus, sera débarquée à la station de quarantaine, pour y subir une quarantaine d'observation ; et les frais d'entretien de cette personne pendant cette quarantaine d'observation seront une dette sur le navire.

(*a.*) Un navire qui arrive à une station de quarantaine en Canada sera moins sujet d'être détenu si la vaccination de tous les passagers d'entrepont qui n'offrent aucune preuve d'avoir été vaccinés dans les derniers sept ans, est exigée avant l'embarquement. Le chirurgien du navire devrait s'assurer du fait vis-à-vis de chaque passager au début de la traversée, ou au temps de l'embarquement si possible, afin d'être en état de répondre aux questions que lui posera l'officier de quarantaine.

26. Si la petite vérole s'est déclarée sur un navire, chaque passager à bord qui n'offre aucune preuve satisfaisante d'avoir été vacciné dans le cours des derniers sept ans, ou d'avoir eu la petite vérole durant cette période, sera vacciné par ou sous la surveillance de l'officier de quarantaine ; ou, dans le cas de refus, il sera débarqué à la station de quarantaine, sujet à la détention pour observation, et les frais d'entretien de cette personne ou de ces personnes pendant cette détention sera une dette sur le navire.

Examen.

26. L'officier de quarantaine examinera le chirurgien ou tout officier d'un navire, sous serment, touchant l'état de santé de ce navire et de chaque personne à bord, dans la forme de questions annexées aux présents règlements.

Isolement.

27. Tout navire muni d'un hôpital isolé pour les hommes, et un autre pour les femmes, sur le pont supérieur, ventilé d'en haut et non par la porte seulement, pourra, s'il est prouvé à la satisfaction de l'officier de quarantaine que cet hôpital a été promptement et intelligemment employé, continuer sa route après avoir mis à terre les malades, et après la désinfection de l'hôpital qui aura servi ; néanmoins, tout navire qui arrivera avec quelque maladie infectieuse, sans être muni de ces hôpitaux spéciaux isolés et ventilés, ou, étant muni de ces hôpitaux, sans preuve satisfaisante qu'ils ont été promptement ou intelligemment employés, sera sujet à être détenu pour être désinfecté à une station de quarantaine.

Malles à Rimouski.

28. Dans le cas d'un navire portant les malles de Sa Majesté et arrivant par la voie du Saint-Laurent, le certificat d'acquit sera accordé par un officier de quarantaine à Rimouski ou Grosse-Ile, et dans le cas de tout autre navire à la Grosse-Ile seulement.

(*a.*) Sauf que durant un temps de choléra ou autre épidémie, la permission accordée à un paquebot-poste venant d'un port ou pays infecté, de débarquer des passagers à Rimouski, pourra être suspendue par ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture ;

(*b.*) Et dans ces conditions les malles seules seront débarquées à Rimouski, le navire continuant sa route à la Grosse-Ile pour inspection ;

(*c.*) Si le choléra s'était déclaré à bord de ce navire dans le cours de la traversée, les sacs extérieurs contenant les matières postales seront laissés à bord du vapeur pour être désinfectés à la Grosse-Ile.

Désinfection du bagage.

29. En temps de choléra ou autre épidémie, le bagage des immigrants ou passagers sur un navire arrivant à un port du Canada, que ce navire vienne ou non d'un port ou pays infecté, pourra, par ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture, être désinfecté dans chaque cas.

(*a.*) Lorsque cette désinfection est faite à une station auxiliaire, subséquemment à l'inspection et acquit à la station principale, l'acquit accordé par l'officier quarantenaire portera comme condition que les immigrants et leur bagage seront débarqués pour être désinfectés.

(*b.*) L'officier surveillant cette désinfection comptera les immigrants à mesure qu'ils débarquent, et s'il trouve que le nombre s'accorde avec le nombre marqué sur l'acquit de l'officier de quarantaine, et a une preuve satisfaisante que tout leur bagage a été débarqué avec eux, il poinçonnera l'acquit à l'endroit marqué à cette fin, et cet acquit sera alors reçu à la douane.

Certificats de passage.

30. Chaque officier de quarantaine maritime poinçonnera le "Certificat de passage International" d'immigrants, quand ce certificat est en usage, de manière à faire connaître aux officiers de santé à l'intérieur le résultat de l'inspection quarantenaire, tel que prévu par cette carte ou certificat.

(*a.*) Chaque officier de quarantaine maritime poinçonnera la liste des immigrants par destination, province, (ou Etat s'ils sont en destination des Etats-Unis), quand de telles listes sont en usage, que fournira le chirurgien du navire sur des formules fournies par le gouvernement, et transmettra ces listes sans délai au secrétaire du bureau d'hygiène dans la province ou Etat où ces immigrants sont destinés.

Remorqueurs à vapeur.

31. Tout remorqueur ou autre navire à vapeur qui aura remorqué ou autrement communiqué avec un navire de la classe de ceux sujets à la quarantaine ou l'inspection quarantenaire, sera, par ce fait, soumis aux mêmes règlements et exigences qui s'appliquent au navire avec lequel il y aura eu communication.

(*a.*) Si la communication entre le navire et le remorqueur à vapeur se borne à l'amarrage d'un câble, qui est ensuite relâché, l'officier de quarantaine pourra décider d'exempter ce remorqueur de la détention quarantenaire.

Guenilles.

32. Les guenilles venant d'un port ou pays où sévit une maladie infectieuse, pourront être prohibées, et le nom de tout port ou pays ainsi infecté sera, de temps à autre, publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* ;

(*a.*) Les guenilles venant de ports prohibés à une station de quarantaine, seront sujettes à être brûlées ou autrement traitées sur l'ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture basé sur un rapport de l'officier de quarantaine.

Nouvelles marchandises.

33. Les nouvelles marchandises en général pourront être acceptées sans question.

Périodes d'épidémie.

34. Pendant une période de maladie épidémique les passagers devraient être avertis par les agents de vapeurs de se dispenser, autant que possible, de bagage que l'eau pourrait gâter, dans le cas où il leur faudrait subir la désinfection—tels que les tissus dont les couleurs pourraient déteindre—vu que les propriétaires seront obligés de supporter tous les risques de dommages.

35. Durant une période de maladie épidémique les navires devraient se dispenser, autant que possible, des tentures, rideaux, tapis, etc., de laine, et y substituer des couvertures non absorbantes.

36. Chaque navire portant cargaison, et sujet à être désinfecté, devrait être muni d'un conduit en charpente uni, donnant un espace libre de 12 pouces partout à l'intérieur, placé dans la grande écoutille, pour un navire à voiles ; et un dans chaque écoutille d'un vapeur, divisé par des cloisons. La charpente de ce conduit serait posée avant le chargement, et s'étendrait de l'écoutille au fond de cale. Ce simple arrangement recevrait le tuyau de fumigation et éviterait de déranger la cargaison.

Passagers.

37. Pour les fins des présents règlements, les passagers sont divisés en deux classes : cabine et entrepont. Les passagers d'entrepont sont ceux qui occupent des compartiments autres que ceux de premières et de secondes.

Méthodes de désinfection.

38. Les méthodes de désinfection aux stations de quarantaine du Canada seront comme suit :—

(*a.*) Exposition à la vapeur pas moins que 30 minutes, température de la vapeur pas moindre que 100° centigrade (212° Fahrenheit) ni plus élevée que 115° centigrade (239° Fahrenheit) ;

(*b.*) Les articles susceptibles d'être détruits par la susdite méthode seront désinfectés en les mouillant parfaitement avec une solution de chlorure mercurique, dans la proportion d'une partie dans mille, ou disons un drachme dans un gallon, mesure de vin, ce qui peut se faire par le moyen d'une brosse, ou par l'arrosage ou le trempage ;

(*c.*) Si l'on emploie du dioxyde de soufre, on l'obtient en brûlant pas moins de 3 livres de soufre en canon par 1,000 pieds cubes d'espace, ou si on l'emploie sous forme liquide, de la même force proportionnée, et la période d'exposition sera d'au moins 6 heures.

39. La désinfection des navires en fer se fera comme suit, selon le cas :—

(*a.*) *Cales.*—Après le nettoyage mécanique, la cale sera parfaitement lavée avec une solution acidique de chlorure mercurique, 1 dans 800 (chlorure mercurique, 1 partie, acide hydrochlorique 2 parties, eau 800 parties), appliquée à toutes les surfaces au moyen d'un boyau. Si l'on redoute les effets dangereux du mercure déposé sur les surfaces, on pourra les laver plus tard avec de l'eau nette ;

(*b.*) *Entrepont.*—Le même traitement devrait être appliqué à l'entrepont qu'à la cale, mais quand le navire est muni d'un tuyau à vapeur pour chaque compartiment (en cas d'incendie), la désinfection à la vapeur de l'entrepont sera pratiquée. La température dans toutes les parties de chaque compartiment ne sera pas moindre que 100° C. (212° Fahr.) ;

(*c.*) *Gaillard d'avant ou département de l'équipage.*—Après le nettoyage mécanique, l'application du chlorure mercurique de la manière ci-dessus décrite, ou les fumées sulfureuses, ou la désinfection à la vapeur, si des facilités sont fournies à cette fin ;

(*d.*) *Quartiers des officiers, cabines, etc.*—Chaque compartiment recevra le même traitement, dans les mêmes conditions que ci-dessus, mais il faudra se rappeler que les décorations en métal dans les cabines, salons, etc., seraient gâtées par l'usage de la solution de chlorure mercurique, et en conséquence, il faudra employer d'autres formes de désinfection, selon que le décidera l'officier de quarantaine.

40. La désinfection des navires de bois se fera comme suit, selon le cas :—

(*a.*) Fumigation au moyen de dioxyde de soufre obtenu en brûlant pas moins que 3 livres de soufre en canon pour chaque 1,000 pieds cubes d'espace ; ou au moyen du dioxyde de soufre liquide dans la même proportion ; et la durée de l'exposition sera d'au moins 24 heures ;

(*b.*) Lavage ou arrosage avec une solution acidique de chlorure mercurique (1 dans 800). Cabines, gaillard d'avant et autres appartements seront parfaitement lavés avec une solution mercurique.

41. Dans toutes les catégories de navires, tous les vêtements, literie, rideaux, etc., seront exposés à la vapeur pendant 30 minutes, à une température de 100° C. (212° Fahr.) à 115° C. (239° Fahr.)

42. Dans toutes les classes de navires les fonds de cales seront d'abord remplis d'eau de mer ou de rivière, vidés par les pompes et ensuite traités d'une solution de chlorure mercurique en grande quantité, laissée en contact longtemps.

Stations de quarantaine maritime non organisées.

43. A tout port où il n'y aura pas de station de quarantaine régulière, le percepteur des douanes sera l'officier de quarantaine pour les fins des présents règlements ; et dans le cas de maladie, ce percepteur pourra, pour les fins des présents règlements, appeler un médecin, qui sera, tant qu'il sera ainsi employé, censé être un officier de quarantaine ; et chaque tel port sera désigné comme station de quarantaine maritime non organisée.

44. Tout navire arrivant d'un port infecté à une station de quarantaine maritime non organisée, ou à bord duquel serait survenu quelque décès d'une maladie infectieuse ou se serait déclarée quelque maladie infectieuse pendant la traversée, restera au large jusqu'à ce qu'il reçoive de l'officier de quarantaine la permission d'entrer.

45. Tous les règlements applicables aux stations de quarantaine maritime régulièrement organisées s'appliqueront aussi à chaque station de quarantaine maritime non organisée en tant que les circonstances le permettront, et surtout les dispositions touchant l'ins-

pection, l'ancrage et le mouillage, la désinfection, les acquits de douane, le retour en mer avant de rompre le chargement, les questions au chirurgien ou aux officiers du navire, et les amendes.

46. Tout percepteur ou sous-percepteur des douanes en sa capacité d'officier de quarantaine à une station de quarantaine maritime non organisée en Canada, qui apprend ou a raison de soupçonner la présence d'aucune des principales maladies quarantenaires citées à l'article 20 des présents règlements, ordonnera qu'il soit fait une inspection médicale du navire apportant cette maladie ;

(*a.*) Si un navire arrive à une station de quarantaine maritime non organisée avec de la maladie sujette à quarantaine à bord, le capitaine paiera un honoraire de $4 pour chaque inspection médicale ordonnée par l'officier de quarantaine, et cet honoraire devra être payé avant que l'acquit de douane ne soit accordé ;

(*b.*) S'il ne se trouve pas de maladie à bord d'un navire arrivant à une station de quarantaine maritime non organisée et que l'officier de quarantaine a ordonné d'inspecter, les frais de cette inspection ne seront pas une charge contre le navire, mais seront défrayés par le gouvernement.

(*c.*) Si la maladie trouvée à bord d'un navire, ou l'historique, les conditions, ou les circonstances d'un navire sont telles qu'il paraîtrait au percepteur ou sous-percepteur des douanes que les capacités d'isolation ou de désinfection existant à une station de quarantaine maritime non organisée, sont insuffisantes pour faire face à cette maladie, il en fera rapport immédiatement au Ministre de l'Agriculture, lequel pourra, à sa discrétion, ordonner que le navire se rende à une station de quarantaine organisée afin d'obtenir une patente de santé avant de pouvoir faire de déclaration en douane. Et dans ce cas les frais de transfert du navire à la station de quarantaine maritime organisée sera une dette sur le navire.

Stations de quarantaine non organisées de l'intérieur.

47. Chaque port de l'intérieur, sur la frontière du Canada, entre les océans Atlantique et Pacifique, où il se trouve un percepteur ou un sous-percepteur des douanes, sera, pour les fins des présents règlements, constitué en station de quarantaine non organisée de l'intérieur.

48. Chaque percepteur ou sous-percepteur de douanes à tout tel port de frontière, sera l'officier de quarantaine.

49. Tout percepteur ou sous-percepteur des douanes, en sa capacité d'officier de quarantaine à une station de quarantaine non organisée de l'intérieur en Canada, s'il est informé ou s'il a raison de soupçonner la présence d'une des principales maladies quarantenaires citées à l'article 20 des présents règlements, devra, en temps de choléra ou autre maladie épidémique, faire faire une inspection médicale du char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette maladie ;

(*a.*) Et cet officier de quarantaine est autorisé à détenir ce char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose, jusqu'à ce que cette inspection médicale ait été faite à sa satisfaction ;

(*b.*) Tout médecin faisant cette inspection par ordre de l'officier de quarantaine, sera, tant qu'il sera ainsi engagé, le médecin de quarantaine.

50. L'honoraire payable à ce médecin de quarantaine pour chaque telle inspection n'excèdera pas la somme de $4, et dans le cas où il se découvrirait une maladie sujette à la quarantaine, cet honoraire sera payable par la compagnie ou propriétaire du char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant la maladie.

51. Le percepteur ou sous-percepteur des douanes, en sa capacité d'officier de quarantaine devra, sur le rapport du médecin de quarantaine, dans un temps de maladie épidémique, s'il découvrait quelqu'une des principales maladies quarantenaires, faire détenir le char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant une personne atteinte de cette maladie infectieuse, jusqu'à ce que les exigences des présents règlements aient été remplies à sa satisfaction ;

(*a.*) Toute telle personne malade ne pourra pas entrer au Canada tant que le médecin de quarantaine ne jugera pas sûr de le lui permettre ;

(*b.*) Tout char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette personne malade à la frontière pourra s'en retourner plutôt que de subir la détention quarantenaire ; ou

(*c.*) Le percepteur ou sous-percepteur des douanes, en sa capacité d'officier de quarantaine devra, à sa discrétion, sur le rapport du médecin de quarantaine, faire enlever et isoler cette personne malade dans un char ou bateau mis à part dans ce but, ou dans une bâtisse convenable, assez éloignée des autres bâtiments pour prévenir tout contact ou infection ;

(*d.*) Et cet officier de quarantaine pourra faire désinfecter le char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette personne malade, au moyen des fumées sulfureuses, ou tout autre mode de désinfection prescrite par les présents règlements adapté aux circonstances du cas.

52. Dans le cas où le choléra ou autre maladie épidémique sévirait dans une partie des Etats-Unis par où passe une voie ferrée qui traverse la frontière du Canada le Gouverneur en conseil pourra, par arrêté publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, ou dans un extra de la *Gazette du Canada*, basé sur un rapport du Ministre de l'Agriculture, et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas à ce point de la frontière d'arrangements et d'appareils propices pour enrayer la marche de cette maladie épidémique, ordonner la cessation complète du trafic des passagers à cet endroit ; ou y apporter telle restriction que les circonstances justifieront.

Les officiers de quarantaine donneront les ordres nécessaires —ne pourront recevoir d'honoraire ou de gratification.

53. Chaque officier de quarantaine est autorisé à donner tout ordre nécessaire, ou faire tout acte nécessaire pour l'exécution des présents règlements, et il est de son devoir de signaler toute infraction à ces règlements, immédiatement au Ministre de l'Agriculture ;

(*a.*) Aucun officier de quarantaine ni autre personne employée au service quarantenaire du Canada ne devra, directement ou indirectement, recevoir ou prendre d'honoraire ou de gratification ou récompense pour services rendus à toute compagnie, ou propriétaire, capitaine, ou équipage, passager ou autre personne détenue à une quarantaine, soit maritime soit de l'intérieur ;

(*b.*) Toute personne qui connaîtra de quelque infraction aux présents règlements devrait de suite en faire rapport au Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Amendes imposées aux officiers de douanes, pilotes, capitaines, chirurgiens et officiers de navires, etc.

54 Chaque pilote sera muni d'exemplaires imprimés des présents règlements, et il en donnera un au capitaine de tout navire venant d'un port en dehors du Canada, aussitôt en montant à bord, sous peine d'une amende de $50.

55. Chaque percepteur des douanes, ou officier des douanes, sera passible d'une amende de $400, et de l'emprisonnement pendant six mois, s'il permet la déclaration en douane d'un navire qui n'aura pas un acquit de quarantaine conformément aux prescriptions des présents règlements.

56. Chaque capitaine d'un navire sera passible d'une amende de $400 et d'un emprisonnement de six mois, s'il contrevient à aucun des susdits règlements. Le navire répondra de l'amende imposée au capitaine.

57. Tout chirurgien de navire ou autre officier qui manquera de répondre avec exacte vérité aux questions contenues dans la formule ci-jointe, sera passible d'une amende de $400, ou d'un emprisonnement de six mois.

58. Toute infraction au paragraphe *a* de l'article 53 des présents règlements sera considérée être un manquement de devoirs entraînant la démission, l'amende ou l'emprisonnement.

Questions posées sur les officiers de quarantaine, auxquelles les capitaines, chirurgiens ou officiers de navires devront répondre sous serment.

Date 189 .

1. Quel est le nom de votre navire et votre nom ?
2. De quel port est parti votre navire, et à quelle date ?
3. Quelle est votre cargaison, et quand l'avez-vous prise ?

4. Se trouve-t-il des guenilles parmi cette cargaison ?

5. Votre navire est-il arrêté à quelque endroit ou endroits durant la traversée ?

6. Savez-vous si cet endroit ou ces endroits, ou quelqu'un d'eux, étaient infectés du choléra, de la petite vérole, de la peste, ou autre fièvre ou maladie pestilentielle ?

7. Combien de personnes étaient a bord lorsque le navire a fait voile ?

Passagers de premières ; de secondes ; d'entrepont ; bouviers ; équipage . Total, .

8. Dites si quelque personne à bord a été, pendant la traversée, ou est actuellement malade de quelqu'une des maladies mentionnées ci-dessus, et si oui, combien ?

9. Est-il mort quelque personne durant la traversée, et si oui, donnez tous les détails ?

10. Chacun des passagers d'entrepont à bord a-t-il été vacciné ou a-t-il eu la petite vérole ?

11. La vaccination des passagers d'entrepont a-t-elle eu lieu en embarquant au avant d'embarquer ?

12. Combien de passagers avez-vous vaccinés pendant votre présente traversée ?

13. (*Question à être posée au chirurgien du navire, si un tel chirurgien est à bord, dans le cas où il y aurait eu de la petite vérole pendant la traversée.*)—Avez-vous, pendant la présente traversée, examiné personnellement chacun des passagers, afin de vous assurer qu'il avait été vacciné pendant les derniers sept ans, ou qu'il avait eu la petite vérole pendant cette période ?)

14. Avez-vous, ou quelqu'un de l'équipage ou des passagers, à votre connaissance, débarqué à quelque endroit ou endroits en Canada, durant la présente traversée ?

15. Y a-t-il à bord quelque aliéné, idiot, sourd et muet, aveugle ou infirme, et si oui, cette personne est-elle accompagnée de parents ou gardiens ?

16. Avez-vous un hôpital isolé pour les hommes et un autre pour les femmes, ventilé d'en haut et non du passage ?

17. Ces hôpitaux, ou l'un d'eux, ont-ils été immédiatement employés lorsque la maladie s'est déclarée ?

18. Existe-il d'autres choses que vous croyez devoir déclarer ?

(Signature) Capitaine.
(Signature) Chirurgien.

Je, Capitaine,
Chirurgien,
(*ici dites si vous êtes capitaine du navire ou si vous remplissez d'autres fonctions à bord*) jure solennellement et sincèrement que les réponses aux questions ci-dessus sont exactes et vraies. Ainsi, Dieu me soit en aide.

Capitaine.
Chirurgien.

Assermenté par-devant moi à ce jour de 189 .

Officier de quarantaine et juge de paix autorisé par arrêté du conseil en vertu du chap. 68 des Statuts revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine." 47–2

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION ET L'EXPORTATION DES CHEVAUX.

(*Adoptés par un arrêté de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil le* 6 *de mai* 1896, *en vertu de* "*l'Acte concernant les épizooties,*" *et les actes qui le modifient*).

1. L'importation des chevaux de la Grande-Bretagne et du continent d'Europe est prohibée, sauf aux ports de Charlottetown, I.P.-E., Halifax, N.-E., Saint-Jean, N.-B., Québec, P.Q., et Montréal, P.Q., et à tels autres ports que désignera plus tard le Ministre de l'Agriculture.

2. Ces chevaux devront être accompagnés du certificat d'un vétérinaire compétent et des autorités de l'endroit lors de leur embarquement, qu'ils n'ont pas été amenés d'un endroit ou localité où existaient à la dite époque la morve, la maladie du coït, ou autre maladie infectieuse ou contagieuse. De semblables certificats d'exemption de maladie contagieuse au port d'expédition à la date de l'embarquement doivent aussi être fournis.

3. Tous les importateurs de chevaux sont obligés de déclarer sous serment que le certificat produit s'applique au cheval qu'il est censé décrire, et à nul autre, et que la localité nommée est véritablement celle d'où vient le cheval. Toute tentative d'éluder ou de fausser la vérité rendra le cheval passible de saisie et de détention en attendant la décision du Ministre de l'Agriculture.

4. Tous chevaux entrant en Canada à aucun des susdits ports y seront assujétis à l'inspection des officiers nommés à cette fin.

L'inspection aura lieu à bord du navire au port d'arrivée. Si un inspecteur découvre quelque maladie contagieuse, il ordonnera que les chevaux soient débarqués ainsi que tout fourrage, litière, auges, seaux, couvertures et autres articles qui auraient pu servir aux dits animaux infectés à bord du navire. Il surveillera ce débarquement, et verra à ce que les chevaux et les susdits articles soient transportés à la quarantaine, pour y subir le traitement que le Ministre de l'Agriculture ou son représentant ordonnera.

S'il n'est pas découvert de maladie, les chevaux et les susdits articles pourront se rendre à leur destination.

5. Tous chevaux importés de la Grande-Bretagne ou du continent d'Europe, en destination de Montréal, doivent être inspectés au port de Québec, durant la navigation d'été.

6. Les chevaux des Etats-Unis peuvent entrer au Canada en entrepôt aux ports de Sarnia, Windsor, Amherstburg, Sault Ste. Marie, Rouse's Point, St. Armand Station, Island Pond, le Pont Suspendu (Chutes Niagara), le Pont International (Fort Erié), Prescott, Lacolle, Potton, Abercorn, Newport, Beechers Falls, Agnès, et Mégantic, pour transit par le Canada jusqu'à Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Québec, Saint-Jean, N.-B., Halifax, et tels autres ports que le Ministre de l'Agriculture pourra ci-après indiquer, pour exportation à la Grande-Bretagne, ou ailleurs.

(*a.*) Les chevaux pourront aussi entrer, en entrepôt, pour les expositions, les courses, l'élevage, les cirques ou autres expositions, sujet aux dispositions des clauses 7, 13 et 14 des présents règlements.

7. Les chevaux des Etats-Unis entrant au Canada doivent être accompagnés d'un certificat signé par un vétérinaire compétent, que la localité d'où viennent les chevaux est exempte de la morve, maladie du coït, ou autres maladies contagieuses des chevaux. Un certificat signé d'un vétérinaire autorisé doit aussi accompagner chaque consignation depuis l'endroit d'expédition en entrepôt, donnant le nom du propriétaire, le sexe, la classe et le nombre des chevaux, déclarant que les dits chevaux ont été inspectés par lui et sont exempts de maladies contagieuses.

8. Ces chevaux seront assujétis à l'inspection au port d'exportation pour l'Europe ou ailleurs, par des officiers qui seront de temps à autre nommés à cette fin.

9. Il ne sera pas permis que des chevaux soient mis à bord d'un vapeur ou autre vaisseau pour exportation d'un port canadien, avant qu'il n'aient été inspectés par un inspecteur vétérinaire dûment autorisé au dit port, et déclarés par lui exempts de maladie contagieuse ; cette inspection sera faite sous vingt-quatre heures avant l'embarquement.

10. Tous chevaux destinés à l'exportation doivent atteindre le port d'exportation trente-six heures avant d'être expédiés, pour repos et inspection ; et afin de permettre à l'inspecteur de faire un soigeux examen individuel, les propriétaires de ces animaux doivent l'avertir au moins vingt-quatre heures avant l'embarquement. Ces avis seront par écrit et envoyés au bureau de l'inspecteur.

11. Les inspecteurs marqueront chaque cheval inspecté par eux des lettres V. R. sur le poitrail, avec de la peinture. Il ne sera pas embarqué de chevaux sans cette marque et un certificat d'inspection énonçant le nom du propriétaire, le nombre, le sexe et la classe des chevaux, et leur exemption de maladie contagieuse.

12. Les inspections ne seront faites que durant le jour.

13. Les chevaux entrant au Canada des Etats-Unis pour des fins d'élevage ou autres, non en entrepôt, doivent être accompagnés des certificats prescrits par la clause 7 des présents règlements, et doivent aussi être inspectés par un inspecteur vétérinaire dûment autorisé au port d'entrée, et s'ils sont trouvés exempts de maladie contagieuse, ils pourront entrer. S'il se découvre quelque maladie contagieuse, l'entrée sera défendue.

14. Dans le but de défrayer les frais d'inspection en vertu de la clause précédente, le propriétaire ou l'importateur paiera les honoraires suivants, d'après l'échelle ci-dessous :—

Pour 1 cheval	$ 1 00
Pour 5 chevaux jusqu'à 10	7 50
Pour plus de 10 jusqu'à 20	12 50
Pour plus de 20 jusqu'à 30	15 00
Pour plus de 30 jusqu'à 50	20 00

Pour tout nombre au-dessus de 50, 25 centins chacun, mais l'honoraire ne sera pas moindre que $20.

Ces honoraires seront payés à l'inspecteur avant qu'il délivre le certificat.

15. Si la maladie de la morve ou autre maladie contagieuse des chevaux est découverte à bord d'un vapeur, wagon de chemin de fer écurie, hangar ou autre endroit, l'inspecteur devra, après l'enlèvement de tout animal infecté, veiller tout de suite à la parfaite désinfection de ce vapeur, wagon, écurie, hangar ou autre endroit, en la manière prescrite par les règlements généraux concernant la désinfection des lieux.

16. Les inspecteurs enverront au Ministre de l'Agriculture des rapports mensuels de chaque inspection faite par eux, y compris un état des honoraires reçus.

47-2

[1716]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 13e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. A. P. St. Laurent, maître de havre au port de Rimouski, province de Québec, en remplacement de Joseph St. Laurent, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

47-4

[1690]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 15e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'article 17 de "l'Acte du revenu consolidé et de l'audition," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine, pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la division du revenu de l'intérieur de Saint-Jean, P. Q., qui comprend les comtés suivants, savoir :—Brome, Iberville, Missisquoi, Napierville, Shefford et Saint-Jean, soit et elle est par le présent attachée à la division du revenu de l'intérieur de Sherbrooke, et sera désignée sous le nom de Division du revenu de l'intérieur de Sherbrooke.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

47-4

[1457]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par l'arrêté en conseil du 15 de septembre 1888, chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, et l'arrêté en conseil du 6e jour de juillet 1893, passé en vertu de l'article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," des règlements ont été établis concernant la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, et dans la Colombie-Britannique, et par l'arrêté en conseil du 1er de janvier 1875, les règlements du gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick relatifs au bois sur les terres de la Couronne furent adoptés au sujet du bois sur les terres des Sauvages dans la dite province.

Et considérant qu'il est à propos que des règlements soient établis en vertu de l'article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," pour la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages dans tout le Dominion, et que les règlements pour la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, tels qu'énoncés dans le dit chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, et ses modifications, conviennent à toutes les parties du Dominion, à l'exception de la Colombie-Britannique pour laquelle des règlements sont établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 6 de juillet 1893.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du dit article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les règlements concernant la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, établis par le dit arrêté en conseil du 15 de septembre 1888, chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus, et les modifications à iceux, soient rendus applicables, et ils sont par le présent déclarés applicables à toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception de la province de la Colombie-Britannique.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

46-4

[1581]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Camille Pinsonneault, député du maître de havre pour le port de Saint-Jean, dans la province de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1128]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 27e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte d'inspection générale," chapitre 99 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 25 de septembre 1895, concernant la réduction des honoraires pour l'inspection du grain, et les règlements établis pour la gouverne des inspecteurs dans la reddition de leurs comptes, soit et il est par le présent cancellé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

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[795]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 1er jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," chapitre 78 des Statuts Revisés, et des actes qui le modifient, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la refonte ci-jointe des règles et règlements concernant l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur et l'examen des mécaniciens de bateaux à vapeur, sera et elle est par le présent établie comme les Règles et Règlements pour l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur et l'examen des candidats pour des certificats de mécaniciens.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

RÈGLEMENTS POUR L'INSPECTION DES BATEAUX A VAPEUR ET POUR L'EXAMEN DES MÉCANICIENS DE BATEAUX A VAPEUR.

PARTIE I.

Mode d'inspection.

Art. 1. Tout inspecteur pourra chaque fois qu'il le jugera nécessaire, et un inspecteur devra, au moins une fois chaque année, éprouver la chaudière de tout bateau à vapeur par une pression hydrostatique dans la proportion de cent cinquante à cent livres permises comme pression effective, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans l'épreuve n'excèdera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit, et il devra s'assurer, par un examen personnel et des épreuves expérimentales, que cette chaudière est bien faite et que ses matériaux sont sains et sans défauts. Le propriétaire du bateau à vapeur fournira la pompe à bras et les appareils nécessaires pour faire l'épreuve, et l'équipage du navire les fera fonctionner; et nul inspecteur de chaudières et machines ne fera ni ne donnera aucun certifi at au propriétaire ou au capitaine d'un bateau à vapeur à moins qu'il n'ait préalablement soumis la chaudière ou les chaudières du bateau à cette épreuve hydrostatique et à cet examen tel que prescrit par le présent.

Art. 2. Avant qu'une chaudière ne soit soumise à l'épreuve par la pression hydrostatique, elle sera ouverte pour la visite de l'inspecteur; les portes du trou d'homme et les plaques de la vidange seront enlevées, l'extérieur et l'intérieur de la chaudière seront nettoyés, les grilles enlevées et le fourneau déchargé et balayé, afin qu'il puisse en faire une inspection satisfaisante et complète; lorsque les cloisons seront placées de manière à empêcher une inspection minutieuse de la tôle de la chaudière, elles seront enlevées; et le propriétaire ou capitaine du bateau veillera à ce que toutes ces dispositions soient prises avant de demander une inspection.

Art. 3. Chaque fois que l'épreuve n'aura pas été satisfaisante, les défauts seront réparés et la chaudière sera soumise à une seconde épreuve, qui devra être satisfaisante avant qu'un certificat ne soit délivré.

Art. 4. L'inspecteur doit fixer la pression effective des chaudières au moyen d'une série de calculs de résistance de leurs diverses parties et en raison de la nature de la main-d'œuvre et des matériaux qui les composent.

Art. 5. Avant d'éprouver une chaudière, les inspecteurs devront l'examiner, faire les mesurages et calculs nécessaires pour s'assurer que la pression effective est conforme aux présents règlements; ces instructions s'appliquent aux surchauffeurs, récipients à vapeur et chemises à eau aussi bien qu'aux chaudières.

Art. 6. Si une chaudière est trop chaude pour qu'un inspecteur puisse l'examiner efficacement avec sûreté et facilité, il devra refuser de l'examiner, et refuser absolument d'accorder un certificat jusqu'à ce qu'il en ait fait un examen satisfaisant.

Art. 7. Pour s'assurer de la force et de l'état d'une chaudière, à l'intérieur, l'inspecteur pourra, s'il le juge nécessaire, y faire percer des trous, et pourra aussi demander qu'on lui fournisse au moyen des dessins et des devis des différentes parties de la chaudière, des renseignements suffisants sur sa construction pour lui permettre au moyen de calculs et d'un examen de déterminer leur force de résistance.

Art. 8. Pendant la confection de toute chaudière faite en Canada, le fabricant devra notifier l'inspecteur du district dans lequel elle sera faite qu'il peut la venir inspecter, et il devra, en tout temps pendant cette confection, donner à l'inspecteur libre accès à la chaudière.

Art. 9. Afin d'empêcher qu'il ne s'élève de différends après qu'une chaudière aura été commencée, le fabricant ou l'entrepreneur, devra fournir à l'inspecteur, pour son approbation, les détails relatifs à sa construction, au moyen de dessins et de devis; l'inspecteur, lorsqu'il aura reçu ces plans ou devis et les aura approuvés veillera à ce qu'ils soient suivis dans la construction, ou, qu'il y soit fait des déductions comme le veut l'article 25. Le présent règlement s'appliquera aussi aux chaudières subissant des changements.

Art. 10. Aucune chaudière ne devra être faite de tôle à chaudière, soit en fer soit en acier, qui n'aura pas été estampée du nom ou de la marque du fabricant, et nul certificat ne sera délivré pour une chaudière faite en entier ou en partie de tôle ne portant pas une pareille marque; et avant qu'un certificat puisse être délivré pour une chaudière, le fabricant devra fournir à l'inspecteur une déclaration, attestée sous serment, du nom du fabricant de la tôle employée, de la qualité de celle-ci et de la qualité de tous les matériaux employés dans la confection de la chaudière; ce serment pourra être prêté devant un juge de paix en Canada, ou devant un notaire public, et attesté sous son sceau officiel, s'il est prêté en dehors du Canada; pourvu toujours que, dans les cas où cette déclaration sous serment, par le fabricant de la chaudière, ne pourrait être obtenu par suite de son décès, ou pour quelque autre cause jugée suffisante par l'inspecteur, l'affidavit de deux fabricants de chaudières pratiques qui auront examiné la chaudière et fait rapport sur la qualité des matériaux qui y ont été employés, celle de l'ouvrage et la force de la chaudière, sera, s'il est trouvé satisfaisant par l'inspecteur, considéré comme suffisant et tiendra lieu de la déclaration requise du fabricant de la chaudière.

Art. 11. Aucune chaudière, ni aucun tuyau s'y rattachant, ne sera approuvé s'il est fait en entier ou en partie de mauvais matériaux, ou si l'ouvrage est défectueux ou s'il est dangereux à cause de sa forme, de sa vétusté, de sa détérioration par l'usage, ou pour toute autre cause.

Art. 12. Les inspecteurs veilleront à ce que toutes les chaudières neuves et les chaudières qui auront été sorties d'un navire pour être réparées, soient éprouvées au moyen de la pression hydraulique dans la proportion d'au moins un et demi de la pression effective qui sera permise, avant que les chaudières ne soient placées dans le navire, et éprouver l'ouvrage, etc., mais la pression effective sera établie par la force des armatures, l'épaisseur de la plaque, la force des rivets, etc., et non pas par l'épreuve hydraulique.

Art. 13. L'épreuve hydraulique ne devra, dans aucun cas, excéder la proportion d'un et demi la pression effective permise, et ne doit jamais être appliquée avant que la chaudière n'ait été ouverte pour l'examen, ni avant que la force de toutes les parties de la chaudière n'ait été calculée d'après les mesurages nécessaires pris sur la chaudière même.

Art. 14. Lorsqu'une chaudière est partiellement inspectée par un inspecteur, et que l'inspection est complétée et le certificat accordé par un autre, si l'inspecteur qui était présent à l'épreuve de la chaudière par la pression hydrostatique a l'occasion de l'examiner à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur après l'épreuve, cet inspecteur fixera la pression qui sera permise sur la chaudière, en ayant soin d'informer les propriétaires, fabricants ou agents, et l'inspecteur qui doit plus tard accorder le certificat, de la pression qu'il croit devoir être permise sur cette chaudière, et l'inspecteur qui a partiellement inspecté la chaudière devra informer l'inspecteur qui complète l'inspection de tous les détails de son inspection de la chaudière.

Art. 15. Les armatures en fonte ne doivent pas être employées dans les chaudières; les inspecteurs devront condamner l'usage de cales et assiettes en fonte pour les chaudières. On doit porter une attention toute spéciale à coincer et assujétir les chaudières dans les navires pour les empêcher de se déplacer et de se détacher.

Art. 16. La pression permise sur la chaudière ne doit jamais, dans aucune circonstance, être augmentée, à moins que l'inspecteur n'ait préalablement écrit au président du bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, pour en obtenir la permission. Dans les cas où un inspecteur croira qu'une plus forte pression peut avec sûreté être permise, il devra en informer l'inspecteur qui aura inspecté la chaudière en dernier lieu; et si, en apprenant pourquoi la pression actuelle avait autrefois été permise, l'inspecteur est encore d'opinion qu'elle peut être augmentée, il devra communiquer tous les faits au président, mais comme il est dit plus haut, la pression ne devra, dans aucun cas, être augmentée tant que la question n'aura pas été décidée par le président.

Art. 17. Dans le cas d'une nouveauté quelconque dans la construction d'une chaudière, ou si l'on s'est départi du mode d'entretoisement et de renforcement prescrit dans les présentes règles, l'inspecteur fera rapport de toutes les circonstances au président avant de fixer la pression effective.

Art. 18 Un inspecteur ne déclarera pas qu'une chaudière est sûre à moins qu'il n'en connaisse tout à fait la construction, les matériaux et la main-d'œuvre. Il devra par conséquent prendre des précautions avant de s'aventurer à sanctionner une chaudière qu'il n'aura pas été appelé à inspecter, avant qu'elle ait été terminée et mise en place.

Art 19. Dans le cas de chaudières neuves, les inspecteurs autoriseront une tension n'excédant pas 7,000 livres par pouce carré de la section nette des tirants en fer plein filetés supportant des surfaces planes; mais la tension ne devra pas dépasser 6,000 livres si les tirants ont été soudés ou travaillés au feu.

Art. 20. (*a*.) La pression sur les plaques formant des surfaces planes est déterminée par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{S-6} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en seizièmes de pouces.
S = la surface supportée en pouces carrés.*

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* Lorsque la proportion est plus forte que 4 à 5, le plus grand carré sera pris.

C = la constante déterminée suivant les circonstances suivantes :

C = 100 lorsque les tôles ne sont pas exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, et que les tirants sont munis d'écrous et de rondelles, ces dernières ayant au moins trois fois le diamètre du tirant et les deux tiers de l'épaisseur de la tôle qu'elles recouvrent.

C = 90, lorsque les tôles ne sont pas exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds et que les tirants sont seulement munis d'écrous.

C = 60, lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, la vapeur étant en contact avec elles, et que les tirants sont munis d'écrous et de rondelles, celles-ci ayant au moins trois fois le diamètre du tirant et deux tiers de l'épaisseur de la tôle qu'elles recouvrent.

C = 54, lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, la vapeur étant en contact avec elles, et que les tirants sont seulement munis d'écrous.

(*b.*) Si le diamètre des rondelles rivées est au moins les deux tiers de l'écartement des tirants, et si leur épaisseur n'est pas inférieure à celle des tôles qu'elles recouvrent, la constante peut être portée à 150.

(*c.*) Si l'on emploie des bandes formant doublure, de la même épaisseur que la tôle qu'elles recouvrent, et d'une largeur au moins égale aux deux tiers de l'écartement des tirants, la constante peut être portée à 160.

(*d.*) Si les tôles de doublure couvrent la totalité de la surface plane, la constante peut être portée à 200.

C = 80, lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, l'eau étant en contact avec elles, et que les tirants sont vissés dans la tôle et pourvus d'écrous.

C = 60, lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, l'eau étant en contact avec elles, et que les tirants sont vissés dans la tôle, leurs extrémités étant rivées en forme d'une tête résistante.

C = 36, lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, la vapeur étant en contact avec elles, et que les tirants sont vissés dans la tôle, avec leurs extrémités rivées en forme de tête résistante.

(*e.*) Dans le cas où les tôles sont renforcées par des fers à cornières ou à T, et où l'on demande l'adoption d'une pression supérieure à celle autorisée d'après l'emploi des constantes ci-dessus, le cas sera soumis à l'appréciation du président.

(*f.*) Lorsque les extrémités vissées sont très corrodées ou que les écrous sont brûlés, les constantes doivent être réduites, mais l'inspecteur doit se guider sur les circonstances constatées lors de l'inspection ; et dans le cas où il est reconnu que les têtes rivées des tirants vissés dans les chambres de combustion et dans les foyers sont dans cet état, il sera souvent nécessaire de réduire la constante de 60 à 36.

(*g.*) Les plaques d'acier plates, qui ne sont d'aucune façon exposées à l'action de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, et assujéties par des tirants munis d'écrous et de rondelles dont le diamètre est d'au moins un tiers de l'écartement des tirants, et de la moitié de l'épaisseur de la plaque, la pression effective permise sera trouvée par la formule suivante :—

$$48000 \times \frac{T^2}{P^2} = W.\,P.$$

T = l'épaisseur de la plaque en pouces.

P = le plus grand écartement des boulons en pouces.

Art 21. Les inspecteurs ne doivent en aucun cas autoriser un effort de compression sur les plaques à tubes de plus de 7,500 livres, c'est-à-dire plus grand que celui qui est donné par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{(D-d)\ T \times 15{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

D = la plus petite distance horizontale entre les centres des tubes, en pouces.

d = le diamètre intérieur des tubes ordinaires, en pouces.

T = l'épaisseur de la plaque à tubes, en pouces.

W = la largeur extrême, en pouces, de la chambre de combustion, de la face de la plaque à tubes, jusqu'à l'arrière de la boîte à feu, ou distance entre les plaques à tubes de la chambre de combustion si la chaudière est à double face et si cette chambre est commune aux foyers des deux extrémités.

Art. 22. Lorsque les tirants empêchent l'inspecteur d'entrer dans une chaudière, il doit ordonner leur enlèvement ; il doit aussi s'assurer qu'ils ont été convenablement replacés avant de délivrer son certificat.

Art. 23. Dans le cas de rivure en zigzag, la force à travers la tôle diagonalement entre les rivets est égale à la force horizontale entre les rivets, lorsque l'écartement diagonal égale six dixièmes de l'écartement horizontal *plus* quatre-dixièmes du diamètre du rivet.

Art. 24. Lorsque l'extérieur du fond d'une chaudière ne pourra pas être parfaitement inspecté sans cela, la chaudière devra être soulevée au moins une fois tous les quatre ans

Construction des chaudières.

Art. 25. (*a.*) Lorsque des chaudières cylindriques ou la partie cylindrique de chaudières sont faites des meilleurs matériaux, avec tous les trous des rivets forés en place et toutes les sutures assujéties au moyen de doubles bandes bout-à-bout, chacune d'au moins cinq-huitièmes de l'épaisseur des plaques qu'elles couvrent, et toutes les sutures étant au moins à deux rangs de rivets de pas plus de 75 pour 100 au-dessus de la simple tension, et pourvu que les chaudières aient été ouvertes à l'inspection,—alors on pourra prendre 4·5 comme "facteur de sûreté." La force de tension des matériaux sera calculée comme égale à 47,000 liv. au pouce carré dans le sens du grain, et 40,000 liv. en travers du grain. Lorsque toutes les conditions ci-dessus ne se rencontrent pas, il faut faire au facteur les additions d'après l'échelle ci-dessous, suivant les circonstances de chaque cas :—

A·15—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais forés hors de place après le cintrage.

B·3 sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais forés hors de place avant le cintrage.

C·3—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais percés à l'emporte-pièce après le cintrage au lieu d'être forés.

D·5—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais percés avant le cintrage.

E*·75—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous ne sont pas justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales.

F·1– sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais forés hors de place après le cintrage.

G·15 sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais forés avant le cintrage.

H·15—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais percés après le cintrage.

I·2—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais percés avant le cintrage.

J*·2—sera ajouté si tous les trous ne sont pas justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles.

K·2—sera ajouté si de doubles bandes bout-à-bout ne sont pas assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont rabattues et à deux rangs de rivets.

L·1—sera ajouté si de doubles bandes bout-à-bout ne sont pas assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont rabattues et à trois rangs de rivets.

M·3—sera ajouté si seulement de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont à deux rangs de rivets.

N·15—sera ajouté si seulement de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont à trois rangs de rivets.

O 1—sera ajouté lorsqu'une espèce quelconque de joint dans les sutures longitudinales est à un seul rang de rivets.

P‡·1—sera ajouté lorsque les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties avec de simples bandes bout-à-bout et sont à deux rangs de rivets.

Q‡·2—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

R‡·1—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

S‡ 1—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont à joints rabattus et sont à deux rangs de rivets

T·2—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont à joints rabattus et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

U·25—sera ajouté lorsque les sutures circonférentielles sont rabattues et que les rebords des plaques ne sont pas complètement en dessous ou en dessus.

V·3—sera ajouté lorsque la chaudière est d'une telle longueur qu'elle nécessite un foyer à chaque bout, ou lorsqu'elle est d'une longueur inaccoutumée, comme les chaudières à carneaux, et que les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties tel que décrit vis-à-vis P, R et S ; mais naturellement lorsque les sutures circonférentielle sont telles que décrites vis-à-vis Q et T, V·3 deviendra V 4.

W*4—sera ajouté si les sutures ne sont pas convenablement croisées.

X*·4—sera ajouté lorsque le fer est sous quelque rapport d'une qualité douteuse et que l'inspecteur n'est pas convaincu qu'il est de la meilleure qualité.

Y†·1·65—sera ajouté si la chaudière n'est pas ouverte à l'inspection pendant tout le temps de sa construction.

(*b.*) La force des joints sera établie d'après la méthode suivante :—

$$\frac{(\text{Ecartement de la rivure—Diamètre des rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Ecartement de la rivure.}} = \text{la proportion de la force de la plaque au joint, comparativement à la plaque solide,}^{**}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Aires des rivets} \times \text{nombre de rangs de rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Ecartement de la rivure} \times \text{épaisseur de la plaque.}} = \text{la proportion de la force du rivet comparativement à la plaque solide.}^{\dagger\dagger}$$

(*c.*) Là où on rencontre cette marque * en pourra allouer une plus forte pression si l'ouvrage ou les matériaux sont très douteux ou ne donnent pas satisfaction.

** L'écartement maximum de la rivure des rivets ne devra pas excéder $8\frac{1}{2}$ pouces, et si dans aucun cas l'inspecteur trouve qu'il excède cela, il devra en faire rapport au président.

†† Si les rivets sont exposés à une double tension, multipliez la proportion donnée par 1·75.

† Lorsqu'il s'agit d'examiner des chaudières qui n'auront pas été ouvertes à l'inspection pendant le temps de leur construction, le cas devra être soumis au président quant aux facteurs à employer.

‡ P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1, ne s'appliqueront pas aux sutures extrêmes ou circonférentielles, si ces sutures sont suffisamment renforcées par des boulons de part en part; ni aux sutures entre la partie carrée et la partie ronde de l'enveloppe des chaudières cylindriques avec fourneaux carrés, lorsque ces sutures sont à deux rangs de rivets.

(*d.*) Ensuite prenez le fer comme ayant une force de tension égale à 47,000 livres au pouce carré, et employez la plus petite des deux proportions comme force du joint, et adoptez le facteur de sûreté tel que prouvée d'après l'échelle ci-dessus.

$$\frac{(47{,}000 \times \text{proportion de force du joint}) \times \text{deux fois l'épaisseur de la plaque en pouces.}}{\text{Diamètre intérieur de la chaudière en pouces} \times \text{le facteur de sûreté.}}$$
$$=\text{la pression permise par pouce carré sur les soupapes de sûreté.}$$

(*e.*) Les plaques qui sont forées en place doivent être séparées et les bavures ébarbées, et les trous légèrement fraisés à l'extérieur.

(*f.*) Les bandes bout-à-bout doivent être coupées à même des plaques et non pas des barres, et doivent être d'aussi bonne qualité que les plaques de l'enveloppe, et pour les sutures longitudinales elles doivent être coupées en travers du grain.

(*g.*) Les trous de rivets peuvent être soit percés à l'emporte-pièce, soit forés, lorsque les plaques sont percées ou forées hors de place; mais lorsqu'elles le sont en place, elles doivent être séparées et les bavures ébarbées et les trous légèrement fraisés à l'extérieur.

(*h.*) Lorsque de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont employées et que les trous de rivets y sont percés à l'emporte-pièce, elles doivent être d'un huitième plus épaisses que les plaques qu'elles couvrent.

(*i.*) Le diamètre des rivets ne doit pas être moindre que l'épaisseur des plaques dont est faite l'enveloppe, mais on s'apercevra, là où les plaques sont minces, ou lorsque des joints rabattus ou de simples bandes bout à bout sont adoptées, que le diamètre des rivets doit excéder l'épaisseur des plaques.

(*j.*) La distance entre les trous des rivets et les bouts ou bords des plaques ne devra pas être moindre que le diamètre du rivet.

(*k.*) Les calottes bombées qui ne sont pas complètement hémisphériques doivent être renforcées par des armatures suffisantes; si elles ne sont pas théoriquement égales en force à la pression voulue, elles doivent être renforcées comme faces planes, mais si elles sont théoriquement égales en force à la pression voulue, les armatures pourront avoir une tension de 10,000 par pouce carré effectif d'aire de profil.

(*l.*) Les inspecteurs doivent se rappeler que la force d'une sphère pour résister à la pression intérieure est deux fois celle d'un cylindre de même diamètre et de même épaisseur.

Art. 26 (*a.*) Les parties neutres des enveloppes de chaudières sous les dômes de prise de vapeur doivent être consolidées et renforcées par des armatures suffisantes.

(*b.*) Les côtés des chaudières ayant des fourneaux carrés et des ciels semi-circulaires doivent être liés par des tirants d'un côté à l'autre de l'enveloppe, au-dessus du fourneau, une ou deux rangées de ces tirants devant être placées plus haut que le centre de la partie cylindrique.

(*c.*) Pour les surfaces planes, les tirants taraudés ne doivent être employés qu'à un angle droit à la surface supportée, leur diamètre devant être mesuré en dedans du fil.

(*d.*) Les sutures longitudinales dans l'enveloppe cylindrique des chaudières devront être aussi éloignées que possible du fond.

(*e.*) Le diamètre intérieur de la ceinture extérieure de l'enveloppe cylindrique d'une chaudière sera pris comme mesure de son diamètre.

Art. 27 (*a.*) Dans les surchauffeurs cylindriques la force des joints et le facteur de sûreté se trouvent de la même manière que pour les chaudière cylindriques et les récipients à vapeur, mais au lieu de prendre 47,000 livres comme force de tension du fer, on prend 24,000 liv. à moins que la chaleur ou la flamme ne frappe la plaque à angle droit ou à peu près; dans ce dernier cas on y substituera 18,000.

(*b.*) Dans tous les cas, les tubes à vapeur intérieurs doivent être ajustés de façon à ce que la vapeur qui s'y rend passe sur toutes les plaques exposées au choc de la chaleur ou de la flamme.

(*c.*) Les surchauffeurs ou chemises à eau doivent être considérés par les inspecteurs comme la partie la plus essentielle des chaudières et doivent être inspectés à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur; ceux que leurs dimensions ne permettent pas qu'on y entre doivent avoir un nombre suffisant de portes au moyen desquelles une inspection complète de l'intérieur puisse être faite.

(*d.*) On doit porter une attention toute spéciale à l'inspection des surchauffeurs, vu qu'avec une haute pression les plaques peuvent devenir dangeureusement faibles et ne rendre aucun son qui indiquerait leur état lorsqu'on les éprouve avec un marteau; en conséquence, les plaques devraient être forées de temps à autre. Des tuyaux d'écoulement doivent, dans tous les cas, être ajoutés aux surchauffeurs au fond desquels l'eau pourrait s'accumuler.

(*e.*) Les surchauffeurs qui peuvent être isolés des chaudières principales doivent être munis de la soupape de sûreté réglementaire, fermée à clef, de grandeur suffisante, mais la plus petite dimension permise ne doit pas avoir moins de deux pouces de diamètre.

Art. 28. L'air des armatures diagonales est établie comme suit:—

Trouvez l'aire d'une armature directe nécessaire pour supporter la surface, multipliez cette aire par la longueur de l'armature diagonale, et divisez le produit par la longueur d'une ligne tirée à angle droit avec la surface supportée jusqu'à l'extrémité de l'armature diagonale, le quotient sera l'aire de l'armature diagonale voulue.

Art. 29. (*a.*) Lorsque le ciel des chambres de combustion ou autres parties d'une chaudière sont supportées par de solides traverses rectangulaires, la formule suivante, employée par le Conseil du Commerce Impérial, sera utile pour trouver la pression effective permise sur les traverses, en supposant qu'elles ne seront pas soumises à une plus haute température que la chaleur ordinaire de la vapeur, et que les extrémités sont ajustées aux rebords de la plaque de tubulure et à la plaque du fond de la chambre de combustion.

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P)\,D \times L} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

W = la largeur en pouces de la chambre de combustion
P = l'écartement des boulons d'appui, en pouces.
D = la distance entre les traverses, d'axe en axe, en pouces.
L = la longueur de traverse en pieds.
d = la hauteur de la traverse en pouces.
T = l'épaisseur de la traverse en pouces.
C = 500 lorsque la traverse est assujétie par un seul boulon d'appui.
C = 750 lorsque la traverse est assujétie par deux ou trois boulons d'appui.
C = 850 lorsque la traverse est assujétie par quatre boulons d'appui.

(*b.*) La pression effective pour les boulons d'appui et pour la plaque entre eux, sera établie au moyen de la règle prescrite pour les armatures ordinaires.

Art. 30 Les bouts plats de toutes chaudières, jusqu'où la vapeur s'étend, et les extrémités des surchauffeurs, seront munis d'écrans ou plaques de protection, lorsqu'ils sont exposés au gaz échauffés dans la culotte du courant de flammes, vu que toutes plaques exposées au choc direct de la chaleur ou de la flamme sont sujettes à être endommagées à moins d'être couvertes par l'eau.

Lorsqu'un surchauffeur est muni d'un tube soumis à une pression extérieure, on devra constater la pression effective au moyen des règles données pour les fourneaux circulaires en fer, mais les constantes devraient être réduites comme trente est à quarante-sept.

Si l'on se propose d'employer de l'acier dans des surchauffeurs, les détails devraient être soumis au Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou au président, si le Bureau ne siège pas, pour sa considération; mais on ne doit jamais encourager une telle chose; ceci s'applique aux courants de flammes non munis d'écrans de toutes les chaudières, y compris les petites chaudières alimentaires verticales ordinaires.

Art. 31. Les petites chaudières alimentaires attachées ou reliées d'une manière quelconque à de grandes chaudières, ou à des machines employées pour faire marcher un navire, doivent être inspectés et garnies de la même manière que les grandes chaudières, et avoir un indicateur d'eau et un manomètre et tous autres accessoires complets, et sont, quant aux soupapes de sûreté, sujettes aux mêmes règlements que les grandes chaudières; et aucune soupape de sûreté de moins de deux pouces de diamètre ne sera permise, sauf tel que prescrit par les règlements concernant l'inspection des soupapes de sûreté.

Art. 32. (*a.*) Aucune chaudière ou fourneau à vapeur ne sera construit, ajusté ou arrangé de façon à ce que l'échappement de la vapeur par la soupape de sûreté puisse être complètement ou partiellement intercepté par l'action d'aucune autre soupape.

(*b.*) Une soupape d'arrêt doit toujours être placée entre la chaudière et le tuyau à vapeur, et (lorsque deux chaudières ou plus sont reliées par un récipient à vapeur ou surchauffeur) entre chaque chaudière et le surchauffeur ou récipient à vapeur. Le but de ceci est évident, savoir: éviter que toutes les chaudières soient affectées par le défaut d'une seule d'entre elles. Le col des soupapes d'arrêt sera aussi court que possible.

Art. 33. (*a.*) Chaque chaudière sera munie d'un indicateur d'eau en verre, de deux robinets d'essai au moins, et d'un manomètre, c'est-à-dire, chaque chaudière doit être munie de tous les accessoires au complet, de même que s'il n'y avait qu'une seule chaudière.

(*b.*) Les chaudières avec fourneaux aux deux extrémités, et celles d'une largeur plus qu'ordinaire, doivent avoir des indicateurs d'eau et des robinets d'essai à chaque extrémité ou côté, selon le cas. Quant un navire à vapeur a plus d'une chaudière, et que ces chaudières sont munies de soupapes d'arrêt, chaque chaudière sera traitée comme chaudière distincte et aura tous les accessoires nécessaires

Art. 34. Les inspecteurs auront grand soin de ne donner aucune sanction officielle à aucun nouvel arrangement ou construction de chaudières à vapeur, dites "de marine," sans avoir d'abord obtenu la permission par écrit du président ; ils ne devront pas non plus donner aucune approbation par écrit en faveur d'aucune invention ou arrangement, à moins d'y être autorisé par le président ; et chaque fois qu'ils apprendront qu'une invention ou arrangement nouveau doit être appliqué à un navire qui doit porter un certificat pour transporter des passagers, ils devront aussitôt que possible s'en procurer des plans et des devis et les soumettre au président.

Art. 35. Lorsque les sutures longitudinales des fourneaux cylindriques ne sont pas soudés ou faits sous bandes bout-à-bout, les quantités constantes suivantes seront substituées à 90,000 :—

(*a.*) Fourneaux avec joints bout-à-bout et trous de rivet forés.	90,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout ; 80,000 lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout ; 90,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout.
(*b.*) Fourneaux avec joints bout-à-bout et trous de rivets percés à l'emporte-pièce.	85,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout ; 75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout ; 85,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout.
(*c.*) Fourneaux avec joints rabattus et trous de rivets forés.	80,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau ; 75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et non en biseau ; 70,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et en biseau ; 65,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et non en biseau.
d. Fourneaux avec joints rabattus et trous de rivets percés à l'emporte-pièce.	75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau ; 70,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et non en biseau ; 65,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau ; 60,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et non en biseau.

Chaudières en acier.

Art. 36. (*a.*) Les règles suivantes devront servir de guide aux inspecteurs lorsque la qualité générale de l'acier aura été jugée convenable pour les chaudières marines.

(*b.*) Les fabricants d'acier ou les constructeurs de chaudières doivent essayer la résistance à la traction et à l'allongement d'une ou plusieurs bandes découpées dans chaque tôle ou barre, et marquer au poinçon ce double résultat sur chaque tôle. Lorsqu'il est possible cette marque devrait être appliquée de façon à être bien apparente après la construction de la chaudière.

(*c.*) L'inspecteur n'est pas obligé d'être témoin de ces essais, mais il doit tenir la main à ce que toutes les tôles et barres soient marquées comme elles doivent l'être.

(*d.*) Parmi les tôles et barres, dont on prétend que l'essai a été fait par le fabricant d'acier, mais que l'inspecteur n'a pas vu essayer, l'inspecteur peut, s'il le juge à propos, choisir toute tôle ou barre, une fois rendue dans l'atelier de fabrication de chaudières, et en faire découper et essayer des échantillons. Si les résultats de l'essai ne sont pas satisfaisants, toutes les tôles, à l'exception de celles qui auront été essayées et trouvées satisfaisantes par l'inspecteur, seront sujettes à être rejetées.

(*e.*) Vingt-cinq pour cent de barres à rivets doivent subir les essais de traction et d'allongement ; la résistance à la traction doit être de 26 à 30 tonneaux bruts, ou de 58,000 à 67,000 livres par pouce carré, et l'allongement, pris sur une longueur de dix pouces, doit être au moins de 25 pour 100.

(*f.*) L'inspecteur peut ne pas toujours voir essayer tous les rivets, mais il doit de temps à autre en choisir quelques-uns, et après les avoir fait préparer, en voir faire l'essai. La résistance à l'essai doit être de 27 à 32 tonneaux bruts, ou de 62,000 à 72,000 livres, par pouce carré, avec une contraction de la section de 60 pour 100. L'allongement doit, lorsque la chose est possible, être pris sur une longueur égale à deux fois et demi du diamètre de la partie préparée.

(*g.*) Vingt-cinq pour 100 des barres pour tirants de chaque dimension doivent subir l'essai. L'inspecteur peut autoriser une tension de 9,000 livres par pouce carré de la section nette des tirants filetés en acier plein, qui n'ont été ni soudés ni travaillés au feu, pourvu que leur résistance à la traction soit comprise entre 27 à 32 tonneaux bruts, ou de 62,000 à 72,000 livres, par pouce carré, et que leur allongement, pris sur une longueur de dix pouces, soit d'environ 25 pour 100 ou au moins 20 pour 100.

(*h.*) L'expérience a prouvé que les tirants d'acier qui ont été soudés ou travaillés au feu ne peuvent inspirer confiance, et conséquemment on ne doit pas les admettre.

(*i.*) Si la grosseur primitive des barres pour rivets ou pour tirants doit être réduite avant l'essai, cette modification doit être faite au tour ou à la machine ; les morceaux à essayer, quels qu'ils soient, ne doivent pas être préparés au feu ou étirés.

(*j.*) Si pour les tôles parmi lesquelles l'inspecteur a fait un choix dans la proportion ci-dessus, on désire admettre un effort plus grand que celui qui est autorisé pour le fer, l'inspecteur doit faire des essais de tension et d'allongement, ainsi que quelques essais de courbure, et celles pour lesquelles on ne demande aucune réduction d'épaisseur peuvent être essayées à la flexion seulement si on le préfère. Dans ce dernier cas, la résistance à la tension et l'allongement poinçonnés sur chaque tôle doivent être communiqués par l'inspecteur au président, en même temps que le résultat des essais à la flexion.

(*k.*) La largeur des barrettes d'essais pour la résistance à la traction doit être d'environ deux pouces, et l'allongement, pris sur une longueur de dix pouces, doit être d'environ 25 pour 100 et au moins 20 pour 100. Les barrettes d'essais doivent être soigneusement préparées et mesurées et doivent être découpées dans la tôle à la machine à raboter. L'écorce des morceaux d'essais ne doit pas être enlevée au rabot ou autrement, les rebords seulement sont à raboter ou façonner, et jamais les barrettes d'essais ne doivent être préparées ou diminués de grosseur au marteau ni sur l'enclume ; on ne doit jamais les recuire avant de les essayer ; on ne doit pas non plus recuire les tôles ou les barres avant que les bandes ou barrettes d'essais en soient séparées.

(*l.*) Les essais de flexion pour les tôles non exposées à la flamme doivent être faits avec des barrettes dans leur condition normale ; ils doivent aussi être accompagnés quelquefois de l'essai du trempage. Les barrettes découpées dans des foyers, chambres de combustion, etc., seront chauffées au rouge cerise, puis plongées dans de l'eau à environ 80 degrés dans laquelle elles resteront jusqu'à ce qu'elles en aient pris la température et elles seront alors ployées. Les barrettes à ployer et à tremper ne doivent pas avoir moins de deux pouces de large et dix pouces de long, et elles doivent être ployées jusqu'à rupture ou jusqu'à ce que les deux parties soient parallèles et à une distance l'une de l'autre d'au plus 3 fois l'épaisseur de la tôle.

(*m.*) Lorsqu'on demande qu'il soit tenu compte de tout l'avantage de l'acier sur le fer, la résistance à la traction des tôles qui ne sont pas exposées à la flamme doit être au moins de 27 tonneaux bruts, ou 62,000 livres, et ne pas excéder 32 tonneaux bruts ou 72,000 livres par pouce carré de section, et 29 tonneaux bruts, ou 6 ,000 livres sera la résistance adoptée pour le calcul des enveloppes cylindriques si les tôles remplissent toutes les conditions indiquées ici ; mais lorsque la résistance minimum à la traction de la tôle du corps de la chaudière n'est pas au dessous de 28 tonneaux bruts ou de 63,000 livres, et qu'on demande qu'il soit tenu compte de l'excédent, le cas sera spécialement soumis à l'appréciation du président, qui décidera si la résistance peut être augmentée pour le calcul à 30 tonneaux bruts ou à 67,000 livres. La résistance à la traction des foyers, collerettes, tôles des chambres de combustion doit être comprise entre 26 tonneaux bruts, ou 58,000 livres, et 30 tonneaux bruts, ou 67,000 livres, par pouce carré.

(*n.*) Toutes les tôles qui sont poinçonnées, embouties ou pliées, ou chauffées partiellement, doivent être soigneusement recuites après avoir subi ce traitement.

(*o.*) Les trous de rivets dans les foyers et les sutures longitudinales des enveloppes cylindriques doivent être forés, mais si l'on désire les poinçonner et ensuite les aléser ou recuire les tôles dans un four convenable, les détails du poinçonnage, de l'alésage ou du recuit doivent, avant exécution, être soumis à l'appréciation du président, mais tous les trous poinçonnés doivent être faits après le cintrage.

(*p.*) Dans tous les cas où le président aura donné son assentiment à ce que les tôles soient poinçonnées après cintrage puis recuites, les constructeurs marqueront à l'estampe sur les tôles les mots : "poinçonnées après cintrage puis recuites," et dans tous les cas où il a été donné assentiment à ce que les tôles soient poinçonnées puis alésées, les mots : "poinçonnées, puis alésées," doivent être étampées sur les tôles.

(*q.*) Si les tôles à bords rabattus, et celles exposées au feu remplissent les conditions ci-dessus, les constantes données par les présentes règles, pour les chaudières en fer, peuvent être augmentées comme suit :

1. Constantes pour les surfaces planes, supportées par des tirants vissés dans la tôle et rivés, 10 pour 100.

2. Constantes pour les surfaces planes, supportées par des tirants vissés dans la tôle et munis d'écrous placés dans la chambre à vapeur, 25 pour 100. Cette augmentation est aussi applicable aux constantes pour les surfaces planes renforcées par des rondelles rivées ou des bandes formant doublure, et supportées par de tirants munis d'écrous.

3. Constantes pour armature des chambres de combustion, 10 pour 100.

(*r.*) Lorsque les foyers sont neufs, ondulés, faits à la machine et pratiquement circulaires, la pression effective est trouvée par la formule suivante, à la condition que les parties planes aux extrémités n'aient pas plus de 6 pouces en longueur et que les tôles n'aient pas moins de $\frac{5}{16}$ de pouce d'épaisseur.

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times T}{D} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

T = l'épaisseur en pouces.
D = le diamètre moyen en pouces.

(Si le foyer est rivé en deux ou plusieurs longueurs, le cas est soumis à l'appréciation du président.)

(*s.*) Il ne sera pas admis d'effort de compression sur les plaques à tubes de plus de 10,000 livres au pouce carré, c'est-à-dire supérieur à celui déterminé par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{(D-d) \times T \times 20{,}000}{W \times D} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

D = la plus petite distance horizontale entre les centres des tubes, en pouces.
d = le diamètre intérieur des tubes ordinaires, en pouces.
T = l'épaisseur de la plaque à tubes en pouces.
W = la largeur extrême, en pouces, de la chambre de combustion de la face de la plaque à tubes à l'arrière de la boîte à feu, ou distance entre les plaques à tubes de la chambre de combustion, si la chaudière est à double face et si cette chambre est commune au foyer des deux extrémités.

(*t.*) Dans les sutures longitudinales des enveloppes cylindriques, faites à recouvrement et munies d'un double rang de rivets, la section des rivets, lorsque ceux-ci sont en fer, ne doit pas être moindre des $\frac{13}{8}$ de la section nette de la tôle ; mais si l'on emploie des rivets en acier, leur section doit être au moins les $\frac{28}{23}$ de la section nette de la tôle, pourvu que la résistauce à la traction de ces rivets ne soit pas au-dessous de 27 tonneaux bruts ou de 62,000 livres ni au-dessus de 32 tonneaux bruts ou de 72,000 livres par pouce carré. Par conséquent, dans le calcul de la pression effective, la résistance proportionnelle des rivets doit être déterminée de la manière ordinaire par les règles, mais dans le cas des rivets de fer, les proportions trouvées doivent être divisées par $\frac{13}{8}$, et dans le cas de rivets en acier, par $\frac{28}{23}$, les résultats étant les proportions cherchées. Si le calcul donne pour la résistance proportionnelle des rivets une valeur moindre que pour la résistance proportionnelle de la tôle, il faut calculer la pression effective à l'aide des deux résultats. En employant la résistance proportionnelle de la tôle, on prendra le facteur de sûreté correspondant au système de construction, tel qu'il ressort des règles pour les chaudières en fer; mais en employant la résistance proportionnelle des rivets on prendra 4·5 pour facteur de sûreté. La plus faible des deux pressions ainsi trouvées est la pression effective à admettre pour la portion cylindrique de l'enveloppe de chaudière, ou autrement en conformité des formules qui se trouvent à l'annexe.

(*u.*) On doit éviter de chauffer les tôles localement, car beaucoup de tôles sont devenues défectueuses pour avoir été ainsi traitées.

(*v.*) Les tôles d'acier qui ont été soudées ne peuvent pas être admises si elles sont soumises à un effort de traction; les tôles soudées soumises à un effort de compression devront être convenablement recuites. Sous les autres rapports, les chaudières doivent satisfaire aux règles établies pour les chaudières en fer.

Art. 37. Dans aucun cas un certificat ne sera donné pour une chaudière lorsque les plaques en auront été forcées par des fiches rabattues pour ramener les unes sur les autres les trous des plaques.

Art. 38. Les trous d'hommes seront renforcés au moyen de plaques ou d'anneaux compensateurs au moins de la même aire de profil effective que la plaque coupée, et dans aucun cas ces plaques ou anneaux ne seront d'une épaisseur moindre que les plaques auxquelles ils seront attachés, et l'attache ne sera pas d'une force moindre que la plaque ou l'anneau. Les axes les plus courts de toutes les ouvertures dans les enveloppes de chaudières devront être placés longitudinalement, et s'ils ne sont pas ainsi placés, ils devront avoir des plaques ou anneaux compensateurs, et des attaches, égaux à deux fois l'aire de profil effective de la plaque coupée.

Lorsque des cadres en fonte sont assujétis autour des trous d'homme dans les chaudières de bateaux à vapeur, il faudra en outre fournir un anneau compensateur.

On ne devra pas faire de trous de nettoyage dans les enveloppes des chaudières, d'un plus grand diamètre intérieur que cinq pouces, à moins d'être munis de plaques de renfort, et s'ils sont pratiqués dans l'enveloppe cylindrique d'une chaudière, leur diamètre intérieur devra être en ligne avec l'axe de l'enveloppe.

Art. 39. Toute chaudière construite après que les présentes règles seront devenues exécutoires, porteront estampées les initiales du nom de l'inspecteur qui l'aura inspectée et éprouvée, l'année de sa construction, et la pression à laquelle elle a été soumise lors de l'épreuve, ainsi que la pression effective qui lui a été assignée.

Fourneaux et tuyaux.

Art. 40. (*a.*) La pression effective extérieure qui sera permise sur les fourneaux et tuyaux en acier, planes ou circulaires, lorsque soumis à cette pression, quand les joints longitudinaux sont soudés ou faits sous bande bout-à tout, sera déterminée au moyen de la formule suivante :—

(*b.*) Le produit de 90,000 multiplié par le carré de l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces, divisé par la longueur du tuyau, ou du fourneau, en pieds, plus multiplié par le diamètre en pouces, sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres ajoutant dix pour cent au résultat de la formule ; pourvu qu'elle ne dépasse pas celle trouvée au moyen de la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{90{,}000 \times T^2}{(L + I) \times D} = \text{la presssion effective lorsque}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces.
D = le diamètre extérieur du carneau en pouces.
L = la longueur du carneau ou du fourneau en pieds, ou la longueur entre les anneaux en pieds, s'il est renforcé par des anneaux propices ou des joints Adamson.

(*c.*) Le produit de 10,000 multiplié par l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces, divisé par le diamètre (extérieur) du tuyau ou fourneau, en pouces, sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres.

Fourneaux et tuyaux en acier ridé.

Art. 41. (*a.*) Pour le fourneaux à tubes en acier, lorsque neufs, ridés et faits à la machine, et pratiquement ronds la pression effective est trouvée au moyen de la formule suivante, pourvu que les parties planes aux extrémités n'excèdent pas six pouces de longueur, et que les plaques n'aient pas moins de $\frac{5}{16}$ de pouce d'épaisseur :

$$\frac{14{,}000 \times \text{épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Moyenne du diamètre en pcs.}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{la pression effective au} \\ \text{pouce carré.} \end{array} \right.$$

(*b.*) Quand les fourneaux sont rivés en deux longueurs ou plus, le cas devrait être soumis au président pour être considéré, vu qu'il pourrait être nécessaire de faire une réduction.

Fourneaux en fer ridé.

Art. 42. La pression effective pour les fourneaux en fer ridé, pratiquement circulaires et faits à la machine, pourvu que les parties planes aux extrémités n'excèdent pas six pouces de longueur et que les plaques n'aient pas moins de $\frac{5}{16}$ de pouce d'épaisseur, ne devrait pas excéder celle trouvée par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{10{,}000 \times \text{l'épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Moyenne du diamètre en pcs.}} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

Enveloppes de chaudières cylindriques.

ANNEXE.

JOINT A TROUS FORÉS.

Art. 43. Formules pour les joints à rivetage vis-à-vis ordinaire et les joints à rivetage en zig-zag ordinaire, et pour les joints de cette nature lorsque, dans le rang extérieur ou dans le rang extérieur et le rang intérieur, les rivets sont de deux en deux.

E = la distance entre le bord de la tôle et le centre du rivet, en pouces.
V = la distance entre les rangs de rivets, en pouces.
V_1 = la distance entre le rang intérieur et le rang intermédiaire de rivets en pouces pour le joint J.
B = la pression de la chaudière en livres par pouce carré.
C = 1 pour joints à recouvrement ou simple couvre-joint.
= 1·75 pour joints à double couvre-joint.
d = le diamètre des rivets, en pouces.
D = le diamètre intérieur de la chaudière, en pouces.
F = le facteur de sûreté pour les tôles de l'enveloppe, selon l'article 25 des présentes règles.

n = le nombre des rivets d'un écartement.

p_D = l'écartement diagonal, en pouces.

P_D = l'écartement diagonal, en pouces, entre les rangs intérieurs et les rangs intermédiaires de rivets pour le joint J.

p = le plus grand écartement entre les rivets, en pouces.

r = la proportion de la tôle laissée entre les trous dans le plus grand écartement.

R = la proportion de la section des rivets.

R_1 = la proportion collective des sections de la tôle et des rivets.

S = la résistance à la traction en livres par pouce carré de section.

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces.

T_1 = l'épaisseur de chaque couvre-joint, en pouces.

$^0/_0$ = la plus faible des proportions r, R, ou R_1, suivant le cas, divisée par 100.

Lorsqu'on emploie dans la construction d'une chaudière des joints autres que ceux que l'on voit dans les dessins ci-joints, ou lorsque quelques-uns des rivets sont à un écartement de moins du double de leur diamètre, les détails doivent être soumis à l'appréciation du bureau.

JOINTS À RIVETAGE VIS-À-VIS ET EN ZIG-ZAG ORDINAIRES.

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer ou tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{100(p-d)}{p}=r.$$

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer :—

$$\frac{100\times d^2\times{\cdot}7854\times n\times C}{p\times T}=R.$$

Tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{100\times 23\times d^2\times{\cdot}7854\times n\times C\times F}{4.5\times 28\times p\times T}=R.$$

ÉTANT DONNÉS C, d, F, n, T, TROUVER p, DE SORTE QUE r ET R SONT ÉGAUX.

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer :—

$$\frac{d^2\times{\cdot}7854\times n\times C}{T}+d=p.$$

Tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{23\times d^2\times{\cdot}7854\times n\times C\times F}{4.5\times 28\times T}+d=p.$$

ÉTANT DONNÉS C, F, n, T, r, TROUVER p ET d.

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer :—

$$\frac{r\times T}{(100-r)\times{\cdot}7854\times n\times C}=d.$$

$$\frac{100\times r\times T}{(100-r)^2\times{\cdot}7854\times n\times C}=p.$$

Tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{4.5\times 28\times r\times T}{23\times(100-r)\times{\cdot}7854\times n\times C\times F}=d.$$

$$\frac{100\times 4.5\times 28\times r\times T}{23\times(100-r)^2\times{\cdot}7854\times n\times C\times F}=p.$$

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer ou tôles en acier et rivets en acier, lorsque d est trouvé le premier, alors :—

$$\frac{100\ d}{100-r}=p$$

Tôles en fer et couvre-joints en fer ou tôles en acier et couvre-joints en acier :—

Couvre-joints doubles :—

$$\frac{5\times T}{8}=T_1.$$

Couvre-joints simples :—

$$\frac{9\times T}{8}=T_1.$$

POUR LA DISTANCE ENTRE LES RANGS DE RIVETS, ETC.

Fer et acier :—

$$\frac{3\times d}{2}=E.$$

Joints à rivetage vis-à-vis d'au moins :—

$$2\times d=V.$$

(*Voir (a) ci-dessous.*)

Joints à rivetage en zig-zag :—

$$\sqrt{\frac{(11p+4d)(p+4d)}{10}}=V.$$

Ecartement diagonal :—

$$\frac{6p+4d}{10}=p_D.$$

POUR DÉTERMINER LA PRESSION EFFECTIVE.

$$\frac{S\times {}^0/_0\times 2\ T}{F\times D}=B.$$

JOINTS À RIVETAGE VIS-À-VIS ET EN ZIG-ZAG DANS LESQUELS LES RIVETS SONT DE DEUX EN DEUX DANS LE RANG EXTÉRIEUR, OU DANS LE RANG EXTÉRIEUR ET LE RANG INTÉRIEUR, COMME DANS LES DESSINS CI-JOINTS.

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer ou tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{100\ (p-d)}{p}=r.$$

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer :—

$$\frac{100\times d^2\times{\cdot}7854\times n\times C}{p\times T}=R.$$

Tôles en acier et rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{100\times 23\times d^2\times{\cdot}7854\times n\times C\times F}{4.5\times 28\times p\times T}=R.$$

Tôles en fer et rivets en fer ou tôles en acier ou rivets en acier :—

$$\frac{100\ (p-2d)}{p}+\frac{R}{n}=R_1.$$

Pour les joints à recouvrement en fer de cette catégorie le diamètre du rivet ne doit pas être inférieur à celui déterminé par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{T}{{\cdot}7854}=d.$$

Pour les joints à recouvrement en acier de cette catégorie le diamètre du rivet ne doit pas être inférieur à celui déterminé par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{T\times 28\times 4{\cdot}5}{{\cdot}7854\times 23\times F}=d.$$

JOINTS MUNIS DE COUVRE-JOINTS SIMPLES OU DOUBLES.

Lorsque le nombre des rivets du rang intérieur est double de celui qu'offre le rang extérieur.

Tôles en fer et couvre-joints en fer ou tôles en acier et couvre-joints en acier.

Doubles couvre-joints :—

$$\frac{5\times T\ (p-d)}{8\times(p-2d)}=T_1.$$

Couvre-joints simples :—

$$\frac{9\times T\ (p-d)}{8\times(p-2d)}=T_1.$$

Lorsque le nombre des rivets du rang intérieur est le même que dans le rang extérieur.

Doubles couvre-joints :—

$$\frac{5\times T}{8}=T_1.$$

Couvre-joints simples :—

$$\frac{9\times T}{8}=T_1.$$

POUR LA DISTANCE ENTRE LES RANGS DE RIVETS, ETC.

Fer et acier :—

$$\frac{3\times d}{2}=E.$$

Joints à rivetage vis-à-vis :—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\sqrt{\dfrac{(11p+4d)\ (p+4d)}{10}}=V\\ \text{ou}\\ \quad 2\times d\quad V\end{array}\right\}$$

Employer la plus grande des deux valeurs de V, (*voir la* NOTE (*a*), *ci-dessous.*)

Pour le joint K :—

$$2\times d=V_1.$$

(*Voir la* NOTE (*a*), *ci-dessous.*)

Joints à rivetage en zig-zag :—

$$\sqrt{(\tfrac{11}{20}p+d)\ (\tfrac{1}{20}p+d)}=V.$$

Ecartement diagonal :—

$$\tfrac{3}{10}\,p+d=p_D.$$

Pour le joint J :—

$$\sqrt{\frac{(11p+8d)\ (p+8d)}{20}}=V_1$$

Ecartement diagonal :

$$\frac{3p+4d}{10}=P_D.$$

POUR DÉTERMINER LA PRESSION EFFECTIVE.

$$\frac{S \times {}^0\!/_0 \times 2T}{F \times D} = B.$$

NOTE (*a*).—La valeur minimum de V ou V_1 pour les joints à rivetage vis-à-vis, est donnée par $2d$, mais l'emploi de la formule $\frac{4d + 1}{2}$, est plus à désirer.

PARTIE II.

RÈGLEMENTS APPLICABLES À L'INSPECTION ET À L'ÉPREUVE DES CHAUDIÈRES MAINTENANT EN EXISTENCE OU DE CELLES QUI SONT OU QUI POURRONT À L'AVENIR ÊTRE FABRIQUÉES EN CANADA, POUR L'USAGE DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR, CHAQUE FOIS QUE DANS L'OPINION DE L'INSPECTEUR, LES RÈGLEMENTS CONTENUS DANS LA PREMIÈRE PARTIE DE CET ARRÊTÉ, NE POURRONT PAS SOIT À CAUSE DE LA CONSTRUCTION DE CES CHAUDIÈRES, SOIT POUR TOUTE AUTRE CAUSE, S'APPLIQUER À LEUR ÉPREUVE; POURVU QUE DANS TEL CAS, L'INSPECTEUR DONNE UN CERTIFICAT ETABLISSANT QUE SON INSPECTION A ÉTÉ FAITE CONFORMÉMENT À LA SECONDE PARTIE DU PRÉSENT ORDRE.

Mode d'inspection.

Art. 44. Tout inspecteur pourra, chaque fois qu'il le jugera nécessaire, et un inspecteur devra, au moins une fois chaque année, éprouver la chaudière de tout bateau à vapeur par une pression hydrostatique, et s'assurer par un examen personnel et des épreuves expérimentales, que cette chaudière est bien faite et que ses matériaux sont sains et sans défauts; le maximum de cette pression sera dans la proportion de cent cinquante livres à cent livres permises comme pression effective; le propriétaire du bateau à vapeur fournira la pompe à bras et les appareils nécessaires pour faire l'épreuve, et l'équipage du bateau à vapeur les fera fonctionner; et aucun inspecteur ne fera ni ne donnera aucun certificat au propriétaire ou au capitaine d'un bateau à vapeur à moins qu'il n'ait préalablement soumis la chaudière du bateau à cette épreuve hydrostatique.

Art. 45. Avant qu'une chaudière ne soit soumise à l'épreuve par la pression hydrostatique, elle sera ouverte pour la visite de l'inspecteur; les portes ou trous d'homme et les plaques de la vidange seront enlevées, l'extérieur et l'intérieur seront nettoyés, les grilles enlevées et le fourneau déchargé et balayé, afin qu'il puisse en faire une inspection satisfaisante et complète; lorsque des cloisons seront placées de manière à empêcher une inspection minutieuse de la tôle de la chaudière, elles seront enlevées; et le propriétaire ou le capitaine du bateau veillera à ce que toutes ces dispositions soient prises avant de demander une inspection.

Art. 46. Chaque fois que l'épreuve n'aura pas été satisfaisante, les défauts seront réparés et la chaudière sera soumise à une seconde épreuve, qui devra être satisfaisante avant qu'un certificat ne soit délivré.

Art. 47. Lorsque l'extérieur du fond d'une chaudière ne pourra pas être parfaitement inspecté sans cela, la chaudière devra être soulevée pour être inspectée au moins une fois tous les quatre ans.

Art. 48. En soumettant les chaudières faites en tôle de fer à l'épreuve hydrostatique susdite, l'inspecteur prendra la pression de cent livres par pouce carré pour maximum de la pression permise comme force effective pour une chaudière neuve de quarante-deux pouces de diamètre, faite du meilleur fer affiné, d'au moins un quart de pouce d'épaisseur, de la meilleure manière et de la qualité requise par le présent; et il établira la pression effective de toutes les chaudières en fer, qu'elles soient d'un moindre ou d'un plus grand diamètre, d'après leur force comparativement à cette règle; et dans tous les cas, l'épreuve excèdera la pression effective permise dans la proportion de cent cinquante à cent livres, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans les épreuves n'excèdera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit.

Art. 49. En soumettant les chaudières faites en tôle d'acier à l'épreuve hydrostatique susdite, l'inspecteur prendra la pression de cent vingt-cinq livres par pouce carré pour maximum de la pression permise comme force effective pour une chaudière neuve de quarante-deux pouces de diamètre, faite de la meilleure manière, avec la meilleure qualité de tôle d'acier, d'au moins un quart de pouce d'épaisseur, les trous des rivets devant être percés en place, les plaques étant ensuite séparées et les bavures ébarbées, les sutures longitudinales de la chemise étant assujéties au moyen de bandes d'acier bout-à-bout coupées en travers du grain de la tôle, et chacune d'au moins cinq-huitièmes ou plus de l'épaisseur des plaques qu'elles couvrent, et toutes les sutures des plaques étant au moins à doubles rangs de rivets et ayant pour le moins soixante-dix pour cent de la force de la tôle solide, et toutes les surfaces planes devant être étayées de la meilleure manière et toutes les sutures à doubles rangs de rivets; et il établira le pression de toutes les chaudières en acier ainsi faites, qu'elles soient d'un moindre ou d'un plus grand diamètre, d'après leur force comparativement à cette règle; et dans tous les cas l'épreuve excèdera la pression effective permise pour ces chaudières dans la proportion de cent quatre-vingt-sept livres et demie à cent vingt-cinq livres, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans les épreuves n'excèdera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit.

Art. 50. Si un inspecteur est d'opinion qu'une chaudière, qu'elle soit en tôle de fer ou d'acier, ne peut supporter avec sûreté, à cause de sa construction ou des matériaux dont elle est faite une press on effective aussi élevée que celle ci-dessus spécifiée pour chaque espèce de chaudière respectivement, il pourra, pour les raisons qu'il devra spécialement énoncer dans son certificat, fixer la pression effective de la chaudière à moins des deux tiers de la pression d'épreuve.

Art. 51. Les règles qui précèdent seront suivies dans tous les cas, à moins que les proportions des chaudières par rapport aux cylindres, ou quelqu'autre chose, ne fassent voir manifestement que l'application en serait injuste, auquel cas l'inspecteur pourra déroger à ces règles, s'il le peut faire avec sûreté; mais en aucun cas la pression effective permise n'excédera la proportion ci-dessus, calculée d'après l'épreuve hydrostatique.

Art. 52. (*a.*) La pression effective externe qui pourra être permise sur les fourneaux cylindriques et les carneaux en fer lisse soumis à cette pression, lorsque les joints longitudinaux sont soudés ou faits sous bandes bout-à-bout, sera déterminée d'après la formule suivante :—

(*b.*) Le produit de 90,000 multiplié par le carré de l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces,—divisé par la longueur du carneau ou du fourneau en pieds plus 1, multipliés par le diamètre en pouces,—sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres,—pourvu qu'elle ne dépasse pas celle donnée par la formule suivante :—

(*c.*) Le produit de 8,000 multiplié par l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces, divisé par le diamètre du fourneau ou du carneau en pouces, sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres;

(*d.*) La longueur du fourneau que l'on prendra pour la première formule sera la distance comprise entre les anneaux, si le fourneau est fait avec des anneaux; et celle des deux formules qui donnera la pression la plus basse sera celle par laquelle l'inspecteur devra se guider.

Art. 53. Sur les surfaces planes, la pression effective ne dépassera pas six mille livres pour chaque pouce carré effectif de l'aire de profil des entretoises qui les supportent. La pression qui sera autorisée sur les plaques formant des surfaces planes sera celles déterminée par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)^2}{S - 6} = \text{la pression effective en livres par pouce carré, dans laquelle :—}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en seizièmes de pouce;
S = la surface supportée en pouces carrés; lorsque la proportion excède 4 à 5 le plus grand carré sera pris;
C = 100; mais lorsque les plaques sont exposées au choc de la chaleur ou de la flamme, et que la vapeur seule est en contact avec les plaques du côté opposé, C sera réduit à 50.

(*a.*) Lorsque les tôles ne sont pas exposées au choc de la flamme ou des gaz chauds, et que les tirants sont munis d'écrous et de rondelles vissées.

Si le diamètre des rondelles vissées est au moins les deux tiers de l'écartement des tirants, et si leur épaisseur n'est pas inférieure à celle des tôles qu'elles recouvrent, la constante peut être portée à 150.

(*b.*) Si l'on emploie des bandes formant doublure, de la même épaisseur que la tôle qu'elles recouvrent, et d'une largeur au moins égale aux deux tiers de l'écartement des tirants, la constante peut être portée à 160.

(*c.*) Si les tôles de doublure couvrent la totalité de la surface plane, la constante peut être portée à 200.

Art. 54. Pour s'assurer de la force et de l'état d'une chaudière, l'inspecteur pourra, s'il le juge nécessaire, y faire percer des trous, et pourra aussi demander qu'on lui fournisse les renseignements relatifs à sa construction intérieure qui lui permettent de juger exactement de sa force de résistance.

Art. 55. Dans aucun cas un certificat ne sera donné pour une chaudière lorsque les plaques en auront été forcées par des fiches rabattues pour ramener les uns sur les autres les trous des plaques.

Art. 56. Les trous d'hommes seront renforcés au moyen de plaques ou d'anneaux compensateurs au moins de la même aire de profil effective que la plaque coupée, et dans aucun cas ces plaques ou anneaux ne seront d'une épaisseur moindre que les plaques auxquelles ils seront attachés, et l'attache ne sera pas d'une force moindre que la plaque ou l'anneau. Les axes les plus courts de toutes les ouvertures dans les enveloppes de chaudières devront être placés longitudinalement, et s'ils ne sont pas ainsi placés, ils devront avoir des plaques ou anneaux compensateurs, et des attaches égaux à deux fois l'aire de profil effective de la plaque coupée.

Lorsque des cadres en fonte sont assujétis autour des trous d'hommes dans les chaudières de bateaux à vapeur, il faudra en outre fournir un anneau compensateur.

On ne devra pas faire de trous de nettoyage dans les enveloppes des chaudières, d'un plus grand diamètre intérieur que cinq pouces, à moins d'être munis de plaques de renfort, et s'ils sont pratiqués dans l'enveloppe cylindrique d'une chaudière, leur diamètre intérieur devra être en ligne avec l'axe de l'enveloppe.

Art. 57. Quand des barres ou des cornières de fer seront employées pour soutenir le ciel du fourneau d'une chaudière, les trois cinquièmes de la pression effective admissible sur le ciel seront soutenus par des tirants partant de l'enveloppe de la chaudière et fixés au plafond.

Art. 58. Les petites chaudières alimentaires sur les bateaux à vapeur seront munies de deux soupapes de sûreté, qui pourront être fermées à clef.

Art. 59. Les chaudières dans lesquelles les sutures longitudinales de l'enveloppe cylindrique, ne sont qu'à simple rang de rivets, au lieu d'être à double rangs, seront sujettes à une réduction sur la pression effective admissible pour une chaudière de la meilleure construction (telle que prescrite dans les articles 48 et 49 des présents règlements), et le maximum de pression ne devra pas excéder dans les chaudières construites de cette manière, quatre-vingts livres par pouce carré, au lieu de cent livres ou de cent vingt-cinq livres, comme il est dit dans les dits articles.

Art. 60. Aucune chaudière, construite et posée à bord d'un bateau à vapeur, ne devra être faite de tôle à chaudière, soit en fer, soit en acier, qui n'aura pas été étampée de la marque ou du nom du fabricant, et aucun certificat ne sera délivré pour une chaudière faite en entier ou en partie de tôle ne portant pas une pareille marque ; et avant qu'un certificat puisse être délivré pour une chaudière, le fabricant devra fournir à l'inspecteur une déclaration, attestée sous serment, du nom du fabricant de la tôle employée, de la qualité de celle-ci et de la qualité de tous les matériaux employés dans la confection de la chaudière ; ce serment pourra être prêté devant un juge de paix en Canada, ou devant un notaire public, et attesté sous son sceau officiel, s'il est prêté en dehors du Canada ; pourvu toujours que, dans les cas où cette déclaration sous serment, par le fabricant de la chaudière ne pourrait être obtenue par suite de son décès, ou pour quelque autre cause jugée suffisante par l'inspecteur, l'affidavit de deux fabricants de chaudières pratiques qui auront examiné la chaudière et fait rapport sur la qualité des matériaux qui y ont été employés, celle de l'ouvrage et la force de la chaudière, sera, s'il est trouvé satisfaisant par l'inspecteur, considéré comme suffisant et tiendra lieu de la déclaration requise du fabricant de la chaudière.

Art. 61. Pendant la confection de toute chaudière faite en Canada, le fabricant devra notifier l'inspecteur du district dans lequel elle sera faite qu'il peut la venir inspecter, et il devra en tout temps pendant cette confection, donner à l'inspecteur accès à la chaudière.

Art. 62. Aucune chaudière ni aucun tuyau ne seront approuvés s'ils sont faits en entier ou en partie de mauvais matériaux, ou s'ils sont dangereux à cause de leur forme, des défectuosités de l'ouvrage, de leur détérioration par l'usage, de leur vétusté ou pour toute autre cause.

Construction des chaudières.

Art. 63. (*a.*) Lorsque des chaudières cylindriques ou la partie cylindrique de chaudières sont faites des meilleurs matériaux avec tous les trous des rivets forés en place et toutes les sutures assujéties au moyen de doubles bandes bout-à-bout, chacune d'au moins $\frac{5}{8}$ de l'épaisseur des plaques qu'elles recouvrent, et toutes les sutures étant au moins à deux rangs de rivets de pas plus de 75 pour 100 au-dessus de la simple tension, et pourvu que les chaudières aient été ouvertes à l'inspection pendant tout le temps de leur construction,—alors on pourra prendre 4 comme facteur de sûreté. La force de tension des matériaux sera calculée comme égale à 48,000 lbs au pouce carré dans le sens du grain, et 42,000 en travers du grain. Lorsque toutes les conditions ci dessus ne se rencontrent pas, il faut faire au facteur les additions d'après l'échelle ci-dessous, suivant les circonstances de chaque cas :—

A·15—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais forés hors de place après le cintrage.

B·3—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais forés hors de place avant le cintrage.

C·3—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais percés (à l'emporte-pièce) après le cintrage au lieu d'être forés.

D·5—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales, mais percés avant le cintrage.

E*·75—sera ajouté lorsque tous les trous ne sont pas justes et bons dans les sutures longitudinales.

F·1—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais forés hors de place après le cintrage.

G·15—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais forés avant le cintrage.

H·15—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais percés après le cintrage.

I·2—sera ajouté si tous les trous sont justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles, mais percés avant le cintrage.

J*·2—sera ajouté si tous les trous ne sont pas justes et bons dans les sutures circonférentielles.

K·2—sera ajouté si de doubles bandes bout-à-bout ne sont pas assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont rabattues et à deux rangs de rivets.

L·1—sera ajouté si de doubles bandes bout-à-bout ne sont pas assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont rabattues et à trois rangs de rivets.

M·3—sera ajouté si seulement de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont assujéties aux sutures longitudinales et si ces sutures sont à deux rangs de rivets.

N·15—sera ajouté si simplement de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont assujéties aux sutures longitudinales, et si ces sutures sont à trois rangs de rivets.

O·1—sera ajouté lorsqu'une espèce quelconque de joint dans les sutures longitudinales est à un seul rang de rivets.

P‡·1—sera ajouté lorsque les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties avec de simples bandes bout-à-bout et sont à deux rangs de rivets.

Q‡·2—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

R‡·1—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

S‡·1—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont à joints rabattus et sont à deux rangs de rivets.

T·2—sera ajouté si les sutures circonférentielles sont à joints rabattus et sont à un seul rang de rivets.

U·25—sera ajouté lorsque les sutures circonférentielles sont rabattues et que les rebords des plaques ne sont pas complètement en dessous ou en dessus

V·3—sera ajouté lorsque la chaudière est d'une telle longueur qu'elle nécessite un foyer à chaque bout, ou lorsqu'elle est d'une longueur inaccoutumée, comme les chaudières à carneaux, et que les sutures circonférentielles sont assujéties tel que décrit vis-à-vis P, R et S ; mais naturellement lorsque les sutures circonférentielles sont telles que décrites vis-à-vis Q et T, V·3 deviendra V·4.

W*·4—sera ajouté si les sutures ne sont pas convenablement croisées.

X*·4—sera ajouté lorsque le fer est sous quelque rapport d'une qualité douteuse, et que l'inspecteur n'est pas convaincu qu'il est de la meilleure qualité.

Y†·1—sera ajouté si la chaudière n'est pas ouverte à l'inspection pendant tout le temps de sa construction.

(*b*) La force des joints sera établie d'après la méthode suivante :—

$$\frac{(\text{Ecartement de la rivure}-\text{Diamètre des trous des rivets})\times 100}{\text{Ecartement de la rivure.}}=\text{la proportion de la force de la plaque au joint, comparée avec la plaque solide.}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Aire des rivets}\times\text{nombre de rangs de rivets})\times 100}{\text{Ecartement}\times\text{l'épaisseur de la plaque.}}=\text{la proportion de la force du rivet comparée à la plaque solide. }\dagger\dagger$$

(*c.*) Là où l'on rencontre cette marque* on pourra allouer une plus forte pression si l'ouvrage ou les matériaux sont très douteux ou ne donnent pas satisfaction.

†† Si les rivets sont exposés à une double tension, multipliez la proportion donnée par 1·75.

† Lorsqu'il s'agit d'examiner des chaudières qui n'auront pas été ouvertes à l'inspection pendant le temps de leur construction le cas devra être soumis au président quant aux facteurs à employer.

P‡·1, Q‡·2, R‡·1, S‡·1 ne s'appliqueront pas aux sutures extrêmes ou circonférentielles, si ces sutures sont suffisamment renforcées par des boulons de part en part ; ni aux sutures entre la partie carrée et la partie ronde de l'enveloppe des chaudières cylindriques avec fourneaux carrés, lorsque ces sutures sont à deux rangs de rivets.

(*d.*) Ensuite prenez le fer comme ayant une force de tension égale à 48,000 livres au pouce carré, et employez la plus petite des deux proportions comme force du joint, et adoptez le facteur de sûreté tel que prouvé d'après l'échelle ci-dessus :—

$$\frac{(48{,}000\times\text{la proportion de force du joint})\times 2\text{ fois l'épaisseur de la plaque en pouces}}{\text{Diamètre inférieur de la chaudière en pouces}\times\text{le facteur de sûreté.}}$$
$$=\text{la pression permise par pouce carré sur les soupapes de sûreté.}$$

(*e.*) Pour les plaques d'acier de la meilleure qualité la force de tension pourra être calculée comme égale à 60,000 livres au pouce carré, employant le même facteur de sûreté.

(*f.*) Les plaques qui sont forées en place doivent être séparées et les bavures ébarbées, et les trous légèrement fraisés de l'extérieur.

(*g.*) Les bandes bout-à-bout doivent être coupées à même des plaques et non pas des barres, et doivent être d'aussi bonne qualité que les plaques de l'enveloppe, et pour les sutures longitudinales elles doivent être coupées en travers du grain.

(*h.*) Les trous de rivets peuvent être soit percés à l'emporte-pièce, soit forés, lorsque les plaques sont percées ou forées hors de place ; mais lorsqu'elles le sont en place, elles doivent être séparées et les bavures ébarbées et les trous légèrement fraisés de l'extérieur.

(*i.*) Lorsque de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont employées et que les trous de rivets y sont percés à l'emporte-pièce, elles doivent être d'un huitième plus épaisses que les plaques qu'elles recouvrent.

(*j.*) Le diamètre des rivets ne doit pas être moindre que l'épaisseur des plaques dont est faite l'enveloppe, mais on s'apercevra, là où les plaques sont minces, ou lorsque des joints rabattus de simples bandes bout-à-bout sont adoptées, que le diamètre des rivets doit excéder l'épaisseur des plaques.

(*k.*) La distance entre les trous des rivets et les bouts ou bords des plaques ne devra pas être moindre que le diamètre du rivet.

(*l.*) Les calottes bombées qui ne sont pas parfaitement hémisphériques doivent être renforcées par des armatures suffisantes ; si elles ne sont pas théoriquement égales en force à la pression voulue, elles doivent être renforcées comme surfaces planes, mais si elles sont théoriquement égales en force à la pression voulue, les armatures pourront avoir une tension de 10,000 liv. par pouce carré effectif d'aire de profil. Les calottes bombées d'un diamètre moindre que deux pieds, peuvent être acceptées sans tirants, si elles sont théoriquement doubles de la force voulue.

(*m.*) Les inspecteurs doivent se rappeler que la force d'une sphère pour résister à la pression intérieure est deux fois celle d'un cylindre de même diamètre et de même épaisseur.

Art. 64. (*a.*) Les parties neutres des enveloppes de chaudières sous les dômes de prise de valeur doivent être consolidées et renforcées par des armatures suffisantes.

(*b.*) Les côtés des chaudières ayant des fourneaux carrés et des ciels semi-circulaires doivent être liés par des tirants d'un côté à l'autre de l'enveloppe, au-dessus du fourneau, une ou deux rangés de ces tirants devant être placées plus haut que le centre de la partie cylindrique.

(*c.*) Pour les surfaces planes les tirants taraudés ne doivent être employés qu'à un angle droit à la surface supportée, leur diamètre devant être mesuré en dedans du fil

(*d.*) Les sutures longitudinales dans l'enveloppe cylindrique des chaudières devront être aussi éloignées que possible du fond.

(*e.*) Le diamètre intérieur de la ceinture extérieure de l'enveloppe cylindrique d'une chaudière sera pris comme mesure de son diamètre.

Art. 65. (*a.*) Dans les surchauffeurs cylindriques la force des joints et le facteur de sûreté se trouvent de la même manière que pour les chaudières cylindriques et les récipients à vapeur, mais au lieu de prendre 48,000 livres comme force de tension du fer, on prend 24,000 livres, à moins que la chaleur ou la flamme ne frappe la plaque à angle droit ou à peu près ; dans ce dernier cas on y substituera 18,000 livres.

(*b.*) Dans tous les cas, les tubes à vapeur intérieurs doivent être ajustés de façon à ce que la vapeur qui s'y rend passe sur toutes les plaques exposées au choc de la chaleur ou de la flamme.

(*c.*) Les surchauffeurs ou chemises à eau doivent être considérés par les inspecteurs comme la partie la plus essentielle des chaudières, et doivent être inspectés à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur ; ceux que leurs dimensions ne permettent pas qu'on y entre doivent avoir un nombre suffisant de portes au moyen desquelles une inspection complète de l'intérieur puisse être faite.

(*d.*) On doit porter une attention toute spéciale à l'inspection des surchauffeurs, vu qu'avec une haute pression les plaques peuvent devenir dangereusement faibles et ne rendre aucun son qui indiquerait leur état lorsqu'on les éprouve avec un marteau ; en conséquence les plaques devraient être forées de temps à autre. Des tuyaux d'écoulement doivent, dans tous les cas, être ajoutés aux surchauffeurs au fond desquels l'eau pourrait s'accumuler.

(*e.*) Les surchauffeurs qui peuvent être isolés des chaudières principales doivent être munis de la soupape de sûreté réglementaire, fermée à clef, de grandeur suffisante, mais la plus petite dimension permise ne doit pas avoir moins de 2 pouces de diamètre.

Art. 66. L'aire des armatures diagonales est établie comme suit :—

Trouvez l'aire d'une armature directe nécessaire pour supporter la surface, multipliez cette aire par la longueur de l'armature diagonale et divisez le produit par la longueur d'une ligne tirée à angle droit avec la surface supportée jusqu'à l'extrémité de l'armature diagonale, le quotient sera l'aire de l'armature diagonale voulue.

Art. 67. (*a.*) Lorsque le ciel des chambres de combustion ou autres parties d'une chaudière sont supportées par de solides traverses rectangulaires, la formule suivante, employée par le Bureau de Commerce Impérial, sera utile pour trouver la pression effective permise sur les traverses, en supposant qu'elles ne seront pas soumises à une plus haute température que la chaleur ordinaire de la vapeur, et dans le cas de fournaises, que les extrémités sont ajustées aux rebords de la plaque de tubulure et à la plaque du fond de la chambre de combustion.

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P) \; D \times L} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

W = la largeur en pouces de la chambre de combustion.
P = l'écartement des boulons d'appui en pouces.
D = la distance entre les traverses, d'axe en axe, en pouces.
L = La longueur de la traverse en pieds.
d = la hauteur de la traverse en pouces.
T = l'épaisseur de la traverse en pouces.
C = 500 lorsque la traverse est assujétie par un seul boulon d'appui.
C = 750 lorsque la traverse est assujétie par deux ou trois boulons d'appui.
C = 850 lorsque la traverse est assujétie par quatre boulons d'appui.

(*b.*) La pression effective pour les boulons d'appui et pour la plaque entre eux, sera établie au moyen de la règle prescrite pour les armatures ordinaires.

Art. 68. Les bouts plats de toutes chaudières, jusqu'où la vapeur s'étend, et les extrémités des surchauffeurs, seront munis d'écrans ou plaques de protection, lorsqu'ils sont exposés au gaz échauffés dans la culotte du courant de flammes, vu que toutes plaques exposées au choc direct de la chaleur ou de la flamme sont sujettes à être endommagées à moins d'être couvertes par l'eau.

Lorsqu'un surchauffeur est muni d'un tube soumis à une pression extérieure, on devra constater la pression effective au moyen des règlements donnés pour les fourneaux circulaires en fer, mais les constantes devraient être réduites comme trente est à quarante-sept.

Si l'on se propose d'employer de l'acier dans des surchauffeurs, les détails devraient être soumis au Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou au président, si le Bureau ne siège pas, pour sa considération ; mais on ne doit jamais encourager une telle chose ; ceci s'applique aux courants de flammes non munis d'écrans de toutes les chaudières, y compris les petites chaudières alimentaires verticales ordinaires.

Art. 69. Les petites chaudières alimentaires attachées ou reliées d'une manière quelconque à de grandes chaudières, ou à des machines employées pour faire marcher un navire, doivent être inspectées et garnies de la même manière que les grandes chaudières, et avoir un indicateur d'eau et un manomètre et tous autres accessoires complets, et sont, quant aux soupapes de sûreté, sujettes aux mêmes règlements que les grandes chaudières, et aucune soupape de sûreté de moins de deux pouces de diamètre ne sera permise, sauf tel que ci-après prescrit dans les règlements concernant l'inspection des soupapes de sûreté.

Art. 70. (*a.*) Aucune chaudière ou fourneau à vapeur ne sera construit, ajusté ou arrangé de façon à ce que l'échappement de la vapeur par la soupape de sûreté puisse être complètement ou partiellement intercepté par l'action d'aucune autre soupape.

(*b.*) Une soupape d'arrêt doit toujours être placée entre la chaudière et le tuyau à vapeur ; et, lorsque deux chaudières ou plus sont reliées par un récipient à vapeur ou surchauffeur, entre chaque chaudière et le surchauffeur ou récipient, à vapeur. Le but de ceci est évident, savoir, éviter que toutes les chaudières soient affectées par le défaut d'une seule d'entre elles. Le col des soupapes d'arrêt sera aussi court que possible.

(*c.*) Des tuyaux de raccordement en fer vissés peuvent être employés sur les bateaux à vapeur, d'un diamètre n'excédant pas quatre pouces ; et si ces tuyaux dépassent deux pouces de diamètre, ils devront être raccordés par des brides et boulons convenables, à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur qui les aura inspectés.

Art. 71. (*a.*) Chaque chaudière sera munie d'un indicateur d'eau en verre, de deux robinets d'essai au moins, et d'un manomètre, c'est-à-dire, chaque chaudière doit être munie de tous les accessoires au complet, de même que s'il n'y avait qu'une seule chaudière.

(*b.*) Les chaudières avec fourneaux aux deux extrémités, et celles d'une largeur plus qu'ordinaire, doivent avoir des indicateurs d'eau et des robinets d'essai à chaque extrémité ou côté, selon le cas. Quant un navire à vapeur a plus d'une chaudière, et que ces chaudières sont munies de soupapes d'arrêt chaque chaudière sera traitée comme chaudière distincte et aura tous les accessoires nécessaires.

Art. 72. Les inspecteurs auront grand soin de ne donner aucune sanction officielle à aucun nouvel arrangement ou construction de chaudière à vapeur, dites de "marine," sans avoir d'abord obtenu la permission par écrit du président ; il ne leur est pas permis non plus de donner aucune approbation par écrit en faveur d'aucune invention ou arrangement, à moins d'y être autorisés par le bureau ; et chaque fois qu'ils apprendront qu'une invention ou un arrangement nouveau doit être appliqué à un navire qui doit porter un certificat pour transporter des passagers, ils devront aussitôt que possible s'en procurer des plans et les soumettre au président.

Art. 73. Lorsque les sutures longitudinales de fourneaux cylindriques ne sont pas soudées ou faites sous bandes bout-à-bout, tel que prescrit par l'article 56 des présents règlements, les quantités constantes suivantes seront substituées à 90,000 :—

(*a.*) Fourneaux avec joints bout-à-bout et trous de rivets forés.	90,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 80,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 90,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout.
(*b.*) Fourneaux avec joints bout-à-bout et trous de rivets percés à l'emporte-pièce.	85,000 lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de simples bandes bout-à-bout; 85,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et assujéties par de doubles bandes bout-à-bout.
(*c.*) Fourneaux avec joints rabattus et trous de rivets forés.	80,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau; 75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et non en biseau; 70,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et en biseau; 65,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et non en biseau.
(*d.*) Fourneaux avec joints rabattus et trous de rivets percés à l'emporte-pièce.	75,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau. 70,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et non en biseau. 65,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à deux rangs de rivets et en biseau. 60,000, lorsque les sutures longitudinales sont à un rang de rivets et non en biseau.

Fourneaux et tuyaux.

Art. 74. (*a.*) La pression effective extérieure qui sera permise sur les fourneaux et tuyaux en acier, planes circulaires, lorsque soumis à cette pression, quand les joints longitudinaux sont soudés ou faits sous bandes bout-à-bout, sera déterminée au moyen de la formule suivante :—

(*b.*) Le produit de 90,000 multiplié par le carré de l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces, divisé par la longueur du tuyau, ou fourneau, en pieds, plus 1 multiplié par le diamètre en pouces, sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres, ajoutant dix pour cent au résultat de la formule, pourvu qu'elle ne dépasse par celle trouvée au moyen de la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{90,000 \times T^2}{(L + 1) \times D} = \text{la pression effective lorsque}$$

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces.

D = le diamètre extérieur du carneau en pouces.

L = la longueur du carneau ou du fourneau en pieds, ou la longueur entre les anneaux en pieds, s'il est renforcé par des anneaux propices ou des joints Adamson

(*c.*) Le produit de 10,000 multiplié par l'épaisseur de la tôle en pouces, divisé par le diamètre (extérieur) du tuyau ou fourneau, en pouces, sera la pression effective permise par pouce carré en livres.

Fourneaux et tuyaux en acier ridé.

Art. 75. (*a.*) Pour les fourneaux à tubes en acier, lorsque neufs, ridés et faits à la machine, et pratiquement ronds, la pression effective est trouvée au moyen de la formule suivante, pourvu que les parties planes aux extrémités n'excèdent pas six pouces de longueur, et que les plaques n'aient pas moins de $\frac{5}{16}$ de pouce d'épaisseur :—

$$\frac{14,000 \times \text{l'épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Moyenne du diamètre en pcs.}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{la pression effective} \\ \text{au pouce carré.} \end{array} \right.$$

(*b.*) Quand les fourneaux sont rivés, en deux longueurs ou plus, le cas devrait être soumis au président pour être considéré, vu qu'il pourrait être nécessaire de faire une réduction.

Fourneaux en fer ridé.

Art. 76. La pression effective pour les fourneaux en fer ridé, pratiquement circulaires, et faits à la machine, pourvu que les parties planes aux extrémités n'excèdent pas six pouces de longueur et que les plaques n'aient pas moins de $\frac{5}{16}$ de pouce d'épaisseur, ne devrait pas excéder celle trouvée par la formule suivante :

$$\frac{10,000 \times \text{l'épaisseur en pouces}}{\text{Moyenne du diamètre en pcs.}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{la pression effective} \\ \text{au pouce careé.} \end{array} \right.$$

Devoirs des inspecteurs.

Art. 77. Les inspecteurs fixeront la pression effective des chaudières a moyen d'une série de calculs de la force des diverses parties, et suivant l'ouvrage et les matériaux.

Art. 78. Avant d'éprouver une chaudière, l'inspecteur devra l'examiner, faire les mesurages et calculs nécessaires pour s'assurer que la pression effective est conforme aux présents règlements; si l'épreuve n'est pas satisfaisante, les défauts seront corrigés et la chaudière éprouvée de nouveau. Cette instruction s'applique aux surchauffeurs, récipients à vapeur et chemises à eau aussi bien qu'aux chaudières.

Art. 79. Si la chaudière est trop chaude pour que l'inspecteur puisse l'examiner efficacement avec sûreté et facilité, il devra refuser de l'examiner, et refuser absolument d'accorder un certificat jusqu'à ce qu'il en ait fait un examen suffisant.

Art. 80. Les inspecteurs veilleront à ce que toutes les chaudières neuves et les chaudières qui auront été sorties d'un navire pour être réparées, soient éprouvées au moyen del a pression hydrostatique, dans la proportion d'au moins un et demi de la presssion effective qui sera permise, avant que les chaudières ne soient placées dans les navires pour éprouver l'ouvrage, etc.; mais la pression effective sera établie par la force des armatures, l'épaisseur des plaques et la force des rivets, etc., et non pas par l'épreuve hydrostatique.

Art. 81. L'épreuve hydrostatique ne devra, dans aucun cas excéder celle prescrite par l'article 44 des présents règlements, et ne doit jamais être appliquée avant que la chaudière n'ait été ouverte pour l'examen ni avant que la force n'ait été calculée d'après les mesurages nécessaires pris sur la chaudière même.

Art. 82. Lorsqu'une chaudière est partiellement inspectée par un inspecteur, et que l'inspection est complétée et le certificat accordé par un autre, si l'inspecteur qui était présent à l'épreuve des chaudières par la pression hydrostatique a l'occasion de les examiner à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur après l'épreuve, cet inspecteur fixera la pression qui sera permise sur les chaudières en question, en ayant soin d'informer les propriétaires, fabricants ou agents, et l'inspecteur qui doit plus tard accorder le certificat, de la pression qu'il croit devoir être permise sur ces chaudières, et l'inspecteur qui a partiellement inspecté la chaudière informera l'inspecteur qui complète l'inspection de tous les détails de son inspection de la chaudière.

Art. 83. Les armatures en fonte ne doivent pas être employées, et les inspecteurs devront condamner l'usage de cales et assiettes en fonte pour les chaudières. On doit porter une attention toute spéciale à coincer et assujétir les chaudières dans les navires.

Art. 84. La pression permise sur la chaudière d'un bateau à passagers ne doit jamais, dans aucune circonstance, être augmentée, à moins que l'inspecteur n'ait préalablement écrit au président pour en obtenir la permission. Dans les cas où un inspecteur croira qu'une plus forte pression peut avec sûreté être permise, il devra en informer l'inspecteur qui aura inspecté la chaudière en dernier lieu; et si, en apprenant pourquoi la pression actuelle avait autrefois été permise, l'inspecteur est encore d'opinion qu'elle peut être augmentée, il devra communiquer tous les faits au président; mais comme il est dit plus haut, la pression ne devra, dans aucun cas, être augmentée tant que la question n'aura pas été décidée par le président.

Art. 85. En établissant le maximum de la pression effective sur les chaudières de bateaux à vapeur, les inspecteurs prendront la pression permise comme force motrice pour une chaudière neuve de quarante-deux pouces de diamètre faite de la meilleure qualité de tôle d'acier, d'au moins un quart de pouce d'épaisseur, les trous des rivets devant être percés en place, les plaques étant ensuite séparées et les bavures ébarbées, les sutures longitudinales de la chemise étant assujéties au moyen le bandes d'acier bout-à-bout coupées en travers du grain de la tôle, et chacune de cinq-huitièmes d'épaisseur des plaques qu'elles recouvrent, et toutes les sutures des plaques étant au moins à double rang de rivets et ayant pour le moins soixante-dix pour cent de la force de la tôle solide, toutes les surfaces planes devant être étayées de la meilleure manière et toutes les sutures à doubles rangs de rivets; et ils établiront la pression effective de toutes les chaudières en acier ainsi faites, qu'elles soient d'un moindre ou d'un plus grand diamètre, d'après cette règle; et dans tous ces cas l'épreuve excèdera la pression effective permise pour ces chaudières dans la proportion de cent cinquante à cent livres, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans les épreuves n'excèdera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit; et toutes les proportions ajoutées au facteur de sûreté pour ouvrage mal fait ou matériaux inférieurs devront être déduites de cette pression.

Art. 86. En établissant le maximum de la pression effective sur les chaudières de bateaux à vapeur, les inspecteurs prendront la pression de cent livres par pouce carré pour maximum de pression permise comme force motrice pour une chaudière neuve de quarante-deux pouces de diamètre, faite du meilleur fer affiné, d'au moins un quart de pouce d'épaisseur, de la meilleure manière et de la qualité requise par le présent règlement ; et il établira la pression effcetive de toutes les chaudières en fer, qu'elles soient d'un moindre ou d'un plus grand diamètre, d'après cette règle ; et dans tous ces cas, l'épreuve excédera la pression effective permise dans la proportion de cent cinquante à cent livres, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans les épreuves n'excédera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit; toutes les proportions ajoutées au facteur de sûreté pour ouvrage mal fait ou matériaux inférieurs, devront être déduites de cette pression.

Art. 87. Dans le cas de rivure en zig-zag, la force à travers la tôle diagonalement entre les rivets est égale à la force horizontale entre les rivets, lorsque l'écartement diagonal $= \frac{6}{10}$ de l'écartement horizontal $+ \frac{4}{10}$ le diamètre du trou du rivet.

PARTIE III.

Règlement pour l'inspection des chaudières à tubes à eau.

MODE D'INSPECTION DU GENRE DE CHAUDIÈRE À TUBES À EAU APPELÉE "ROBERTS' SAFETY WATER TUBE BOILER," OU AUTRE CHAUDIÈRE SEMBLABLE.

Art. 88. Tout inspecteur pourra, chaque fois qu'il le jugera nécessaire, et un inspecteur devra, au moins une fois chaque année, éprouver la chaudière à tubes à eau de tout bateau à vapeur par une pression hydrostatique dans la proportion de deux cents livres par pouce carré, à cent cinquante livres permises comme pression effective, et la température de l'eau dont il sera fait usage dans l'épreuve n'excédera pas soixante degrés Fahrenheit, et il devra s'assurer, par un examen personnel et des épreuves expérimentales, par vapeur et par eau, que cette chaudière est bien faite et que ces matériaux sont sains et sans défauts. Le propriétaire du bateau à vapeur fournira la pompe à bras et les appareils et le combustible et autres choses nécessaire pour faire l'épreuve, et l'équipage du navire les fera fonctionner; et aucun inspecteur de chaudières et machines ne fera ni ne donnera aucun certificat au propriétaire ou au capitaine d'un bateau à vapeur muni d'une chaudière ou de chaudières à tubes à eau à moins qu'il n'ait préalablement soumis la chaudière ou les chaudières du bateau à cette épreuve hydrostatique, et en marche sous vapeur, afin d'éprouver les chaudières et le fonctionnement des pompes d'alimentation en mouvement, et à l'examen prescrit par le présent, la durée de l'épreuve en marche sous vapeur sera d'au moins une heure, mais pourra être prolongée plus longtemps au choix de l'inspecteur.

Art. 89. Avant qu'une chaudière à tubes à eau ne soit soumise à l'épreuve par la pression hydrostatique, elle sera ouverte pour la visite de l'inspecteur, l'enveloppe extérieure sera enlevée, l'extérieur et l'intérieur de la chaudière seront nettoyés, les grilles enlevées et le fourneau déchargé et balayé, afin qu'il puisse en faire une inspection satisfaisante et complète; lorsque des cloisons seront placées de manière à empêcher une inspection minutieuse de la tôle et des tubes de la chaudière elles seront enlevées ; et le propriétaire ou capitaine du bateau veillera à ce que toutes les dispositions susdites soient prises avant de demander une inspection.

Art. 90. Chaque fois que l'épreuve n'aura pas été satisfaisante, les défauts seront réparés et la chaudière sera soumise à une seconde épreuve, qui devra être satisfaisante avant qu'un certificat ne soit délivré.

Art. 91. L'inspecteur doit fixer la pression effective des chaudières à tubes à eau au moyen d'une série de calculs de résistance des diverses parties tel que ci-dessous spécifié, et en raison de la nature de la main-d'œuvre et des matériaux.

Art. 92. Si une chaudière est trop chaude pour qu'un inspecteur puisse l'examiner efficacement avec sûreté et facilité, il devra refuser de l'examiner, et refuser absolument d'accorder un certificat jusqu'à ce qu'il en ait fait un examen satisfaisant.

Art. 93. Pour s'assurer de la force et de l'état d'une chaudière à tubes à eau, à l'intérieur, l'inspecteur pourra, s'il le juge nécessaire, y faire percer des trous, en faire enlever certaines sections et détacher des tuyaux, et pourra aussi demander qu'on lui fournisse au moyen des dessins et des devis des différentes parties de la chaudière, des renseignements suffisants sur sa construction pour lui permettre au moyen de calculs et d'un examen de déterminer leur force de résistance.

Art. 94. Pendant la confection de toute chaudière à tubes à eau faite en Canada, le fabricant devra notifier l'inspecteur du district dans lequel elle sera faite qu'il peut la venir inspecter, et il devra en tout temps pendant cette confection, donner à l'inspecteur libre accès à la chaudière.

Art. 95. Aucune chaudière à tubes à eau ne devra être faite de tôle à chaudière, soit en fer soit en acier, qui n'aura pas été étampée du nom ou de la marque du fabricant, et nul certificat ne sera délivré pour une chaudière à tubes à eau faite en entier ou en partie de tôle ne portant pas une pareille marque ; et avant qu'un certificat puisse être délivré pour une chaudière à tubes à eau, le fabricant devra fournir à l'inspecteur une déclaration, attestée sous serment, du nom du fabricant, de la tôle employée, de la qualité de celle-ci et de la qualité de tous les tuyaux et matériaux employés dans la confection de la chaudière ainsi que la qualité de la main-d'œuvre ; ce serment pourra être prêté devant un juge de paix en Canada, ou devant un notaire public, et attesté sous son sceau officiel, s'il est prêté en dehors du Canada ; pourvu toujours que, dans les cas où cette déclaration sous serment, par le fabricant de la chaudière, ne pourrait être obtenu pour quelque cause jugée suffisante par l'inspecteur, l'affidavit de deux fabricants pratiques de chaudières à tubes à eau qui auront examiné la chaudière et fait rapport sur la qualité des matériaux qui y ont été employés, celle de l'ouvrage et la force de la chaudière, sera, s'il est trouvé satisfaisant par l'inspecteur, considéré comme suffisant et tiendra lieu de la déclaration requise du fabricant de la chaudière.

Art. 96. Afin d'empêcher qu'il ne s'élève de différends après qu'une chaudière à tubes à eau aura été commencée, le fabricant ou l'entrepreneur devra fournir à l'inspecteur, pour son approbation, les détails relatifs à sa construction, au moyen de dessins et de devis ; l'inspecteur, lorsqu'il aura reçu ces plans ou devis et les aura approuvés veillera à ce qu'ils soient suivis dans la construction, et il devra réduire la pression effective si ces plans n'ont pas été suivis. Le présent règlement s'appliquera aussi aux chaudières subissant des changements.

Art. 97. Aucune chaudière à tubes à eau, ni aucun tuyau s'y rattachant, ne seta approuvé s'il est fait en entier ou en partie de mauvais matériaux, ou si l'ouvrage est défectueux, ou s'il est dangereux à cause de sa forme, de sa vétusté, de sa détérioration par l'usage, ou pour toute autre cause.

Art. 98. Les inspecteurs veilleront à ce que toutes les chaudières à tubes à eau neuves et les chaudières à tubes à eau qui auront été sorties d'un navire pour être réparées, soient éprouvées au moyen de la pression hydraulique dans la proportion d'au moins deux fois la pression effective qui sera permise, avant que les chaudières ne soient placées dans le navire, et éprouver l'ouvrage et les matériaux, mais la pression effective sera établie par la force des armatures, l'épaisseur de la plaque et des tuyaux, la force des rivets, etc., et non pas par l'épreuve hydraulique seulement.

Art. 99. L'épreuve hydraulique ne devra pas excéder la proportion de deux fois la pression effective permise, et ne doit jamais être appliquée avant que la chaudière n'ait été ouverte pour l'examen, ni avant que la force de toutes les parties de la chaudière n'ait été calculée d'après les mesurages nécessaires pris sur la chaudière même.

Art. 100. Lorsqu'une chaudière à tubes à eau est partiellement inspectée par un inspecteur, et que l'inspection est complétée et le certificat accordé par un autre si l'inspecteur qui était présent à l'épreuve de la chaudière par la pression hydraulique, et en marche sous vapeur, a l'occasion de l'examiner à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur après l'épreuve, cet inspecteur fixera la pression effective qui sera permise sur la chaudière, en ayant soin d'informer les propriétaires ou le fabricant ou le capitaine ou l'agent, et l'inspecteur qui l'a partiellement inspectée, de la pression effective qu'il croit devoir être permise sur cette chaudière, et l inspecteur qui a partiellement inspecté la chaudière devra informer l'inspecteur qui complète l'inspection de tous les détails de son inspection de la chaudière.

Art 101. Les armatures, tuyaux et coudes en fonte ne doivent pas être employés dans les chaudières à tubes à eau ; les inspecteurs devront condamner l'usage de cales et assiettes en fonte pour les chaudières. On doit porter une attention toute spéciale à coincer et assujétir les chaudières dans les navires pour les empêcher de se déplacer et de se détacher, et tous les tuyaux devront être de la meilleure qualité de métal, à joints superposés, ou faits tout d'une pièce.

Art. 102. La pression permise sur la chaudière à tubes à eau ne doit jamais, dans aucune circonstance, être augmentée, à moins que l'inspecteur n'ait préalablement écrit au président du bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, pour en obtenir la permission. Dans les cas où un inspecteur croira qu'une plus forte pression peut avec sûreté être permise, il devra en informer l'inspecteur qui aura inspecté la chaudière en dernier lieu ; et si, en apprenant pourquoi la pression actuelle avait autrefois été permise, l'inspecteur est encore d'opinion qu'elle peut être augmentée, il devra communiquer tous les faits au président, mais comme il est dit plus haut, la pression ne devra, dans aucun cas, être augmentée tant que la question n'aura pas été décidé par le président.

Art. 103. Dans le cas d'une nouveauté quelconque dans la construction d'une chaudière à tubes à eau, ou si l'on s'est départi du mode d'entretoisement et de renforcement prescrit dans les présentes règles, l'inspecteur fera rapport de toutes les circonstances au président avant de fixer la pression effective.

Art. 104. Un inspecteur ne déclarera pas qu'une chaudière à tubes à eau est sûre à moins qu'il n'en connaisse tout à fait la construction, les matériaux et la main-d'œuvre. Il devra par conséquent prendre des précautions avant de s'aventurer à sanctionner une chaudière qu'il n'aura pas été appelé à inspecter avant qu'elle ait été terminée et mise en place.

Art. 105. Dans le cas de chaudières à tubes à eau neuves, les inspecteurs autoriseront une tension n'excédant pas 5,000 livres par pouce carré de la section nette des tirants en fer plein filetés supportant des surfaces planes; mais la tension ne devra pas dépasser 4,000 livres si les tirants ont été soudés. Lorsque la tête du tambour est assujétie au moyen d'un tirant au centre, l'aire à supporter sera d'un quart de toute l'aire de la tête, mesurée à l'intérieur du tambour. Pour les tirants dans les chaudières à tubes à eau, il pourra être permis 6,000 livres par pouce carré d'aire de profil, si d'ailleurs elles sont conformes aux chaudières auxquelles s'appliquent les règles I et II.

Art. 106. La pression sur les plaques formant des surfaces planes est déterminée par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{C \times (T-1)^2}{S-6} = \text{pression effective par pouce carré.}$$

Lorsque la tête du tambour est supportée par un tirant au centre, l'aire de la surface plane supportée et la pression effective se trouvent par la formule suivante :—

$$\frac{C \times (T+1)^2}{\left(\frac{d}{2}-1\right)^2-6} = \text{la pression effective.}$$

d = le diamètre intérieur de la tôle du tambour en pouces.

T = l'épaisseur de la tôle en seizièmes de pouces.

S = la surface supportée en pouces carrés.

C = la constante déterminée suivant les circonstances suivantes :—

(*a*.) C = 80 lorsque les tôles sont exposées au choc de la chaleur, flamme ou gaz chauds, l'eau et la vapeur étant en contact avec elles comme dans la chaudière dite Roberts Safety Water Pipe Boiler), et que les tirants sont vissés dans les tôles, munis d'écrous ; ou bien rivés avec une bonne tête.

(*b*.) Lorsque les extrémités vissées des tirants sont très corrodées ou brûlées, les constantes doivent être réduites, mais l'inspecteur doit se guider sur les circonstances constatées lors de l'inspection ; et dans le cas où il est reconnu que les extrémités vissées des tirants sont dans cet état, la constante pourra être réduite de 80 à 36. Dans les cas douteux l'inspecteur pourra soumettre le cas au président.

Art. 107. Par rapport à l'inspection en général de la Roberts Safety Water Tube Boiler, ou de chaudières de forme semblable—

La chaudière sera ouverte à l'inspection pendant sa construction, l'inspecteur s'assurera que dans toutes les chaudières de ce genre faites après le premier jour de février 1891, la qualité de la tôle ou matière dont est fait le tambour est de la "meilleure qualité," et porte le nom ou l'étampe du fabricant, et, s'il est d'acier, que la force de tension est entre 57,000 et 64,000 livres, et supporte au moins 25 pour 100 d'allongement, et que les épreuves des tôles (applicables lorsque le tambour est rivé longitudinalement) et des tirants sont identiques aux épreuves prescrites par l'article 36 des susdits "Règlements pour l'inspection des chaudières des bateaux à vapeur."

(*a*.) La constante qui sert à calculer la pression effective permise sur un tambour de tôle de fer ou d'acier sera de 30,000 livres par pouce carré d'aire de profil, tenant compte du percentage des sutures si elles sont rivées, et du percentage de tôle laissé par la ligne de trous là où les tubes à eau sont attachés, employant un facteur d'au moins 5, avec additions tel que prescrit dans les susdits "Règlements pour l'inspection des chaudières de bateaux à vapeur."

Art. 108. L'épaisseur de la tôle dans les tambours de chaudières à tubes à eau de moins de dix pouces de diamètre devra avoir au moins trois-huitièmes de pouce, et pour les tubes de dix pouces de diamètre jusqu'à quatorze pouces elle sera d'au moins un demi-pouce, et les têtes de tambour n'auront jamais moins d'un demi-pouce d'épaisseur, et après avoir été bridées si elles sont de tôle d'acier, elles seront trempées.

Les têtes de tambour des chaudières à tubes à eau pourront être soudées au tambour au lieu d'être rivées ou boulonnées au tambour, lorsque le tambour et les tôles sont en fer, et n'excèdent pas neuf pouces de diamètre.

Art. 109. Les soupapes de sûreté seront placées une sur le tuyau à vapeur près du tambour, et une sur le tambour, le nombre et les dimensions des soupapes de sûreté seront tel que prescrit dans les "Règlements concernant l'inspection des soupapes de sûreté."

(*a*.) L'aire collective de soupape de sûreté requise sur chaque chaudière à tubes à eau jumelle (reliées par des soupapes ou des robinets) au delà de la même aire de grille, peut être divisée en quatre soupapes de sûreté ; deux sur chaque partie de la chaudière.

PARTIE IV.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES SOUPAPES DE SURETÉ, EN VERTU DU 1ER ARTICLE DE L'ACTE 53 VICTORIA, CHAPITRE 17, INTITULÉ "ACTE MODIFIANT DE NOUVEAU L'ACTE D'INSPECTION DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR, CHAPITRE 78 DES STATUTS REVISÉS."

Art. 110. (*a*.) Après que les règlements seront devenus exécutoires, chaque chaudière faite ou placée à bord d'un bateau à vapeur sera munie de deux soupapes de sûreté, ou plus, fermées à clef, dont la construction sera approuvée par le bureau d'inspecteurs de bateaux à vapeur, ou par le président, si le bureau n'est pas alors en session ; l'aire collective des dites soupapes de sûreté ne sera pas inférieure à celle spécifiée dans la table ci-jointe vis-à-vis la pression attribuée à la chaudière ; les soupapes de sûreté devraient être posées sur la chaudière, ou aussi près que possible de la chaudière, sans tuyaux, robinets, soupapes et autres obstacles possibles entre les soupapes de sûreté et la chaudière.

Chaque inspecteur, lorsqu'il inspecte, visite ou examine la chaudière ou les machines d'un bateau à vapeur, devra s'assurer que les soupapes de sûreté y attachées sont de dimensions convenables, en nombre suffisant, bien disposées et fonctionnent bien, et ne portent que le poids nécessaire pour leur permettre de s'ouvrir à la pression ou au-dessous de la pression effective certifiée ; et, s'il le juge à propos, il pourra ordonner que deux de ces soupapes de sûreté ou plus (lesquelles seront ensemble de dimensions suffisantes à laisser échapper toute la vapeur que la chaudière peut produire, et dont il approuvera la construction) soient fermées à clé et soustraite au contrôle du mécanicien lorsque la vapeur est levée ; mais le mécanicien aura accès aux soupapes de sûreté lorsque la vapeur n'est pas levée, et veillera à ce qu'elles soient tenues en bon état de fonctionnement, et le capitaine du bateau à vapeur verra à ce que le mécanicien y ait accès à cette fin, et les tienne en bon état de fonctionnement.

Les robinets et soupapes attachés aux chaudières seront solidement faits, et jamais fixés aux chaudières au moyen de vis dans la tôle, à moins que pour plus grande sûreté, des brides boulonnées ne soient ajoutées en sus de ses attaches.

Aucune soupape ne devra, dans aucun cas, porter un poids, ou être arrangée de manière à assujétir la chaudière à une plus grande pression que celle permise par l'inspecteur lors de sa dernière inspection.

Chaque soupape de sûreté faite ou placée à bord d'un bateau à vapeur et attachée à une chaudière devra avoir un jeu au moins égal à un quart de son diamètre, les orifices pour le passage de la vapeur en entrant et sortant, auront chacune une aire égale à l'aire de la soupape, de même que le tuyau de renvoi d'eau, et la boîte de la soupape aura un tuyau de renvoi d'eau ; si le levier d'une soupape de sûreté n'est pas emboîté dans du cuivre, la cheville sera de cuivre,—le fer en contact avec le fer ne sera pas permis ; chaque soupape de sûreté sera munie d'un appareil de levage de manière à pouvoir le faire fonctionner avec la main, soit de la chambre de la machine soit de la cale des feux, ou par le capitaine ou personne en charge sur le pont ;

(*b*.) On ne doit pas admettre de soupape de sûreté qui n'ont pas au moins deux pouces de diamètre, sauf dans le cas de petites chaudières dont la surface de grille a moins de quinze pieds carrés, cas où l'on peut tolérer des soupapes de sûreté d'un moindre diamètre ; mais en aucun cas ce diamètre ne doit avoir moins d'un pouce, et pourvu qu'elles soient d'une construction approuvée, et que l'aire de la soupape de sûreté soit relativement à l'aire de grille dans le rapport indiqué dans les tables d'aires de soupapes de sûreté.

(*c*.) L'aire de la grille sera constatée en mesurant la longueur de la grille depuis le bord intérieur de la plaque fixe jusqu'au devant de l'arche, et la largeur d'un côté à l'autre du fourneau au-dessus des barres à leur centre.

(*d*.) L'inspecteur éprouvera les soupapes de sûreté sur les nouvelles chaudières, ou sur d'autres chaudières s'il désire les prouver, sous pleine vapeur et feux ardents pendant au moins 15 minutes, tenant le tuyau d'alimentation arrêté, et la soupape d'arrêt fermée. Si l'accumulation de la pression excède 10 pour 100 de la pression voulue, il n'accordera pas de certificat sans faire rapport au président de tous les détails de l'épreuve, et de la pression dans la chaudière ainsi qu'un dessin de la soupape de sûreté ; et un inspecteur ne devra jamais donner un certificat pour des soupapes de sûreté sans les avoir examinées, et s'être mis au fait des détails de leur construction.

Art. 111. (*a*.) Instruction est donnée aux inspecteurs que dans toutes les nouvelles chaudières, et chaque fois que des changements peuvent facilement être faits, la boîte de soupape doit être placée directement sur la chaudière ; et le col, ou la partie de la boîte et la bride qui est attachée à la chaudière, doivent être aussi courts que possible.

(*b*.) Chaque fois qu'un inspecteur croit qu'il est positivement dangereux d'avoir une longueur de tuyaux entre les chaudières et la boîte de la soupape de sûreté, il devra de suite insister pour que les changements nécessaires soient faits avant d'accorder un certificat.

(*d.*) Lorsque des soupapes à levier sont employées la distance entre le centre de la soupape et le centre du point d'appui ne doit pas être moindre que le diamètre de la soupape.

(*e.*) Les soupapes de sûreté doivent être placées dans des endroits convenables et d'accès facile, afin que leur ajustement et examen puissent être faits aisément et efficacement. Dans l'examen des chaudières et des machines, l'inspecteur doit surtout porter son attention aux soupapes, et chaque fois qu'il le juge nécessaire il doit s'assurer de la pression sur la chaudière en en faisant l'épreuve. L'inspecteur doit examiner les soupapes de sûreté, les poids et les ressorts à chaque inspection.

(*f.*) Les sièges des soupapes doivent être fixés de manière à ne pas lever avec la soupape.

(*g.*) L'arbre du tiroir doit être attaché à la soupape de façon à lever en même temps que la soupape.

(*h.*) La dimension de l'acier dont est fait le ressort pour les soupapes de sûreté à ressort, se trouve au moyen de la formule suivante prise des règlements du Conseil du Commerce Impérial :—

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{S \times D}{c}} = d$$

c = 8,000 pour acier rond.
c = 11,000 pour acier carré.
S = le poids en livres sur le ressort.
D = le diamètre du ressort (d'axe en axe du fil métallique en pouces.)
d = le diamètre ou côté du fil métallique, en pouces.

Le ressort doit être protégé contre la vapeur et les impuretés sortant de la chaudière, et des mesures doivent être prises pour maintenir le ressort en position sur la soupape dans le cas où il se briserait.

(*i.*) Un ressort règlementaire fait du meilleur acier carré, contient ·25 d'un pouce carré, le diamètre intérieur est de deux pouces, et le diamètre extérieur est de trois pouces ; il a treize tours complets avec les bouts, et a 11½ pouces de long. Le poids effectif est placé à 600 livres, un sixième de son poids de rupture lorsqu'il est trempé à un degré justement suffisant pour le casser ; avec ce poids il doit fléchir exactement d'un pouce.

(*j.*) Pour trouver l'aire de profil pour tout autre ressort, la pression ou poids sur la soupape étant donnée :—

600 : 700 : : ·25 : ·29 = aire de profil ou ressort à une charge de 700 liv. Les autres dimensions du ressort sont dans la même proportion, le nombre de tours, treize, étant constant.

AIRES DES SOUPAPES DE SURETE.

Pression sur la chaudière.	Aire de soupape par pied carré de grille.	Pression sur la chaudière.	Aire de soupape par pied carré de grille.
liv.	pc. carré.	liv.	pc. carré.
15	1.250	50	·576
16	1.209	51	·568
17	1·171	52	·559
18	1·136	53	·551
19	1·102	54	·543
20	1·071	55	·535
21	1·041	56	·528
22	1·013	57	·520
23	·986	58	·513
24	·961	59	·506
25	·937	60	·500
26	·914	61	·493
27	·892	62	·487
28	·872	63	·480
29	·852	64	·474
30	·833	65	·468
31	·815	66	·462
32	·797	67	·457
33	·781	68	·451
34	·765	69	·446
35	·750	70	·441
36	·735	71	·436
37	·721	72	.431
38	·707	73	·426
39	·694	74	·421
40	·681	75	·416
41	·669	76	·412
42	·657	77	·407
43	·646	78	·403
44	·635	79	·398
45	·625	80	·394
46	·614	81	·390
47	·604	82	·386
48	·595	83	·382
49	·585	84	·378

AIRES DES SOUPAPES DE SURETÉ.—*Fin.*

Pression sur la chaudière.	Aire de soupape par pied carré de grille.	Pression sur la chaudière.	Aire de soupape par pied carré de grille.
liv.	pc. carré.	liv.	pc. carré.
85	·375	143	·237
86	·371	144	·235
87	·367	145	·234
88	·364	146	·232
89	·360	147	·231
90	·357	148	·230
91	·353	149	·228
92	·350	150	·227
93	·347	151	·225
94	·344	152	·224
95	·340	153	·223
96	·337	154	·221
97	·334	155	·220
98	·331	156	·219
99	·328	157	·218
100	·326	158	·216
101	·323	159	·215
102	·320	160	·214
103	·317	161	·213
104	·315	162	·211
105	·312	163	·210
106	·309	164	·209
107	·307	165	·208
108	·304	166	·207
109	·302	167	·206
110	·300	168	·204
111	·297	169	·203
112	·295	170	·202
113	·292	171	·201
114	·290	172	·200
115	·288	173	·199
116	·286	174	·198
117	·284	175	·197
118	·281	176	·196
119	·279	177	·195
120	·277	178	·194
121	·275	179	·193
122	·273	180	·192
123	·271	181	·191
124	·269	182	·190
125	·267	183	·189
126	·265	184	·188
127	·264	185	·187
128	·262	186	·186
129	·260	187	·185
130	·258	188	·184
131	·256	189	·183
132	·255	190	·182
133	·253	191	·181
134	·251	192	·181
135	·250	193	·180
136	·248	194	·179
137	·246	195	·178
138	·245	196	·177
139	·243	197	·176
140	·241	198	·176
141	·240	199	·175
142	·238	200	·174

$\frac{37·5}{\text{pression brute}}$ = un pouce carré de la soupape de sûreté par pouce de grille.

PARTIE V.

Devoirs et responsabilité des mécaniciens.

Art. 112 (*a.*) Dans tous les cas, les mécaniciens, en arrêtant la machine, devront ouvrir la soupage de sûreté de façon à maintenir la vapeur dans la chaudière au-dessous de la limite fixée par le certificat de l'inspecteur, comme le prescrit la loi, ouvrir le fourneau et fermer les registres, et quand, à la suite d'un accident ou pour toute autre cause, l'eau de la chaudière est descendue au-dessous du point de sûreté, éteindre les feux immédiatement.

(*b.*) Les mécaniciens devront entretenir en parfait état les pompes, les boyaux et leurs jonctions, afin qu'ils soient toujours prêts en cas de besoin ; et lorsque ces appareils ne pourront plus servir par suite de leur usage ou pour d'autre cause, les mécaniciens devront faire rapport de l'état dans lequel sont les dits appareils à l'inspecteur des coques qui a inspecté le vapeur en dernier lieu.

(*c.*) Les mécaniciens lorsqu'un vapeur est conduit à ses quartiers d'hiver, ou quand il les quitte définitivement, devront faire rapport au propriétaire et à l'inspecteur de la division la plus voisine, de tous défauts qui existent dans la chaudière ou la machine, ou des dommages qu'elles ont subis et qui pourraient compromettre la sûreté des passagers. Ils feront aussi rapport à l'inspecteur de la division dans laquelle le vapeur a abordé, de tout accident qui aura pu arriver à la chaudière ou machine, et dans le cas d'omission à faire ce rapport, la licence du mécanicien coupable de cette omission sera révoquée.

(*d.*) Le mécanicien en chef d'un vapeur est tenu responsable par le département de la Marine du soin et du bon entretien des chaudières et machines dont il a la charge. Dans aucun cas il ne devra donc s'absenter du vapeur quand il fait ses voyages réguliers, à moins qu'il ne se fasse remplacer durant son absence par une personne compétente.

(*e.*) Les mécaniciens à leur entrée en charge sur un vapeur, et au moins une fois par année ensuite, devront s'assurer par un examen minutieux que les tirants, armatures et fiches de la chaudière sout en bon état et capables de soutenir la tension à laquelle ils peuvent être exposés ; ils devront aussi s'assurer que les soupapes de sûreté sont en bon état et peuvent suffire dans les cas mentionnés dans les articles 65 et 110 de ces règlements.

(*f.*) Les mécaniciens afficheront leurs certificats dans la chambre des machines, ainsi qu'une copie de ces règlements lorsqu'ils en seront requis.

Soin des chaudières.

Art. 113 (*a.*) Lever la vapeur.—Chauffez la chaudière graduellement. On ne doit pas produire de vapeur avec de l'eau froide en moins de quatre heures. Si c'est possible, allumez les feux la veille au soir. En produisant de la vapeur trop vite, la chaudière sera détruite en peu de temps.

(*b.*) Chauffer.—Chauffez régulièrement. Tenez les côtés pleins et employez le tisonnier légèrement et le moins souvent possible.

(*c.*) Eau d'alimentation.—Que la provision d'eau soit régulière et constante.

(*d.*) Manomètre en verre et robinets d'essai.—Tenez le verre libre et essayez les robinets tous les quarts d'heure.

(*e.*) Soupapes de sûreté.—Soulevez chaque soupape de sûreté au moins une fois par jour, et toujours avant de lever la vapeur.

(*f.*) Eau basse.—Eteignez les feux en les retirant ou en les recouvrant de cendres. N'y jetez jamais d'eau. On ne doit jamais laisser baisser l'eau.

(*g.*) Vider la chaudière.—Ne videz pas au moyen de la pression de vapeur ; laissez écouler l'eau si c'est possible. Veillez à ce que les feux soient éteints et les cendres chaudes enlevées.

(*h.*) Nettoyeurs de chaudières.—N'employez jamais de compositions pour empêcher les encroûtements, ni d'huile ou autres impuretés pour les enlever, sans l'approbation du président.

(*i.*) Règles générales.—Tenez la chaudière nette à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur et exempte de fuites d'eau. Ne jetez jamais d'eau dans la fournaise. Sous une haute pression, soulevez doucement la soupape de sûreté. Amortissez les feux, ou, si c'est nécessaire, arrêtez la machine (si le patron croit que la chose peut se faire avec sûreté), lorsque l'eau écume, pour trouver son niveau.

PARTIE VI.

Règlement concernant l'examen des mécaniciens.

Mécaniciens de quatrième classe.

1. Nul n'aura droit d'obtenir un certificat de mécanicien de quatrième classe à moins qu'il ne remplisse les conditions suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) Il devra être âgé de plus de vingt et un ans.

(*b.*) Il devra avoir fait un apprentissage de pas moins de trente-six mois dans un atelier de machines à vapeur et avoir été employé à la confection et réparation de machines à vapeur ; ou, s'il n'a pas fait cet apprentissage, il devra avoir été employé pendant trente-six mois au moins comme compagnon dans quelque atelier à la confection et réparation de machines à vapeur ; ou—

(*c.*) Il devra avoir servi pendant trente-six mois au moins dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur comme mécanicien de quart ; ou—

(*d.*) Il devra avoir servi pendant trente-six mois au moins dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur d'une force nominale de trente chevaux au moins, comme graisseur de quart ; ou—

(*e.*) Il devra avoir servi pendant quarante-huit mois au moins dans la cale des feux d'un bateau à vapeur d'une force nominale de trente chevaux au moins, comme chauffeur de quart ;

(*f.*) Et dans chacun des cas ci-dessus mentionnés, il pourra avoir servi pendant douze (12) mois du temps prescrit dans un atelier de chaudières à la confection et réparation des chaudières à vapeur.

(*g.*) Service dans la double capacité de mécanicien et chauffeur, ou de graisseur et chauffeur, ne sera accepté que comme service de chauffeur, pour mécanicien de quatrième classe, et nulle autre, si ce service a été sur des machines d'une force nominale d'au moins trois chevaux.

(*h.*) Il devra savoir lire et avoir une écriture lisible.

(*i.*) Il devra comprendre l'agencement et le fonctionnement de la pompe alimentaire, des indicateurs d'eau et des soupapes de sûreté ; il devra savoir quand une chaudière gonfle et comment arrêter le gonflement ; il devra aussi comprendre le danger résultant de la négligenee à entretenir une chaudière proprement, et savoir comment la nettoyer.

Mécaniciens de troisième classe.

2. Nul n'aura droit à un certificat de mécanicien de troisième classe à moins qu'il ne remplisse les conditions suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) Il devra être âgé de plus de vingt et un (21) ans ;

(*b.*) Il devra avoir fait un apprentissage de trente-six mois ou moins dans un atelier de machines à vapeur, et avoir été employé à la confection et la réparation de ces machines ;—ou, s'il n'a pas fait cet apprentissage, il devra avoir été employé pendant trente-six mois au moins comme compagnon dans quelque atelier à la confection et réparation de ces machines ; et, dans l'un ou l'autre cas, il devra avoir servi pendant douze mois dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur comme mécanicien de quart ; ou—

(*c.*) Il devra avoir servi pendant quarante-huit mois au moins dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur comme mécanicien de quart ;

(*d.*) Il devra pouvoir faire une description des chaudières, de la manière de les étayer, et savoir comment les réparer, comment doubler une machine, poser ses excentriques et ajuster les tiroirs ou soupapes, et connaître la cause de tout dérangement et les moyens d'y remédier.

(*e.*) Il devra savoir lire et avoir une bonne écriture et comprendre les cinq premières règles de l'arithmétique.

Mécaniciens de seconde classe.

3. Un mécanicien de seconde classe devra remplir les conditions suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) Il devra être âgé de plus de vingt et un ans ;

(*b.*) Il devra avoir fait un apprentissage, de pas moins de trente-six mois dans un atelier de machines à vapeur, et avoir été employé à la confection et réparation des machines à vapeur ;—ou, s'il n'a pas fait cet apprentissage il devra prouver qu'il a été employé pendant pas moins de trente-six mois comme compagnon dans quelque atelier, à la confection et à la réparation des machines à vapeur, * et dans l'un et l'autre cas il devra aussi avoir servi pendant douze mois au moins dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur d'une force nominale de trente chevaux au moins, comme mécanicien de quart ; ou—

(*c.*) Il devra avoir servi pendant quarante-huit mois au moins dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau à vapeur comme mécanicien de quart, dont vingt-quatre mois au moins l'auront été sur un bateau à vapeur d'une force nominale de pas moins de trente chevaux ;

(*d.*) Il devra être capable de faire la description des chaudières et de la manière de les étayer, ainsi que l'emploi et le fonctionnement des divers robinets, soupapes, tuyaux et raccordements ;

(*e.*) Il devra savoir comment remédier aux défectuosités provenant d'accidents, usure, etc., et comment réparer ces défectuosités ;

(*f.*) Il devra comprendre l'emploi du baromètre, du thermomètre, du salinomètre, et les principes d'après lesquels ils sont construits ;

(*g.*) Il devra indiquer les causes et les effets des incrustations et de la corrosion, et les remèdes à y apporter ;

(*h.*) Il devra pouvoir expliquer comment faire une réparation temporaire ou permanente, dans le cas où une partie du mécanisme se dérangerait ;

(*i.*) Il doit pouvoir lire lisiblement, et comprendre les cinq premières règles de l'arithmétique, et les décimales, et leur application aux questions relatives à la consommation des provisions, et la capacité des réservoirs et soutes, le fonctionnement des pompes, et la tension directe dans les machines et les chaudières.

(*j.*) Il devra pouvoir passer un examen honorable sur les diverses constructions de machines à aubes et à hélice d'un usage général, sur les détails des diverses pièces de fonctionnement, extérieures et intérieures, et l'utilité de chaque pièce.

Mécaniciens de première classe.

4. L'aspirant à un certificat de mécanicien de première classe devra être âgé de vingt-deux ans.

(*a.*) En sus des capacités et connaissances d'un mécanicien de seconde classe, il devra avoir servi au moins douze mois dans un grade qui ne sera pas inférieur à celui de mécanicien de seconde classe de quart dans la chambre de la machine d'un bateau ou de bateaux à vapeur de la force nominale de cent chevaux ou plus, pendant lequel temps il devra avoir été porteur d'un certificat de capacité comme mécanicien de seconde classe.

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* Nulle période de service excédant six mois dans un atelier de dessin ne peut être admise à compter comme service dans un atelier.

(*b.*) Il devra pouvoir calculer l'épaisseur de la tôle nécessaire pour une chaudière de dimensions données pour supporter une pression fixe de vapeur par pouce carré, et anssi la pression que l'on peut faire porter à la chaudière, ses dimensions, étais et autres parties, son genre de construction et l'épaisseur de la tôle étant donnés.

(*c.*) Il devra pouvoir calculer la tension directe, la force de torsion et la force de courbure des barres rectangulaires et rondes soumises à certaines charges. La capacité voulue de la pompe d'alimentation, et l'aire des soupapes de sûreté d'une chaudière de dimensions données, et la force d'une machine d'après le diagramme de son fonctionnement.

(*d.*) Il devra connaître les volumes relatifs de la vapeur à diverses températures et pressions, les parties constituantes chimiques de la houille et la quantité d'air nécessaire pour sa combustion.

(*e.*) Il devra connaître la conpensation de surface, le surchauffage et le travail de la vapeur par dilatation.

(*f.*) Il devra pouvoir expliquer le fonctionnement de la machine, et faire une épure de n'importe quelle partie de la machine.

(*g.* Ses connaissances en fait d'arithmétique devront s'étendre à l'extraction des racines carrées, et le mesurage des superficies et des solides.

Les demandes d'examen doivent être adressées au bureau d'inspecteur des bateaux à vapeur, ou à l'inspecteur de la division où réside le candidat; elles seront faites sur des formules fournies à cette fin par l'inspecteur, et seront accompagnées des preuves de service et de certificats de sobriété, d'expérience et d'habileté, de bonnes mœurs et de bonne conduite en général pendant au moins les douze mois précédant immédiatement la date de la demande d'examen. Si le service s'est fait à terre, les certificats devront être signés par un patron, s'il s'est fait en mer, par le capitaine et mécanicien-chef, s'ils ne sont pas ainsi signés, de bonnes raisons devront être données à l'examinateur, car ce dernier n'acceptera aucune preuve de service ni aucuns certificats qui ne seront pas complètement satisfaisants.

Les mécaniciens qui pour une cause quelconque ont eu leurs certificats révoqués subiront un second examen avant de pouvoir encore porter un certificat du même grade. S'ils passent l'examen un nouveau certificat leur sera accordé. Toutefois, le ministre de la Marine pourra, dans certains cas spéciaux, sur le rapport du bureau d'inspecteurs de bateaux à vapeur, et si les circonstances le permettent, dispenser de ce nouvel examen.

Tout mécanicien qui, antérieurement à l'année 1886, était porteur d'un certificat de mécanicien de première, deuxième ou troisième classe, pourra recevoir du ministre un certificat du même grade, en subissant un examen semblable à son premier examen devant le bureau d'inspecteurs des bateaux à vapeur, si le dit bureau ou le président du bureau est convaincu que ses mœurs, connaissance et expérience des devoirs d'un mécanicien justifient ce certificat, et pourvu que le dit bureau ou le président fasse rapport au ministre dans ce sens, et spécifie le grade de certificat qu'il doit recevoir; et pour ce certificat il aura à payer un honoraire de $5.

SERVICE EXIGÉ POUR OBTENIR DES CERTIFICATS DE MÉCANICIENS DE SECONDE OU DE PREMIÈRE CLASSE VALABLES DANS LE ROYAUME-UNI.

Les mécaniciens porteurs de certificats canadiens de première et seconde classe, qui ont passé des examens de même degré que les examens actuellement en vigueur dans le Royaume-Uni, et qui désirent échanger leurs certificats pour des certificats du même grade valables dans le Royaume-Uni, pourront s'adresser au président ou à un inspecteur pour être examinés quant au service en mer, la sobriété, la moralité, les couleurs, l'habileté et l'ouïe. S'ils passent cet examen, un certificat valable dans le Royaume-Uni pourra leur être accordé gratis.

Les aspirants aux certificats canadiens de mécaniciens de seconde ou de première classe valables dans le Royaume-Uni seront obligés de passer des examens du même degré que les examens dans le Royaume-Uni.

Le service que les papiers d'examen du candidat devront établir, est le suivant :—

Certificats de mécaniciens de seconde classe valables dans le Royaume-Uni.

1. 36 mois de service dans un atelier, employé à la confection et réparation de machines à vapeur, ainsi que—
12 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart sur les navires de long cours, ou

2. 36 mois de service dans un atelier employé à la confection et réparation de machines à vapeur, ainsi que—
18 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart dans le cabotage, ou—

3. 36 mois de service dans un atelier, employé à la confection et réparation des machines à vapeur, ainsi que—
18 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart sur les lacs ou rivières, et—
3 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart en mer, ou—

4. 48 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart sur navires de long cours, ou

5. 72 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart dans le cabotage, ou

6. 90 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart sur les lacs et rivières, ainsi que—
3 mois de service comme mécanicien de quart en mer.

Certificats de mécaniciens de première classe valab'es dans le Royaume-Uni.

1. En outre des qualités requises d'un mécanicien de seconde classe, le candidat devra avoir servi au moins 12 mois en mer comme mécanicien de quart dans la chambre de la machine d'un navire à vapeur d'une force nominale de pas moins de 100 chevaux, durant lesquels il devra avoir été porteur d'un certificat de capacité comme mécanicien de seconde classe;
2. Ou il devra avoir servi au moins 18 mois comme mécanicien de quart sur un navire à vapeur engagé dans le cabotage, d'une force nominale de pas moins de 100 chevaux, et avoir été porteur d'un certificat de capacité comme mécanicien de seconde classe pendant ce temps;
3. Ou il devra avoir servi pendant 12 mois comme mécanicien-chef ou seul mécanicien sur un vapeur des lacs ou rivières ayant une aire collective de piston de pas moins de 2,000 pouces circulaires; de plus, il devra avoir servi en mer pendant au moins 6 mois comme mécanicien de quart, et pendant tout ce temps il devra avoir été porteur d'un certificat de capacité comme mécanicien de seconde classe.

Définition.

" Service des lacs et rivières " signifie service sur les eaux intérieures, lequel aura dû être fait dans une capacité non inférieure à celle de 3e mécanicien sur un vapeur ayant une aire collective de piston de pas moins de 2,000 pouces circulaires, 2 mois de tel service n'étant considérés que l'équivalent d'un mois de service en mer.

" Cabotage " signifie service sur les navires à vapeur naviguant entre un port ou endroit en Canada, et tout autre port ou endroit en Canada, n'étant pas un port ou endroit dans les eaux de l'intérieur. Service dans le cabotage doit être double du service sur les navires de long cours.

" Service d'atelier " signifie l'apprentissage avec un mécanicien, ou un compagnon employé dans une usine, ou atelier, employé à la confection et la réparation des machines à vapeur.

" Mécanicien de quart " signifie la charge réelle des machines de propulsion, responsable des clochettes, et dans une capacité qui lui donne l'occation d'obtenir une expérience pratique comme mécanicien. Service comme graisseur ou chauffeur ne sera pas accepté.

" Service en mer " ou " long cours " signifie service à bord de navires à vapeur engagés dans le commerce étranger, et naviguant entre quelque port ou endroit dans la Puissance du Canada et quelque port ou endroit en dehors de la Puissance, n'étant pas un port ou endroit dans aucunes des eaux de l'intérieur.

PARTIE VII.

Inspection des coques et équipement des bateaux à vapeur portant des passagers.

Art. 1. Avant d'accorder un certificat pour transporter des passagers, les inspecteurs de coques devront s'assurer que les prescriptions de l'acte concernant l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur ont été observées.

(*a.*) Que la coque du bateau est suffisante pour le service auquel il est destiné, et est en bon état.

(*b.*) Que les canots, ceintures de sauvetage, bouées, feux, signaux, et boussoles sont en bon état, et que les certificats du capitaine et du second ou des seconds, du mécanicien ou des mécaniciens, sont en conformité du dit acte.

(*c.*) La durée (si pour moins de 12 mois) pour laquelle la dite coque sera jugée suffisante.

(*d.*) Les limites (si aucune) que, dans l'opinion de l'inspecteur, le navire ne doit pas dépasser, vu l'état de la coque et des équipements.

(*e*.) Le nombre de passagers, à part l'équipage, que le navire peut porter, faisant une distinction, si c'est nécessaire, entre les nombres respectifs à transporter sur le premier pont et le second pont.

Art. 2. (*a*.) Les inspecteurs devraient faire leur inspection en présence du propriétaire, du capitaine et du mécanicien du navire, si c'est possible. Les réparations nécessaires peuvent alors être indiquées aux personnes intéressées, sans perte de temps. Si ces personnes ne sont pas présentes, les inspecteurs feront leur inspection sans elle.

(*b*.) Afin d'empêcher toute erreur quant à la nature et à l'étendue des réparations exigées par les inspecteurs, chaque fois qu'ils ne peuvent donner un certificat avant que les réparations ne soient effectuées ou les changements faits, un état par écrit des défaut à corriger ou des changements requis devrait, dans tous les cas, être donné au propriétaire ou capitaine du navire, que cet état soit ou non demandé par lui; et copie de cet état devrait toujours être prise et transférée au registre des lettres du bureau.

(*c*.) S'il s'élève quelque différend entre l'inspecteur et le propriétaire ou capitaine, les faits devraient être immédiatement soumis au président d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur pour sa considération, et pour être référés au ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, si c'est nécessaire.

Art. 3. Si un navire qui fait ordinairement le service dans une circonscription est conduit dans une autre circonscription pour être inspecté, l'inspecteur de cette dernière circonscription ne doit pas donner de certificat sans avoir d'abord communiqué avec l'inspecteur de la première circonscription; et, dans le cas de différence d'opinion, il devra renvoyer la question au président susdit, pour être décidée.

Art. 4. C'est le devoir de l'inspecteur de coques de veiller par lui-même à chaque détail de l'inspection d'un navire, et de ne pas se fier à aucun certificat ou autre document, donné par une personne non autorisée par son département, lequel département le tiendra responsable en touts points de l'exécution du devoir qui lui est confié, et le supportera dans toute démarche raisonnable qu'il jugera nécessaire de prendre pour accomplir son devoir.

Art. 5. Chaque fois que l'inspecteur a raison de croire que la coque ou l'équipement ne peut durer aussi longtemps que douze mois il donnera son certificat pour telle période plus courte qu'il jugera à propos, en donnant aux propriétaires les raisons qui l'ont porté à agir ainsi.

Art. 6. Il est très à désirer qu'un inspecteur complète l'inspection d'un navire dans tous ces détals, une fois commencée; et, si c'est possible, des arrangements devraient être faits avec le propriétaire à cette fin. On éviterait des délais et des inconvénients si les propriétaires notifiaient l'inspecteur que le navire est prêt à être inspecté et que son équipement est à bord. Un inspecteur ne devrait pas donner de certificat pour aucun détail qu'il n'a pas inspecté et pour lequel il n'est pas prêt à se tenir responsable.

Art. 7. Quiconque sciemment ou volontairement fait ou aide à faire ou fait faire un certificat au sujet d'un bateau à vapeur, ou qui contrefait ou aide à contrefaire ou fait contrefaire, change frauduleusement un certificat exigé par l'*Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur*, ou quelques mots ou chiffres dans un certificat, ou quelque signature y apposée, est coupable de délit.

Art. 8. Il ne doit pas être accordé de certificat pour douze mois, chaque fois que l'inspecteur a quelques doutes quant à l'efficacité d'une partie quelconque du navire ou de l'équipement pour une telle période,

Art. 9. Les inspecteurs décideront si les coques des vapeurs à passagers sont en bon état et capables de faire le service auquel ils sont destinés; et ils devront examiner les coques à l'extérieur et à l'intérieur une fois par année, si possible, ou plus souvent, et en tel temps qui conviendra le mieux aux propriétaires.

Art. 10. Les vapeurs neuf devraient être inspectes avant d'être peinturés ou finis, mais cette inspection ne doit pas empêcher l'inspection complète de la coque et de l'équipement après parachèvement, l'objet étant de se former une idée de l'ouvrage, des matériaux et de la construction.

Art. 11. Lorsqu'un vapeur qui a été inspecté pour un certificat de passagers n'est pas sous tous rapports en bon état, bien que les défauts ne soient pas suffisants pour justifier le refus du certificat, et bien que le navire soit pratiquement propre au service projeté, l'inspecteur devrait, lorsqu'il accorde le certificat, transmettre au président un rapport sur la nature des défauts en question.

Art. 12. En examinant les parties internes d'un vapeur à passagers, l'inspecteur devra, s'il le juge nécessaire, faire enlever certaines parties du plafond, afin de pouvoir s'assurer de l'état de la coque, de la charpente, des planchers, etc., particulièrement dans les chambres de la machine et de la chaudière; et aussi les soutes au charbon à l'état vide.

Art. 13. La date de la dernière inspection sera inscrite dans le livre d'inspection du bureau, accompagnée des détails sur l'état de la coque dans le temps, avec dessins approximatifs de la section du milieu, indiquant la forme, la construction et les dimensions du navire, et de ses parties assez détaillés pour donner une idée de sa coupe et de sa force. Toute question de doute quant à la force du navire pour la route qu'il doit suivre devrait être soumise au président.

Art. 14. La hauteur des surbaux autour des ouvertures dans le pont supérieur et les moyens pris pour protéger et fermer sûrement les abat-jour, ouvertures, etc., sont des choses importantes que l'inspecteur doit noter dans les vapeurs exposés aux grosses vagues. Toutes les passerelles et ouvertures sur ou au-dessous du tillac devraient être munies de couvercles de façon à ce qu'elles puissent être promptement et efficacement fermées. Les écoutilles devraient être munies d'appareils pour les fermer solidement. Des panneaux de grille et d'écoutilles doivent être gardés et assujétis à un endroit convenable et d'un accès facile, et près des ouvertures auxquelles ils sont destinés.

Art. 15. Tous les canots doivent être suspendus à des daviers et tenus prêts à servir à un moment donné. Les inspecteurs devront veiller à ce que tous les canots soient munis d'un assortiment complet de rames; que chaque canot ait deux tampons pour chaque trou, attachés avec des aiguillettes ou chaînes, et un assortiment et demi de tolets attachés au canot par de bonnes aiguillettes; une écope, un gouvernail et une corde ou des cordes de timon; une amarre de bonne longueur, et une gaffe. Le gouvernail et l'amarre seront attachés aux canots par d'assez longues aiguillettes, et prêts pour le service. On devra prendre des moyens pour détacher instantanément les canots des dernières poulies du davier. On ne tolèrera pas de crochet ordinaire dans la dernière poulie passé dans un œillet fixe dans le canot.

Art. 16. Les inspecteurs devront veiller à ce que les daviers du bateau soient assez forts et assez espacés pour pouvoir lancer le canot sans travail inutile; que les cales du canot puissent être enlevées facilement, et que le canot ne frappe pas le flanc du navire en descendant lorsque le navire n'a pas de bande, et que tous les agrès, daviers, palans, poulies, boulons à œillet et anneaux, etc., soient d'une force suffisante pour pouvoir descendre le canot avec son équipement et son équipage au complet. Les palans des daviers devront être assez longs pour descendre les canots à l'eau lorsque le navire est lège. Des amarres de sauvetage seront assujéties aux daviers, d'une longueur suffisante pour atteindre l'eau lorsque le navire est lège, et il faudra allouer pour l'extrême roulis du navire.

Art. 17. Les inspecteurs refuseront un certificat chaque fois que ces instructions ne seront pas suivies, mais les propriétaires de bateaux auront le choix de fournir le moyens qui leur plairont pour lancer les chaloupes à l'eau pourvu qu'ils se conforment à l'intention de l'acte. Toute méthode inusitée ou douteuse de mettre les chaloupes à l'eau devra être soumise au bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, pour considération et approbation avant d'être adoptée. Tous les canots devraient être mis à l'eau lors de chaque inspection.

Art. 18. Des bouées de sauvetage munies d'amarres seront fixées au moyen d'un taquet ou autre méthode semblable, de façon à ce qu'elles puissent être facilement décrochées. Elles ne doivent pas être amarrées ni attachées au garde-corps ou aucune partie du navire, mais être tenues prêtes à servir à un moment d'avis en cas d'urgence. Les bouées et gilets de sauvetage doivent être soigneusement examinés lors de l'inspection du navire, afin de s'assurer si les matières dont ils sont composées ne sont pas détériorées et si les cordes qui y sont attachées sont de longueur suffisante et en bon état de service.

Mâts et voiles, et passerelles.

Art. 19. L'article 54 de l'*Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur* autorise le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries à exiger que les navires à vapeur jaugeant plus de soixante tonneaux de registre portant des passagers—sur les côtes maritimes du Canada, ou sur aucune ou toutes les eaux canadiennes, sauf certaines exceptions, soient munis d'un mât ou de mâts avec une voile ou des voiles, convenables à tel bateau à vapeur, et à fixer la dimension de ces mâts et voiles respectivement.

Art. 20. Les inspecteurs de coques, en faisant l'inspection des vapeurs à passagers sur la côte maritime ou sur les grands lacs du Canada. doivent voir à ce qu'ils soient gréés de voilure suffisante pour leur permettre de marcher dans le cas où leurs machines se dérangeraient. Toutes ces voiles doivent être examinées par l'inspecteur, qui devra s'assurer de leur efficacité, ainsi que de tous les agrès à chaque inspection, et dans tous les cas de doute, il devra demander des instructions au président du bureau.

Art. 21. Les inspecteurs devront voir à ce que de bonnes passerelles sûres soient fournies, avec moyens de les attacher sûrement aux deux bouts.

Art. 22. Lors de la première inspection d'un vapeur employé sur les côtes maritimes ou sur les grands lacs du Canada, qu'il soit en fer ou en bois, l'inspecteur devra exiger que les boussoles soient convenablement ajustées ou vérifiées par une personne compétente choisie par le propriétaire, sur le rapport de laquelle cette personne compétente accordera un certificat au propriétaire à l'effet que les boussoles du navire sont convenablement ajustées, et lui fournira une table d'erreurs, lequel certificat sera présenté par le propriétaire à l'inspecteur avant que celui-ci ne donne son certificat d'inspection.

Art. 23. Les inspecteurs de coques veilleront à ce que des pompes sur le pont, mues à bras ou par la vapeur, soient convenablement placées, en nombre suffisant, et que des moyens soient pris pour atteindre les boyaux d'aspiration en cas d'engorgement. Aucune pompe nécessitant le chargement à la main avant de pouvoir fonctionner ne sera acceptée. Quand la chose se rencontre, l'inspecteur doit insister pour que des dispositions soient prises pour rendre la pompe effective en tout temps. Les boyaux à incendie devraient être tendus sur toute la longueur et parfaitement examinés et éprouvés sous la pression des pompes, au moins une fois par année, et en tout autre temps que l'inspecteur jugera nécessaire. Le boyau devrait se relier aux pompes pour usage immédiat.

Art. 24. Un timon de rechange sera fourni, avec agrès, et sera gardé près du gouvernail, prêt à servir immédiatement, sur tous les vapeurs transatlantiques et les vapeurs des grands lacs. L'appareil de timonerie devra être inspecté et complètement examiné au moins une fois par année.

Art. 25. Les inspecteurs de coques auront soin de s'assurer que chaque vapeur transatlantique sujet aux dispositions de l'acte, et chaque vapeur employé sur les grands lacs soient munis de tous les câbles-chaînes, ancres et agrès nécessaires, à leur service, et en bon état; que le câble soit sorti des coffres au moins une fois par année, nettoyé si c'est nécessaire, et les goupilles sorties des manilles.

Art. 26. (*a.*) Les inspecteurs de coques tiendront un registre pour les navires neufs, dans lequel ils devront inscrire les détails de leur enregistrement, leur numéro officiel, leur nom, leur port d'enregistrement, leurs dimensions, leur tonnage, à qui ils appartiennent, et les noms des capitaines; aussi une description générale de leur construction, indiquant un tracé de la section du milieu, donnant les dimensions de la charpente, du bordage, des barrots de ponts, emboîtures, courbes, panneaux et attaches, selon le cas, de façon à donner une idée du navire et de sa capacité pour la route sur laquelle il est placé. Une description des œuvres vives sur les vapeurs à passagers devra aussi être donnée; indiquant comment elles sont assujéties à la coque, et quelle disposition est prise contre le roulis dans les gros temps.

(*b.*) L'assiette du navire lège et chargé devra être indiquée sur le tracé de la section du milieu.

(*c.*) La capacité des canots et autres équipements pour le sauvetage, s'ils sont suffisants pour le nombre de passagers que le vapeur doit porter, avec l'équipage, sur la route qu'il doit suivre, sera aussi donnée dans ces détails. Copie de ces détails au long, transcrite proprement sur du papier-ministre, sera envoyée au président du bureau des inspecteurs de bateaux à vapeur, pour être déposée dans le bureau pour l'information du département de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Art. 27 (*a.*) Chaque inspecteur de coques tiendra aussi un registre de carénage, dans lequel il inscrira la date de la dernière entrée dans le bassin de chaque vapeur inspecté par lui, avec les détails des réparations qui y ont été faites; aussi un mémoire de sa dernière inspection, telle que faite par lui; l'état dans lequel il avait alors trouvé la coque et l'équipement; avec copie de toute correspondance entre lui et le propriétaire et capitaine, concernant les réparations, agrès, équipement ou autres choses qu'il faudra prouver dans le cas où elles n'auraient pas été faites.

(*b.*) Les inspecteurs de coques ne doivent pas se croire déchargés de leur devoir au sujet d'un vapeur auquel ils ont accordé un certificat pour une année ou toute période plus courte, mais le département s'attend qu'ils surveilleront tous les vapeurs sujets aux dispositions de l'acte dans leur circonscription ou qui y viendront. Si quelque infraction de la loi commise par un propriétaire ou capitaine de vapeurs mettant en danger la vie ou la propriété, vient à la connaissance de l'inspecteur, il sera du devoir de ce dernier d'en faire rapport sans délai, afin que le département prenne des mesures pour prévenir ce danger.

Passagers.

Art. 28. (*a.*) On peut trouver le nombre de passagers qu'un vapeur peut porter en multipliant la longueur par la largeur du navire à la ligne de flottaison, et divisant le produit par un facteur de sûreté, selon la classe de navire, ainsi :—

Pour les vapeurs transatlantiques le facteur sera	10
Pour les cabotiers maritimes....................	10
Pour les vapeurs des grands lacs..............	9
Pour les vapeurs naviguant sur les côtes des lacs et dans les ports, sur les rivières, les bateaux passeurs et bateaux d'excursion..	6

(*b.*) On ne devra pas s'écarter de cette règle sans le consentement du président du bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur et l'approbation du ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

(*c.*) Pour les vapeurs d'excursion portant des passagers dans la cale, la limite sera laissée à la discrétion de l'inspecteur, mais ne devra, dans aucun cas, excéder le nombre qui pourra facilement y prendre place.

(*d.*) Ces facteurs pourront être augmentés si, à raison de l'âge ou autre cause, le bateau n'est pas jugé propre à porter autant de passagers.

Art. 29. Le nombre de personnes qu'une chaloupe peut porter sera déterminé comme suit, savoir :—

En multipliant la longueur de la quille par la largeur et la profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au platbord, en pieds, et ensuite divisant le produit par 10, le quotient sera le nombre de personnes que chaque chaloupe peut porter.

Canots de sauvetage et leur équipement.

Art. 30. (*a.*) Des canots de sauvetage seront construits sur le modèle des baleinières, avec un ensellement d'environ $\frac{3}{4}$ de pouce par pied, s'élevant également depuis le milieu du canot jusqu'à l'avant et l'arrière, et auront de bons et forts compartiments imperméables à l'air, construits et ajustés de façon que l'eau n'y puisse pénétrer.

(*b.*) Le canot de sauvetage sera solidement construit en fer galvanisé, égal en épaisseur au fil métallique n° 18.

(*c.*) On n'emploiera pas de zinc dans la construction d'un canot de sauvetage, ni de ses compartiments à l'air.

(*d.*) Les compartiments imperméables à l'air seront distribués de manière à donner au canot la légèreté et la solidité convenables. Il sera laissé au choix du propriétaire de placer les compartiments à air, soit sous les bancs, soit dans les bouts ou le long des côtés, pourvu qu'un canot de sauvetage efficace soit fourni.

(*e.*) Les espaces remplis ou contenant quelques matières ne seront pas censés être des espaces à air.

(*f.*) Un bateau à poupe carrée ne sera pas considéré être un canot de sauvetage.

(*g.*) Des cordes de sauvetage seront convenablement attachées aux plats-bords du canot de sauvetage.

(*h.*) Le canot de sauvetage doit être muni d'un assortiment complet de rames bien assujéties, deux tampons pour chaque trou, attachées avec des aiguillettes ou chaînes, une écope, un gouvernail et un timon aussi attachés au canot par des aiguillettes; une petite hache aussi attachée par une aiguillette devra être gardée à chaque bout du canot, ainsi qu'une amarre et une gaffe.

(*i.*) On devra prendre des moyens pour détacher instantanément le canot de sauvetage des dernières poulies du davier. On ne tolèrera pas de crochet ordinaire dans la dernière poulie. Les daviers du bateau devront être assez forts et assez espacés pour pouvoir lancer le canot sans travail inutile, que les cales du canot puissent être enlevées facilement, et que le canot ne frappe pas le flanc du navire en descendant lorsque le navire n'a pas de bande, et que tous les agrès, daviers, palans, poulies, boulons à œillet et anneaux, etc., sont d'une force suffisante pour pouvoir descendre le canot avec son équipage au complet.

Droit de tonnage.

Art. 31. Le droit de tonnage suivant sera payé par le propriétaire ou le capitaine d'un bateau à vapeur, en Canada en vertu des dispositions de l'article 46 du chapitre 78 des Statuts Revisés du Canada :

Le droit de tonnage que paieront tous les ans les propriétaires ou les capitaines de bateaux à vapeur, sera de huit centins par chaque tonneau du jaugeage brut de chaque bateau à vapeur.*

RÈGLES ET RÈGLEMENTS

CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES CANOTS, BOUÉES ET AUTRES APPAREILS DE SAUVETAGE QUE DEVRONT PORTER LES BATEAUX À VAPEUR OU AUTRES VAISSEAUX SOUS L'EMPIRE DE L'ACTE D'INSPECTION DES BATEAUX À VAPEUR, ET SES AMENDEMENTS.

Canots.

Art. 1. On observera les dispositions ci-jointes au sujet des canots que devront porter les bateaux à vapeur :—

(*a.*) Nul bateau à vapeur ayant des passagers à bord ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou ne naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphrémagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe, ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur;

(*b.*) Sans avoir à bord, ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur, des canots solides bien équipés et en bonne condition, d'au moins dix-sept pieds de quille chacun, et munis de six rames et autres agrès nécessaires, et pouvant soutenir chacun au moins douze personnes adultes à part l'équipage du canot.

Ces canots seront dans la proportion suivante quant au tonnage de registre de ce bateau, savoir :—

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* NOTE.—Ce tarif a été établi le 1er octobre 1889.

Au moins un canot pour chaque bateau à vapeur de moins de cinquante tonneaux,—

Au moins deux canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de cinquante tonneaux et plus, mais de moins de (300) trois cents tonneaux :

Au moins trois canots pour chaque bateau à vapeur de trois cents tonneaux et plus ; et

(*c*.) Si ce bateau à vapeur est du tonnage de registre de cent tonneaux ou plus de (300) trois cents tonneaux, sans qu'il ait à bord ou y attachés en sus des canots ci-dessus exigés,—

Un bon et solide canot de sauvetage capable de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes. Ce canot de sauvetage sera censé être d'une capacité suffisante s'il a les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, vingt-deux pieds ; largeur du bau en dehors, cinq pieds six pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessus du plat-bord, en bas des toletières, deux pieds neuf pouces ; ou

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage, chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes. Ces canots de sauvetage seront censés d'une capacité suffisante s'ils ont les dimensions suivantes : Longueur de quille, dix-huit pieds, largeur à l'extérieur, cinq pieds deux pouces ; profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au-dessus du plat-bord, deux pieds deux pouces ;

(*d*.) Si ce bateau à vapeur a un tonnage de registre de (300) trois cents tonneaux ou plus jusqu'à six cents tonneaux ou plus (alors que le nombre des canots de sauvetage pourra être augmenté à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur), sans qu'il y ait à bord ou y attachés, en sus des canots exigés,—

Deux bons et solides canots de sauvetage capables de soutenir à l'intérieur trente personnes, ou quatre bons et solides canots de sauvetage chacun capable de soutenir à l'intérieur vingt personnes, et chacun de la grandeur décrite à (*c*) au moins.

Art. 2. Chaque canot de sauvetage sera fait de métal convenable d'une épaisseur égale au fil métallique n° 18, ou de bois sur le modèle des baleinières, avec une tonture d'environ ¾ de pouce par pied, s'élevant également depuis le milieu du canot jusqu'à l'avant et derrière. Il aura de bons compartiments imperméables à l'air aux bouts et aux côtés, faits de bois ou de métal ; ces compartiments auront une capacité en pieds cubes de un dixième de la capacité du canot. Cette capacité se trouve en multipliant la longueur et la largeur à l'extérieur, et la profondeur en dedans depuis le dessous des toletières ou dessus du plat-bord en pieds, et par ·6, le résultat égale les pieds cubes voulus dans les compartiments intérieurs et extérieurs, dont environ la moitié doit être à l'extérieur ; et en divisant par 10, donnera le nombre de personnes que le canot de sauvetage sera censé pouvoir porter. A l'extérieur on pourra employer du liége solide au lieu de compartiments imperméables à l'air ; 1·25 pieds cube de liége étant considéré égal à 1 pied cube de compartiment à air ;

(*a*.) On ne doit pas employer de zinc dans la construction d'un canot de sauvetage ou de ses compartiments à air, lesquels doivent être d'un métal approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, ou par le président.

(*b*.) Les compartiments imperméables à l'air seront distribués de manière à donner au canot la légèreté et la solidité convenables. Il sera laissé au choix du propriétaire de placer les compartiments à air, soit sous les bancs, soit dans les bouts ou le long des côtés, pourvu qu'un canot de sauvetage efficace soit fourni à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur ;

(*c*.) Les espaces remplis ou contenant quelques matières ne seront pas censés être des espaces à air ;

(*d*.) Un bateau à poupe carrée ne sera pas considéré être un canot de sauvetage ;

(*e*.) Des cordes de sauvetage avec bouées seront convenablement attachées aux côtés ou plats-bords du canot de sauvetage.

Art. 3. Les canots de sauvetage seront munis d'un assortiment complet de rames, une pour chaque toletière, et deux rames de rechange, bien assujéties et prêtes à servir ;

(*a*.) Avec deux tampons pour chaque trou, attachés avec des aiguillettes ou des chaînes, et un jeu et demi de tolets attachés au canot par des aiguillettes et prêts à mettre en place ;

(*b*.) Avec une ancre du large, un gouvernail et un timon, et des cordes de gouvernail, une amarre assez longue pour atteindre des daviers au canot lorsqu'il est à l'eau, et le remorquer, une écope, une petite hache à chaque bout du canot, et une gaffe, aussi attachés au canot par une bonne aiguillette ;

(*c*.) Si le bateau à vapeur navigue en mer (sur l'eau salée) on devra garder à bord de chaque canot un vaisseau rempli d'eau douce (et un canot de sauvetage au moins doit être gréé d'un mât ou de mâts, et d'une voile ou de voiles et agrès), et d'une bonne boussole et un gallon d'huile animale ou végétale, et un vaisseau ou appareil d'un modèle approuvé pour la répandre sur l'eau dans le mauvais temps, et d'un fanal rempli d'huile capable de durer huit heures ;

(*d*.) On devra prendre des moyens pour détacher instantanément le canot de sauvetage des dernières poulies du davier. On ne tolèrera pas de crochet ordinaire dans la dernière poulie. Les daviers du bateau devront être assez forts et assez espacés pour pouvoir lancer le canot sans travail inutile, que les cales du canot puissent être enlevées facilement, et que le canot ne frappe pas le flanc du navire en descendant lorsque le navire n'a pas de bande, et que tous les agrès, daviers, palans, poulies, boulons à œillet et anneaux, etc., soient d'une force suffisante pour pouvoir descendre le canot avec son équipage au complet.

Art. 4. Chaque canot sera entretenu en bonne condition, étanche et prêt à servir immédiatement ; quand on se sert de bois pour chauffer les chaudières des bateaux à haute pression (non condenseurs) les abris de ces canots seront faits de bois recouvert de zinc ; et chaque canot aura le nom du bateau à vapeur auquel il appartient, ainsi que le nom de son port d'enregistrement peinturé à l'avant et à l'arrière.

Art. 5. Chaque tel bateau à vapeur sera muni de moyens suffisants pour descendre à l'eau sûrement et promptement les canots qui sont ci-dessus requis d'être à bord ou attachés à ce bateau à vapeur ; et les capitaines de bateaux à vapeur diviseront leurs équipages par escouades et les dresseront à descendre et manœuvrer les dits canots et canots de sauvetage au moins une fois par semaine, alternativement.

Art. 6 Chaque tel canot sera pendu à des daviers distincts, avec des agrès complets et prêts à le descendre sans délai ; pourvu que dans le cas où un tel bateau à vapeur porte deux canots de sauvetage, un des autres canots pourra être porté sur le pont supérieur sans daviers.

Art. 7. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il ne porte pas plus que vingt-cinq passagers ne sera obligé d'avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur que deux canots en sus d'un canot de sauvetage.

Art. 8. Le ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries pourra autoriser l'usage dans certains cas particuliers, d'un nombre plus ou moins grand de canots, ou de dimensions différentes de ceux ci-dessus spécifiés ; et avec cette autorisation il suffira que tout tel bateau à vapeur porte et soit muni de canots des dimensions spécifiées dans telle autorisation.

Art. 9. Les bateaux à vapeur restreints à la navigation de la rivière Saint-Jean en amont de Frédéricton, les eaux du district de Muskoka, le comté de Victoria, et le comté de Peterborough dans la province d'Ontario, et les eaux de la rivière Ottawa et ses tributaires en amont de la cité d'Ottawa, ou des lacs ou rivières dont la largeur n'excèdera pas un mille à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur, et qui sont employés au transport des passagers, portera au moins un bon canot muni de quatre rames, et assez grand pour pouvoir contenir au moins douze personnes, à part l'équipage.

Art. 10. Chaque bateau à vapeur employé au transport de passagers, et ne naviguant que sur des rivières ou eaux intérieures, autres que les rivières et eaux intérieures ci-dessus spécifiées, devra, si ce bateau à vapeur dépasse cent cinquante tonneaux de registre, porter au moins deux bons canots munis de quatre rames chacun, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter avec sûreté au moins douze personnes à part l'équipage ; et si ce bateau à vapeur ne dépasse pas cent cinquante tonneaux de registre et n'a pas moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il ne sera pas tenu de porter plus qu'un tel canot ; et si ce bateau à vapeur a moins que cinquante tonneaux de registre, il portera un bon canot, des grandeur et description, et gréé selon que l'approuvera l'inspecteur dans chaque cas.

Art. 11. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport des passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les dispositions précédentes du présent article ne s'appliquent pas, devra en tout temps, lorsque son équipage est à bord, avoir à bord ou attaché à ce bateau à vapeur, dans quelque endroit propice, un bon canot solide, ou de bons canots solides, en bonne condition et convenablement équipés et munis de rames en nombre suffisant et autres agrès nécessaires, et d'une capacité suffisante pour pouvoir porter tout l'équipage de ce bateau à vapeur, avec des moyens suffisants pour descendre ce canot ou ces canots sûrement et promptement.

Art. 12. Le nombre de personnes que ces canots pourront porter sera déterminé en multipliant la longueur de la quille par la largeur à l'extérieur, et par la profondeur depuis le dessus de la quille jusqu'au dessous des toletières en pieds, et divisant par 10, le quotient donnera le nombre de personnes que chaque canot pourra porter.

Radeaux et bouées de sauvetage.

Art. 13. Les radeaux de sauvetage doivent être approuvés par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur avant de déterminer le nombre de personnes qu'ils pourront porter ; pourvu que trois pieds cubes au moins de forts et bons compartiments à air construits de façon que l'eau n'y puisse pénétrer seront le montant d'espace d'air alloué à chaque personne portée sur le radeau.

Art. 14. Pour qu'un appareil flottant soit approuvé il ne faut pas qu'il soit nécessaire de le gonfler avant de s'en servir; il devra être de construction approuvée, et marqué de façon à indiquer distinctement le nombre de personnes adultes qu'il peut porter.

La légèreté de cet appareil, en proportion du nombre de personnes à porter, peut être déterminée en divisant par 32 le nombre de livres de fer qu'il peut supporter dans l'eau douce.

Art. 15. Une bouée de sauvetage approuvée sera faite de liège solide capable de flotter sur l'eau au moins 24 heures avec 32 livres de fer y attachées; ou—

(*a*.) Une forte bouée de sauvetage de tout autre modèle et de matériaux approuvés, pourvu qu'il soit capable de flotter sur l'eau pendant au moins 24 heures avec 32 livres de fer y attachées, et pourvu qu'elle ne soit pas bourrée d'ajoncs, de râpures de liège ou autre planures, ou de liège granulé ou autre matière libre, et n'ait pas besoin d'être gonflée avant de servir. Chaque bateau à passagers que la loi oblige à porter deux canots, devra avoir au moins deux bouées de sauvetage, avec une bonne corde de longueur suffisante attachée à chaque bouée, et tenues toujours prêtes à servir à tout instant.

(*b*.) Les boîtes à air pour les radeaux de sauvetage ne doivent pas excéder la longueur approuvée par le bureau (quatre pieds), avec joints agrafés, martelés et soudés, ou rivés, et si elles sont en fer ce fer sera galvanisé; elles seront solidement entourées de bois à joints bien clos.

La couverture des boîtes à air dans les canots doivent être assujéties au moyen de vis de cuivre, de façon à pouvoir être facilement enlevée pour examiner les boîtes à air.

Des canots qui s'emboîtent pourront être employés s'ils sont approuvés par un inspecteur, avec le consentement du président.

Art. 16. Nul nouveau modèle ou matière pour les canots, radeaux ou bouées de sauvetage ne sera passé avant d'être approuvé par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 17. Nul bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers ne prendra la mer d'un port ou endroit en Canada, ou ne partira d'un port ou endroit, ou naviguera sur aucun des lacs Saint-Jean, Memphrémagog, Ontario, Erié, Huron ou Baie Georgienne, Simcoe ou Supérieur, ou sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, ou sur les rivières Ottawa, ou Saint-Jean, ou sur aucun lac ou rivière dans le Manitoba, la Colombie Britannique ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, ou le district de Kéwatin, qui aura plus d'un mille de largeur à un point quelconque sur la route de ce bateau à vapeur; ni ne naviguera dans une baie ou bras de mer en Canada sans avoir à bord à chaque voyage,—

(*a*.) Deux cents ceintures de sauvetage si ce bateau est de deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre; ou cent ceintures de sauvetage, s'il est de cent tonneaux et plus de deux cents tonneaux de registre; et s'il est de moins de cent tonneaux, ce bateau pourra être muni et porter à bord à chaque voyage cinquante ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 18. Chaque bateau à vapeur transportant des passagers sur des rivières et eaux intérieures autres que les lacs et rivières spécifiés dans l'article immédiatement précédent, s'il a deux cents tonneaux et plus de registre, devra avoir à bord à chaque voyage, pas moins que cent ceintures de sauvetage, et s'il y a moins que deux cents tonneaux de registre, ce bateau portera à bord à chaque voyage cinquante ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 19. Pourvu qu'un bateau ne sera pas tenu de porter plus de ceintures de sauvetage que le nombre de passagers qu'il est autorisé à porter, et le nombre maximum de ces ceintures de sauvetage que chaque bateau à vapeur est tenu d'avoir à bord, n'excédera pas deux cents; mais si un bateau n'a pas le nombre de canots et de ceintures de sauvetage proportionné au nombre de passagers que son certificat d'inspection lui permet de porter, on suppléera à ce déficit au moyen de flotteurs en bois, équivalant chacun en légèreté à un pied cube de pin blanc séché, égal au nombre de passagers et de l'équipage pour lesquels il n'y a pas de canots ni de ceintures de sauvetage.

Art. 20. Nul bateau à vapeur employé principalement au transport du fret, lorsqu'il transportera pas plus que soixante passagers, ne sera tenu d'avoir à bord, dans un voyage, plus d'une ceinture de sauvetage pour chaque passager, et une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage alors à bord de tel bateau.

Art. 21. Chaque bateau à vapeur non employé au transport de passagers, et chaque bateau à vapeur auquel les articles 17, 18, 19 et 20 ne s'appliquent pas, devra avoir, en tout temps lorsque l'équipage est à bord, une ceinture de sauvetage pour chacun de l'équipage.

Art. [illegible]2. Chacune de ces ceintures de sauvetage sera capable de flotter dans l'eau douce pendant 24 heures, avec 15 livres de fer y attachées. Elles seront échancrées de 2 pouces sous les aisselles, et ajustées et assujéties de façon à ne pas se déranger une fois mises, avec bretelles et ceinturon, ou autres moyens approuvés par l'inspecteur. Si d'autre matière que du liège solide est employée pour faire flotter, elle sera d'abord approuvée spécialement par le bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur, et les ceintures de sauvetage seront en tout temps gardées dans un endroit accessible et à la main dans les cabines ou sur le pont du bateau, bien abritées et prêtes à servir à tout instant.

Art. 23. Un gilet de liège avec bretelles et ceinturons pour le fixer autour du corps, ou toute autre espèce de ceinture de sauvetage que le Gouverneur général en conseil pourra approuver, sera la forme de ceinture de sauvetage à employer sur les bateaux à passagers.

Barges à passagers à la remorque.

Art. 24. Avant qu'une barge, chaloupe, bateau, chalan ou vaisseau non ponté ayant des passagers à bord, toué par un remorqueur, reçoive un certificat d'inspection, il devra être muni d'un canot ou de canots, de ceintures, bouées et radeaux de sauvetage, ou de tous et chacun des équipements mentionnés au présent, en sus de l'équipement mentionné à l'article 9 de l'acte du parlement du Canada, intitulé "Acte modifiant de nouveau l'acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," et sanctionné le 10e jour de mai 1892, à la satisfaction de l'inspecteur des bateaux à vapeur qui l'inspecte, qui exigera qu'il soit équipé d'un appareil convenable pour sauver la vie pour les eaux sur lesquelles il navigue, ainsi que les commodités convenables pour l'usage des passagers;

(*a*.) Les canots et équipements exigés devront être tel que spécifié dans l'article 1 (*b*) des présents règlements, et afin qu'ils aient la capacité voulue pour porter douze personnes adultes avec l'équipage, ou dix-sept personnes en tout, ils devront avoir 17 pieds de quille et 5 pieds de bau sur 2 pieds de profondeur, cette capacité étant déterminée en multipliant longueur, largeur et profondeur, et divisant par 10.

E. ADAMS,

Président du Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION DES ARBRES MOTEURS DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Arbres moteurs.

4. Aucun arbre moteur, arbre de couche, arbre droit ou arbre des roues ayant un moindre diamètre que celui trouvé par la formule suivante, ne devrait être accepté sans avoir d'abord soumis le cas au président du Bureau d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur.

Pour les machines mixtes à condenser avec deux cylindres ou plus, lorsque les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus:

$$S=\sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f\left(2+\frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)}}$$

$$P=\frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}\left(2+\frac{D^2}{d^2}\right)$$

Lorsque $S =$ le diamètre de l'arbre en pouces.

Lorsque $d^2 =$ le carré du diamètre du cylindre à haute pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à haute pression ou plus.

Lorsque $D^2 =$ le carré du diamètre d'un cylindre à basse pression en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres à basse pression ou plus.

Lorsque $P =$ la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire la pression de chaudière *plus* 15 livres.

Lorsque $C =$ la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.

Lorsque $f =$ la constante d'après la table suivante.

NOTE.—Les cylindres à pression intermédiaire ne paraissent pas dans la formule.

Pour les machines à condenser ordinaires, avec un ou deux cylindres et plus, alors que les axes coudés ne sont pas suspendus:—

$$S=\sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P=\frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Lorsque $S =$ le diamètre en pouces.
$D^2 =$ le carré du diamètre du cylindre en pouces, ou la somme des carrés des diamètres, dans les cas où il y a deux cylindres ou plus.
$P =$ la pression absolue en livres par pouce carré, c'est-à-dire la pression de la chaudière *plus* 15 livres.
$C =$ la longueur de l'axe coudé en pouces.
$f =$ la constante d'après la table suivante:

TABLE.

Pour deux axes coudés. Angles entre les axes.	Pour arbres moteurs et de manivelle.		Pour arbres droits.
		f.	f.
90°	Pour les machines à roues d'un modèle ordinaire, multipliez la constante dans cette colonne pour l'angle des axes coudées par 1·4.	1,047	1,221
100°		996	1,128
110°		904	1,055
120°		855	997
130°		817	953
140°		788	919
150°		766	894
160°		751	877
170°		743	867
180°		740	864
Pour trois axes coudés 120°.		1,110	1,295

NOTE.—Lorsqu'il n'y a qu'un axe coudé, les constantes applicables sont celles dans la table vis-à-vis 180°.

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'ÉPREUVE DE NOUVELLES MACHINES À BORD DE VAPEURS À PASSAGERS.

Dans le cas de nouvelles machines à bord de vapeurs à passagers les inspecteurs devront les voir éprouver lorsque les bateaux sont en marche à pleine vapeur, afin de s'assurer autant que possible qu'il n'existe pas de défauts dans les diverses parties de la machine qui auraient échappé à l'examen de l'inspecteur, tel que prescrit par l'article 15 de l'acte 49 Victoria, chapitre 78.

[1207]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mercredi, le 1er jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte d'inspection des bateaux à vapeur," chapitre 78 des Statuts Revisés, et ses amendements, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, que nonobstant toute chose au contraire de contenue dans les présents règlements pour l'inspection des bateaux à vapeur et l'examen des mécaniciens de bateaux à vapeur établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 1er d'avril 1896,—l'arrêté en conseil du 20 de février 1892, qui permet que des chaudières construites avant le 1er de juin 1891 soient inspectées d'après les règles et règlements en force à l'époque de la construction de ces chaudières,—soit et il est par le présent déclaré confirmé et continué en vigueur.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

46-2

[1400]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 5e article de l'acte 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 36, intitulé "Acte concernant l'expédition du bétail," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 10 de juin 1893, fixant un honoraire de 3 centins sur chaque bœuf, et l'arrêté en conseil du 13 de mai 1893, fixant un honoraire de un centin sur chaque mouton, ainsi que tous autres arrêtés en conseil existant, fixant les honoraires à prélever sur le bétail expédié du Canada à des ports en Europe, seront et ils sont par le présent rescindés et annulés, et qu'un honoraire de un centin et demi par tête sera prélevé sur chaque tête de bétail ainsi expédiée, et un honoraire d'un demi-centin sur chaque mouton ainsi expédié, en vertu des dispositions du dit "Acte concernant l'expédition du bétail."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1392]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23 qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 d'avril 1896, établissant des règlements pour la gouverne d'un passage d'eau sur la rivière Sainte-Marie, entre le Sault Ste. Marie, dans la province d'Ontario, et le Sault Ste. Marie, dans l'Etat du Michigan, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit et il est par le présent cancellé, et que les règlements suivants soient établis en remplacement :—

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau seront les mêmes que celles de la ville du Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, jusqu'à un point dans la ville du Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, qui sera fixé par les autorités municipales de cet endroit.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Des quais et débarcadères seront en tous temps fournis et entretenus par l'adjudicataire à quelque point central dans la dite ville du Sault Ste. Marie, et devront pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du Contrôleur du Revenu de l'intérieur.

3. *Bateaux.* — Les bateaux qui seront employés seront solides et navigables et capables de porter sûrement et facilement tout le trafic qui se fait entre les deux villes. Ils devront être munis de machines d'une force suffisante et à haute pression, et les bateaux et les machines seront soumis à l'approbation de l'Inspecteur fédéral des bateaux à vapeur.

4. *Transport d'effets de contrebande.*—L'adjudicataire ne transportera, ni ne permettra, ni ne tolèrera en aucun temps pendant la durée de son bail qu'il soit transporté sur le dit bac, aucun article ou effet de contrebande.

5. *Observation des lois douanières.*—L'adjudicataire observera toutes les lois de douane et du revenu du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

6. *Heures des traversées.*—A partir du 1er de juin jusqu'au 30 de septembre de toute et chaque année, le bateau commencera ses traversées à 7 heures a.m., et continuera à traverser toutes les 30 minutes ensuite jusqu'à 9 heures p.m., d'après le *central standard time* (à l'exception des dimanches), sauf dans le cas d'accidents maritimes imprévus, de brume ou de circonstances inévitables, et depuis le 1er de novembre jusqu'à la fin de la navigation jusqu'à 8 heures p.m., *central standard time.*

7. *Tarif des péages.*—Le tarif des péages et prix de passage sur le dit bac ne sera jamais plus élevé que le suivant, savoir :—

	centins.
Pour les piétons, en chaque sens, adultes	10
" " enfants	5
Pour un cheval et son cavalier, en chaque sens	25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	25
Pour un cheval et voiture, et conducteur, en chaque sens	35
Pour chaque cheval et passager en sus	10
Pour chaque bête à cornes, en chaque sens	25
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon, en chaque sens	5
Pour chaque 100 livres de bagage ou autre article, en chaque sens	10

8. *Affichage du tarif.*—Une pancarte contenant le prix de passage et le tarif des péages sera affichée et maintenue en tout temps dans un endroit bien en vue sur ou près le quai ou l'embarcadère, ainsi que sur les bacs ou vapeurs faisant le service.

9. *Modification du tarif.*—Le Gouverneur en conseil aura le droit de changer et modifier le tarif et les prix ci-dessus établis, s'il le juge à propos dans l'intérêt du public ; et après que le tarif aura été ainsi modifié, l'adjudicataire ne pourra demander ou recevoir aucuns péages ou prix plus élevés que ceux prescrits par le tarif ainsi modifié, tant qu'il restera en existence.

10. *Négligence de remplir les conditions.*—Le Gouverneur en conseil aura toujours le droit, lorsqu'il lui sera prouvé que l'adjudicataire ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus ou celles stipulées dans son bail, de déclarer le bail résilié et nul, et alors ce dernier deviendra nul et non avenu à toutes fins et intentions, comme s'il n'eût jamais été consenti, sans indemnité pour l'adjudicataire.

11. *Observations des lois des Etats-Unis.*—L'adjudicataire ne devra en aucun temps pendant l'existence du bail, sciemment ou volontairement enfreindre aucune des lois ou aucun des statuts ou règlements des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., au sujet du service du bac, qui peuvent s'appliquer au passage d'eau ou à quelque partie de ce passage qui peut se trouver sous la juridiction des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., ni ne permettra ou ne souffrira que ses employés ou serviteurs les enfreignent.

12. *Disposition contre les indemnités.*—Pourvu toujours que si les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou l'Etat du Michigan, ou la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., dans l'exercice de quelque pouvoir leur appartenant en aucun temps pendant la durée du bail, empêchaient ou entravaient le service du bac sur le passage d'eau, ou sur quelque partie de ce passage qui peut être sous leur juridiction, ou s'ils causaient à l'adjudicataire quelque perte, dépense, frais ou dommage à ce sujet, celui-ci n'aura droit à aucune indemnité ou compensation de la part du Canada.

13. *Commencement du service.*—Les bacs seront placés sur la route immédiatement à l'ouverture de la navigation du printemps de 1896.

14. *Durée du bail.*—Le bail sera accordé pour une période de dix (10) ans à compter du 1er de mai 1896. L'adjudicataire sera tenu de fournir deux cautions, approuvées par le Contrôleur du Revenu de l'intérieur, lesquelles seront obligées conjointement et individuellement avec le principal en la somme de cinq mille ($5,000) piastres, pour le fidèle accomplissement par l'adjudicataire des conditions du bail.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1430]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23, qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants pour la gouverne d'un passage d'eau sur la rivière Détroit, entre Windsor, Ontario, et Détroit dans l'Etat du Michigan, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et désigné sous le nom de "Passage d'eau de la rue Ouelette."

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau s'étendront de la limite est à la limite ouest de la ville de Windsor, telle que produite jusqu'à la rivière Détroit, et un point dans la cité de Détroit, qui sera fixé par les autorités municipales de cet endroit.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Des quais et débarcadères seront en tous temps fournis et entretenus par l'adjudicataire à quelque point dans la dite ville de Windsor, dans les dites limites, et devront pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du Ministère du Revenu de l'intérieur.

3. *Bateaux.*—Les bateaux seront solides et navigables, d'au moins 85 pieds de quille et 28 pieds de bau, et seront munis de gardes de façon à donner toute l'espace nécessaire pour les chevaux et voitures, et auront une vitesse d'au moins dix milles à l'heure.

4. Les machines auront une force d'au moins 100 chevaux-vapeur, à haute ou basse pression, et seront, de même que les bateaux généralement, soumis à l'inspection et approbation de l'inspecteur fédéral des bateaux à vapeur. Le bateau devra être muni d'appareils de sauvetage et parfaitement équipé et commandé par un homme capable et respectable ; et le contrôleur du Revenu de l'Intérieur se réserve le droit de refuser tout bateau qui pourra en aucun temps être placé sur cette voie pour faire le service, ou son capitaine, ou le quai ou débarcadère, s'il les jugeait impropres au service, ou dangereux, ou insuffisants pour répondre aux besoins du public.

5. L'adjudicataire ne transportera, ni ne permettra, ni ne tolèrera en aucun temps pendant la durée de son bail qu'il soit transporté sur le dit bac, aucun article ou effet de contrebande.

6. L'adjudicataire observera toutes les lois de douane et du revenu du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

7. Durant la période commençant le 1er de janvier et finissant le 31 de décembre, de toute et chaque année, le dit bac commencera à traverser à 6 heures du matin, vrai temps méridien de Windsor (sauf les dimanches), et continuera de traverser d'un côté à l'autre à des intervalles de quinze minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 7 heures du matin, et à des intervalles de dix minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 8 heures du soir, et à des intervalles de 20 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 11.40 p.m.

Le dimanche le dit bac continuera à traverser d'un côté à l'autre commençant à 7 heures du matin à des intervalles de 15 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 10 heures p.m., et à des intervalles de 20 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 11.20 p.m., à moins que cette traversée ne soit pas rendue impossible par les dangers de la navigation.

8, Le tarif des péages et prix de passage sur le dit bac ne sera jamais plus élevé que le suivant, savoir :—

Piétons, chacun	$0.05
Promenade à cheval, matin, après-midi et soir.	0.10
Enfants au-dessous de 12 ans	Gratis.
Cheval, voiture et conducteur	$0.10
Voiture à deux chevaux et conducteur	0.20
Cheval et son cavalier ou domestique	0.10
Bétail, à pied, chacun	0.15
Moutons, cochons, ou veaux, à pied, chacun....	0.05
Fret non transporté dans une voiture, pour chaque 100 livres, ou moins	0.03
Charges de foin, paille, meubles, ou effets encombrants ou lourds	0.50
Charges comme ci-dessus traînées par un cheval.	0.25
Piétons, 10 billets	0.25
Voiture à un cheval, conducteur et une autre personne, 10 billets	1.00
Voiture à deux chevaux, conducteur et une autre personne, 5 billets	1.00

9. Une pancarte contenant le prix de passage et le tarif des péages sera affichée et maintenue en tout temps dans un endroit bien en vue sur ou près le quai ou l'embarcadère, ainsi que sur les bacs ou vapeurs faisant le service.

10. Le Gouverneur en conseil aura le droit de changer et modifier le tarif et les prix ci-dessus établis, s'il le juge à propos dans l'intérêt du public ; et après que le tarif aura été ainsi modifié, l'adjudicataire ne pourra demander ou recevoir aucuns péages ou prix plus élevés que ceux prescrits par le tarif ainsi modifié, tant qu'il restera en existence.

11. Le Gouverneur en conseil aura toujours le droit, lorsqu'il lui sera prouvé que l'adjudicataire ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus ou celles stipulées dans son bail, de déclarer le bail résilié et nul, et alors ce dernier deviendra nul et non avenu à toutes fins et intentions, comme s'il n'eût jamais été consenti, sans indemnité pour l'adjudicataire.

12. L'adjudicataire ne devra en aucun temps pendant l'existence du bail, sciemment ou volontairement enfreindre aucune des lois ou aucun des statuts ou règlements des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la cité de Détroit, au sujet du service du bac, qui peuvent s'appliquer au passage d'eau ou à quelque partie de ce passage qui peut se trouver sous la juridiction des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit de l'Etat du Michigan, ou la cité de Détroit, ni ne permettra ou ne souffrira que ses employés ou serviteurs les enfreignent.

13. Pourvu toujours que si les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou l'Etat du Michigan, ou la cité de Détroit dans l'exercice de quelque pouvoir leur appartenant en aucun temps pendant la durée du bail, empêchaient ou entravaient le service du bac sur le passage d'eau, ou sur quelque partie de ce passage qui peut être sous leur juridiction, ou s'ils causaient à l'adjudicataire quelque perte, dépense, frais ou dommage à ce sujet, celui-ci n'aura droit à aucune indemnité ou compensation de la part du Canada.

14. Le bail sera accordé pour une période de dix (10) ans.

15. Le bail ne sera ni sous-loué ni cédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45–4

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

RECENSEMENT DU MANITOBA.

Le Ministre de l'Agriculture, ayant été autorisé par arrêté de Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en conseil, en date du 13 de mai courant, de faire un recensement quinquennal du Manitoba, a prescrit qu'un recensement de la population de la province du Manitoba soit pris relativement au 25 de mai courant.

Les renseignements seront recueillis suivant la formule ci-dessous :—

Recensement du Manitoba, 1896.

Fait en vertu de l'Acte du recensement, chapitre 58 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, et conformément aux dispositions du chapitre 46, art. 5, par. *b*, S.R.C.

Instructions à l'énumérateur.

Chaque page (du livre de l'énumérateur) devra contenir les noms des personnes habitant la maison visitée par l'énumérateur.

Les visiteurs passagers ne seront pas comptés.

Les Sauvages ne seront pas comptés.

Les enfants nés après le jour du recensement, mais avant la visite de l'énumérateur ne seront pas comptés.

Les personnes qui décèderont après le jour fixé pour faire le recensement, mais avant la visite de l'énumérateur, seront comptées.

Les commissaires nommés sont :—

Alexander McMicken	Winnipeg.
William Cranston	Lisgar.
William Ferguson	Marquette.
Robert Adamson	Brandon.
Wright Garland	Macdonald.
Joseph Baril	Provencher.
Norman Matheson	Selkirk.

Par ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture,

W. B. SCARTH,
Sous-Ministre de l'Agriculture.

47–2

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT.

Avis public est donné par les présentes que le gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et Norvège se propose d'envoyer, dans le cours de l'été prochain, une expédition en ballon au Pôle Nord, pour faire des explorations dans l'intérêt de la science. Ce ballon transportera trois savants Suédois, savoir : M. Auguste Salomon Andrée, âgé de 42 ans ; M. Nils Gustaf Ekholm, âgé de 48 ans et M. Nils Strinberg, âgé de 24 ans.

Il est entendu que l'expédition partira de Spitzberg au commencement de l'été. Le Ministre de Suède et Norvège à la Cour de St. James, au nom de son gouvernement, a prié le gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine de l'aider à faire connaître, dans les possessions britanniques adjacentes au Pôle, le fait qu'une telle expédition sera tentée ; et vu que le gouvernement de la Suède désire que ce projet soit porté à la connaissance des autorités canadiennes et du public canadien en général, par la voie de la presse, le Très Honorable Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies a demandé au gouvernement de Son Excellence de faire tout en son pouvoir pour rencontrer à ce sujet les vues du gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et Norvège.

En conséquence, tous les loyaux sujets de Sa Majesté résidant dans le Dominion sont par les présentes informés que l'expédition en question aura lieu, et sont priés, si l'occasion se présente, d'aider les explorateurs autant qu'il sera en leur pouvoir de le faire. Si le ballon était aperçu sans pouvoir communiquer avec les explorateurs, on demande que les particularités suivantes soient prises en notes et communiquées à un papier-nouvelles local ou à une institution scientifique, savoir : le jour, l'heure où le ballon aura été vu, la direction de sa course et la direction du vent.

Si les explorateurs victimes d'un accident arrivaient à un endroit après avoir perdu leur ballon, les habitants du lieu sont priés de leur porter secours par tous les moyens possibles.

Daté au bureau du Secrétariat d'Etat le 16 mai 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

47-3

Avis est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Mitchell, manufacturier, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturier, Norman Mitchell, étudiant, Ewing Smith, surintendant, et William Stanhouse, contremaître, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Acquérir, prendre à son nom et continuer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par Robert Mitchell sous les nom et raison de Robert Mitchell et Cie ; (*b.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de toutes sortes de métaux, y compris les ouvrages en cuivre de tous genres, poser des appareils à gaz et électriques, et des fils électriques, fondre le cuivre, travailler le cuivre rouge et le ferblanc, faire l'électro-placage, la plomberie et le posage des tuyaux à vapeur de toutes sortes, y compris la manufacture des compteurs à gaz, à eau et à électricité, et tout ouvrage s'y rattachant ; avec le droit aussi de passer des contrats pour la manufacture et la vente de tous ces matériaux et l'installation de tout ouvrage s'y rattachant,—sous le nom de "La Compagnie Robert Mitchell" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent mille piastres, divisé en deux mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

46-3

Avis est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Matthew Kennedy, fondeur, William Kennedy, ingénieur civil et hydraulique, Alexander Kennedy, fondeur, David John Kennedy, machiniste, Matthew Kennedy, jeune, machiniste, Isaac Markle Kennedy, machiniste, tous de la ville d'Owen Sound, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) Faire le commerce général de fonderie, y compris la manufacture, l'achat et la vente de fontes d'acier, de cuivre, et autres fontes malléables et de fer et de toutes autres espèces et catégories de métaux ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer de toutes sortes de machineries ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, tenir et exploiter, et acheter ou louer des brevets d'invention et droits brevetés, dessins et marques de commerce applicables de quelque manière à l'industrie mentionnée aux clauses (*a*) (*b*) (*d*), et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d*.) Manufacturer, fournir, acheter et vendre toutes sortes de patrons et de formes pour machines et inventions mécaniques ;

(*e*.) Faire les inspections, plans, descriptions et spécifications pour le développement des pouvoirs hydrauliques, et surveiller et s'engager dans les travaux de génie et hydrauliques qui seront nécessaires ou se rattacheront à l'industrie de la compagnie mentionnée aux clauses (*a*) (*b*) (*d*) ;

(*f*) Acquérir et tenir des parts dans le capital-actions de toute compagnie du même genre, comme prix des effets, articles ou marchandises vendus à telle semblable compagnie dans le cours ordinaire des affaires ;

(*g*) Acquérir des terrains, bâtiments, machines, outillage, fonds de commerce, et autre actif du commerce de William Kennedy et Fils, qu'ils conduisent aujourd'hui en la ville d'Owen Sound, dans la province d'Ontario, sous leur propre nom,—sous le nom de "The William Kennedy and Sons" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de quatre-vingt-quinze mille piastres, divisé en neuf cent cinquante actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

46-3

AVIS AUX MARINS.

No. 11 de 1896.

PHARE DE LA POINTE AUX CITROUILLES EMPORTÉ.

On a été informé que le phare de la Pointe aux Citrouilles, sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, en amont de Québec, a été emporté par la glace. Jusqu'à ce que la tour soit reconstruite, un feu temporaire sera exhibé sur un poteau.

Cet avis affecte la Liste canadienne des phares et signaux de brume No. 702.

JOHN HARDIE,
Sous-ministre suppléant de la Marine et des Pêcheries.

Ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22 avril 1896.

☞Tous les relèvements, à moins d'avis contraire, sont magnétiques et sont donnés venant de la mer, les milles sont des milles marins, les hauteurs sont au-dessus des hautes eaux, et toutes les profondeurs sont à l'eau basse moyenne.

Les pilotes, capitaines et autres intéressés sont instamment priés d'envoyer tous renseignements quant aux dangers, changements aux aides à la navigation, avis de nouvelles battures ou de nouveaux chenaux, erreurs dans les publications, ou autres faits touchant la navigation dans les eaux canadiennes, au "Sous-ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, Ottawa, Canada." 45-3

Compte de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'avril 1896.

Dt. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes,* 49 *Vic., chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) Av.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
Balance en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 mars 1896	28,135,562 38	**Remboursements** durant le mois.........	802,206 37
Dépôts à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois.......................	630,832 00		
Transferts de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
Intérêt payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	8,964 89	**Balance** au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 avril 1896.................	27,973,152 90
	28,775,359 27		28,775,359 27

Certifié.
D. Matheson,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

Département des Postes, Ottawa, 18 mai 1896.

47-tf

ÉTAT

De la dette publique et du revenu et des dépenses de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 avril 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Passif—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,279,980 79	7,552,207 10
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,119 07
Billets en circulation	20,946,117 12	18,791,749 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,732,363 27	45,063,369 47
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,213,750 70	8,262,883 66
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,656 13	1,655,033 94
Total de la dette brute	317,167,393 38	317,780,898 06
Actif—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,461,235 25	35,480,665 17
Autres placements	7,690,107 49	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,576,325 87	16,280,020 27
Total de l'actif	69,651,170 60	67,947,160 79
Total de la dette nette	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
" au 31 mars	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
Diminution de la dette	634,631 95	789,196 98

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois d'avril 1895.	Total au 30 d'avril 1895.	Mois d'avril 1896.	Total au 30 d'avril 1896.
Revenu :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,477,591 65	14,369,806 12	1,651,162 18	16,599,499 38
Excise	665,722 14	6,454,264 85	649,081 65	6,569,717 68
Département des Postes	235,000 00	2,435,011 70	265,455 05	2,532,312 34
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	377,590 55	2,992,333 59	354,727 87	2,973,427 03
Divers	140,596 50	1,198,183 73	219,693 90	1,299,672 11
Total	2,896,500 84	27,449,599 99	3,140,120 65	29,974,628 54
Dépenses	2,375,801 60	26,220,793 00	2,336,564 59	25,056,105 97

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	51,052 51	2,038,872 52	109,228 87	1,987,912 29
Terres fédérales	6,746 15	69,508 85	4,067 55	51,903 43
Subventions aux chemins de fer		1,222,613 10	84,731 25	759,513 25
Total	57,798 66	3,330,994 47	198,027 67	2,799,328 97

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. Fraser, pour le comptable.

Département des Finances,
Ottawa, 6 mai 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $99,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton.	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal.	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés $2\frac{3}{4}$ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $56,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 nsertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a*.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b*.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Ordre spécial de la Chambre des Communes.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

Substance des règles et formes de procéder du Sénat concernant les bills de divorce.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, par la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de canal du Lac Manitoba, afin d'obtenir un acte confirmant certains arrangements avec le Gouvernement du Manitoba et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest, et aussi pour confirmer certains transferts de sa subvention du gouvernement, et pour confirmer certaines hypothèques créées par la compagnie et l'émission de ses obligations, et pour autoriser la compagnie à émettre des octrois de terres et des obligations portant deuxièmes hypothèques et des actions privilégiées, et pour d'autres fins.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS ET TORRANCE,
Solliciteurs de la compagnie.

Toronto, 21 mai 1896. 47-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant les actes constitutifs de la Compagnie des Steamships de Québec (à resp. limitée), et conférant à la dite compagnie le pouvoir d'acheter, construire, équipper, conduire ou louer, ou acquérir un intérêt dans des hôtels et propriété d'hôtel, et pour d'autres fins.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Québec, 15 mai 1896 47-9

CHEMIN DE FER BAIE D'HUDSON ET PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer mû par la vapeur et l'électricité partant de Port Churchill sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant les territoires du Nord-Ouest et de Kéwatin jusqu'à Fond du Lac sur le lac Athabasca, et depuis Port Churchill susdit sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant le territoire de Kéwatin au sud de la rivière Churchill et au nord de la rivière Nelson, jusqu'à un point à ou près de Sea Falls, sur la dite rivière ; de là, au nord du lac Winnipeg traversant le territoire de Saskatchewan jusqu'à Prince-Albert, dans le dit territoire ; de là, continuant sur le dit territoire et le territoire d'Alberta, en ligne droite jusqu'à Calgary, dans le dit territoire en dernier lieu mentionné, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement depuis un point près du lac Manitou, dans le territoire de Saskatchewan, jusqu'à Edmonton, dans le territoire d'Alberta. Aussi, avec pouvoir de construire, acheter, noliser, entretenir et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres pour faire le service entre Fort Churchill et d'autres contrées, porter et transporter des passagers et du fret, et faire un service général de transport en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer; construire, exploiter, et entretenir les ponts, docks, quais, élévateurs, etc., qui seront nécessaires et avantageux pour les fins de la dite entreprise. Aussi, construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone tout le long du chemin de fer projeté et du dit embranchement, pour la transmission de messages pour le public ainsi que pour les fins du dit chemin de fer ; aussi, acquérir les pouvoirs hydrauliques qui seront jugés nécessaires pour la génération de l'électricité pour les fins du chemin de fer et du dit embranchement, et l'achat, construction et entretien de tout outillage électrique qui sera trouvé nécessaire en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer et son embranchement, ses ponts, élévateurs, quais et docks ; et avec tous autres pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être avantageux et nécessaires au succès de la dite entreprise, y compris tels pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être accordés et prescrits, avec le consentement du parlement du Canada, par le parlement de la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12 mai 1896. 46-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un chemin de fer, mû par la vapeur ou par l'électricité, ou les deux, partant de la ville de Portage la Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, et allant jusqu'à un gué de la rivière Saskatchewan, aux ou près des Grands Rapides ; de là, par la route la plus praticable, jusqu'à la navigation en eau profonde sur la Baie d'Hudson, avec un embranchement depuis un point à ou près de la frontière internationale entre les rangs onze et quinze, à l'ouest du premier médidien principal, dans la dite province du Manitoba, courant dans une direction nord ou nord-ouest jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne mère ; aussi une ligne d'embranchement depuis un point sur la ligne mère près des Grands Rapides jusqu'à Edmonton *via* Prince-Albert et Battleford, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ; avec pouvoir de construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone le long du dit chemin de fer et ses embranchements pour toutes fins que ce soit ; aussi acquérir, construire, acheter, noliser, posséder et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres sur les lacs, rivières et autres eaux navigables, dans le but de faciliter le trafic en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; acquérir, construire, acheter et posséder des élévateurs, entrepôts, quais, docks et chantiers en rapport avec le dit chemin fer ; avec tous les pouvoirs et privilèges nécessaires ou ordinaires donnés ou conférés aux compagnies constituées pour aucune des fins susdites.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Ottawa, 14 mai 1896. 46-9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet de passer un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et d'améliorer la navigation des rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à établir une navigation continue, et de prélever des péages ; et de construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et de construire et exploiter des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et fournir la force motrice s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres usages, et généralement avoir et exercer tels pouvoirs qui sont conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par "l'Acte des chemins de fer," et qui seront applicables à la navigation des canaux et eaux intérieures.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Winnipeg, 2 mai 1896. 44-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "La Compagnie de Lithographie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont, de faire les opérations de lithographes, graveurs, imprimeurs, éditeurs, importateurs et commerçants d'inventions en fait d'annonces, et de tout ce qui s'y rattache.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cinquante piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—David Morrice, marchand, Richard White, éditeur, et Smeaton White, éditeur, tous de Montréal susdit, et Frederick William Heath, lithographe, William Stone, lithographe, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographe, et John Irving, artiste, tous de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 19e jour de mai A.D. 1896.
47-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie de construction de Montréal" (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Construire des chemins de fer, ponts, barrages, ponceaux, et généralement tous travaux pour le développement et l'utilisation du pouvoir moteur de toute sorte.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions est de cinq mille, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, entrepreneur, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, marchand, William Strachan, manufacturier, Alfred Brunet, bourgeois, et Frédérick L. Béïque, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
et ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 14 mai 1896. 46-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines a marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines utilisées dans le maniement ou le traitement des matières postales, et les brevets déjà accordés ou qui seront ci-après accordés pour ces inventions pour la Puissance du Canada et pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays ci-devant accordés à Charles F. Brown sur les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous les privilèges d'une nature quelconque accordés ou conférés en vertu de ces brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines couvertes par ces brevets, ou tous perfectionnements à ces brevets, avec le pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement, des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, en Irlande, en Ecosse, dans le Pays de Galles et au Canada, ou dans aucun des dits pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et d'acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets au bénéfice de la compagnie pour tous les perfectionnements de ces machines, et de faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre le but que se propose la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusetts ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et dont la majorité seront résidents du Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 28 avril 1896. 44-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations générales de trafic, et manufacturer, acheter et vendre de la pulpe de bois de toutes sortes ;

(*b.*) Acheter, louer et vendre du bois de construction, scié et non scié, avec le droit de fabriquer du bois de construction, abattre du bois, et faire des articles en bois de toute sorte, et les expédier et vendre pour des fins de manufacture et autres ;

(*c.*) Acheter, acquérir, louer et vendre toutes terres à bois et coupes de bois et tout autre immeuble nécessaire aux fins de son industrie, et exercer et jouir de tous les pouvoirs, privilèges et droits nécessaires et propres à atteindre les diverses fins énumérées, et donner effet aux intentions et objets de son incorporation.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en les cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de trois cent mille piastres ($300,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trois mille, de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—William Masterman, manufacturier, John A. Bauden, bourgeois, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturier, Frederick Masterman, manufacturier, et William H. Masterman, manufacturier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 29 avril 1896. 44-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Dominion Glass Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de verre et de verrerie de toutes sortes.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Hogan, hôtelier, Joseph Barsalou, encanteur, l'honorable Alphonse Desjardins, ministre de la Milice, J. Gustave Laviolette, médecin, et Maurice Barsalou, ferronnier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON ET ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 22 avril 1896. 43-6

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS public est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal à la Ligne Provinciale aura lieu au bureau, numéro 136 rue Saint-Jacques, en la cité de Montréal, à midi, le vingt-cinquième jour de juin prochain, dans le but—

Premièrement—De répartir le capital social tel que prescrit par la charte,

Deuxièmement—Prendre à sa charge la propriété de la ligne de chemin de fer ci-devant appelée Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal, Portland et Boston ; et

Généralement, organiser la dite compagnie, élire ses officiers et transiger telles autres affaires qui seront nécessaires.

Par ordre du conseil de directeurs provisoires.

47-4

AVIS.—Une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, à Montréal le 13e jour de juin 1896, à 10.30 a.m., dans le but d'étudier une proposition de retirer et canceller les présentes obligations portant premières hypothèques en circulation, et d'émettre en leur lieu et place de nouvelles obligations 5 pour cent en or jusqu'au montant de $800,000, garanties par une première hypothèque ; et d'étudier une autre proposition d'émettre des obligations 6 pour cent en or de la compagnie jusqu'à un montant n'excédant pas $400,000, garanties par une deuxième hypothèque ; et prendre en considération telles autres affaires de la compétence de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.
Montréal, 9 mai 1896. 46-5

BANQUE DE QUÉBEC.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et sera payable à la banque, en cette cité, et à ses succursales, dès et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 16 au 31 de mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain, à 3 heures p.m.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
THOMAS McDOUGALL,
Gérant général.
Québec, 21 avril 1896. 43-5

CHEMIN DE FER MANITOBA ET NORD-OUEST.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest du Canada aura lieu au bureau de messieurs H. et A. Allan, Montréal, mercredi, le vingt-quatrième jour de juin A.D. 1896, à onze heures a.m., dans le but d'examiner, et si elle est approuvée, de sanctionner l'exécution d'un arrangement à l'effet d'affermer à la Compagnie de chemin de fer et du canal du Lac Manitoba, l'usage des lisses ou droit de parcours sur les lisses de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest entre un point à ou près de la ville de Gladstone, dans la province du Manitoba, et la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, ainsi que le droit conjoint avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest de se servir des propriété et facilités de tête de ligne à la ville au Portage-la-Prairie, et pourvoyant de plus à la division des recettes des deux compagnies sur et en rapport avec la dite partie des lisses de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. W. RILEY,
Secrétaire.
Daté ce 20e jour de mai 1896. 46-4

CHEMIN DE FER CALGARY ET EDMONTON.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu le dixième jour de juin 1896, à onze heures du matin, à l'hôtel Windsor, en la cité de Montréal, dans le but de consentir à une convention ou arrangement fait par les directeurs de cette compagnie avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique pour le règlement et l'échange du trafic, et le passage du trafic sur les chemins de fer des deux compagnies, et pour la division et la répartition des péages, taux et charges concernant ce trafic.

R. A. SMITH,
Secrétaire, ch. de fer C. et E.
Daté ce 28e jour d'avril, A.D. 1896. 44-4

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent pour le semestre courant, faisant une distribution totale de six pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable au bureau principal de cette banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal, mardi le 16 de juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
W. WEIR,
Président.
Montréal, 24 avril 1896. 44-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

Dividende No. 61.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois (3) pour cent pour les six mois courant, égal au taux de six et demie pour cent par an, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 mai prochain, inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, mercredi, le 17 juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
44-5 Gérant.

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

Dividende No. 59.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable au bureau principal de la banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai prochain, inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la banque, samedi, le 13 juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,
E. E. WEBB,
Gérant général.
Québec, 25 avril 1896. 44-5

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

Ottawa, 5th March, 1896.

John Bergin, of the Town of Cornwall, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law : to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs, *vice* A. V. Macmillan, Esquire, deceased.

—

31st March, 1896.

Peter J. Webb, of the Village of Harbour au Bouche, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire : to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Frederick Adrian Meyer, of the City of Vernon, in the Province of British Columbia, Esquire : to be a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

—

19th May, 1896.

The Honourable Albert William Atwater, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec : to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern—Greeting :

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the SECOND day of JUNE next ;

Now Know Ye, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly ; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said SECOND day of JUNE next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43–tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

43–tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43–tf

DESPATCHES.

[1450J]

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., 11th April, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you under separate cover, some prospectuses of an International Exhibition of motor carriages, cycle motors, &c., &c., which it is proposed to hold at the Imperial Institute this summer and autumn.

I may mention that copies have been forwarded by the Motor Car Club at my suggestion, to the Governments of the different provinces, through their representatives on the governing body of the Imperial Institute and to the principal newspapers in the Dominion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) J. G. COLMER.

The Honourable
The President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Canada.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

President:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Executive Council of the Imperial Institute:—The Right Hon. Lord Herschell, G.C.B., Chairman; *H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.; *Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Major-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Thomas Burt, Esq., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. The Earl Carrington, G.C.M.G.; C. C. Connor, Esq.; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Crewe; Charles Washington Eves, Esq., C.M.G.; His Grace The Duke of Fife, K.T.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry H. Fowler, G.C.S.I., M.P.; Augustus William Gadesden, Esq.; A. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; *Angus Holden, Esq., M.P.; John Hollams, Esq.; The Lord Iveagh, K.P.; The Rt. Hon. The Lord James of Hereford; *The Rt. Hon. W. Lidderdale; The Rt. Hon. The Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; The Most Noble The Marquis of Lothian, K.T., LL.D.; The Rt. Hon. Lord Playfair, G.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D.; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Sandwich; *Field-Marshal Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G.; Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Sir Alexander Wilson; Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Secretary and Director; Sir Somers Vine, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., Assistant Secretary and General Sub-Director.

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*Nominated by His Royal Highness the President.

United Kingdom and Colonial and Indian Sections.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MOTORS AND CONGRESS OF MOTOR INDUSTRIES.

Organised by the Motor Car Club Syndicate (Limited), under the direction of the Motor Car Club.

International Exhibition of motors and their applications (horseless carriages and cars, self-propelled and other vehicles and cycles, stationary motors, appliances and inventions), 1896.

The Motor Car Club Administrative Committee:—H. J. Lawson, Esq., Chairman; M. D. Rucker, Esq.; H. A. Mace, Esq.; Frederick R. Simms, Esq.; Bertram B. Van Praach, Esq.; C. Harrington Moore, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

AN International Exhibition of Motors and their applications (horseless carriages and cars, self-propelled, and other vehicles and cycles, stationary motors, appliances and inventions, and Congress of Motor Industries of 1896), will be held at the Imperial Institute during the months of May. June, July and August next, in the North Gallery and South-East Quadrangle. Daily practical demonstrations will take place in the Gardens and in the South-West Quadrangle. The Exhibition will be opened on 9th May, 1896.

Advantage will be taken of this special opportunity, to enable British, Colonial and Foreign Manufacturers and Patentees of motor carriages, vehicles, cycles, and motors whether propelled by oil, steam, electricity, compressed air, or otherwise, to display their productions and inventions for the inspection of the general public, with a view of giving, by means of examples and the daily practical demonstration of steering power and speed tests, an interesting illustration more especially of the capabilities of the new motor car industry.

The special aim of the Exhibition will be the display of the recent developments in self-propelled traffic. The Exhibition will include examples which may be received from the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, or from Foreign Countries.

The gentlemen whose names are given in the first page of this Prospectus have consented to serve and have been appointed an Administrative Committee by the Motor Car Club in connection with the Exhibition.

One gold and three silver medals, and diplomas, will be awarded by competent Jurors or Experts to such exhibitors in each department or section as may be deemed entitled thereto. The Jurors or Experts will be empowered to award medals, in addition to the diplomas, should they deem the exhibit of sufficient merit.

Special attention is directed to the fact that where medals are offered as prizes and are awarded by the Jurors or Experts, they will be presented to the exhibitor without any payment.

The Judging will take place as soon as possible after the opening of the Exhibition, so that successful exhibitors may receive the full benefit of their awards.

Suitable buildings (see accompanying plans) will be provided in the grounds of the Imperial Institute for the purposes of this Exhibition. The cost of these buildings, including the provision of lighting, general control, and care for the four months named would be equivalent to an outlay of 5*s.* per square foot.

The Exhibition will be open to the public during the months named, in conjunction with the Collections of Colonial and Indian National Products of the Imperial Institute, and the superb collection, made by H.R.H. The Duc d'Orleans, of specimens of natural history, dresses, arms, and fabrics, principally from various dependencies of the British Crown. The public will be admitted to the Institute galleries and grounds and the Exhibitions, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from mid-day to 11 p.m., at one shilling each person; on Wednesdays the buildings and grounds will be reserved for Fellows of the Institute, and for friends specially introduced by them in accordance with the regulations, from mid-day to 11.30 p.m.

During the season, the famous Monte Carlo Orchestra, in its full strength, will play (by special arrangement with the authorities of the Casino at Monte Carlo) daily in the Institute and Grounds, under the personal direction of Mons. Léon Jéhin, Chief Director of the Orchestra.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales has consented to visit and inspect the Exhibition after the opening.

Scope.—The Exhibition is intended to include the display of appliances and inventions under the following sections:—

Section 1.—Motor pleasure carriages propelled by—

1. Steam.
2. Oil.
3. Electricity.
4. Compressed air.
5. Springs.

Section 2.—Self-propelled vehicles employed on roads for trade purposes and for transport of goods. The motive power being any of the means above indicated.

Section 3.—Self-propelled ploughs and other Agricultural Implements.

Section 4.—Self-propelled cycles, the motive power being any of the means above indicated.

Section 5.—Wheels, tyres, axles, springs, seats, cushions, and the various parts used in the construction of the above three classes or of the machinery connected therewith.

Section 6.—Apparatus for aerial navigation, through the agency of motors.

Section 7.—Examples of carriages and vehicles not self-propelled.

Section 8.—Cycles, not self-propelled, which embody some novel principle of construction.

Section 9.—Road maps, hotel and railway guides, and books of views for the use of tourists.

Section 10.—Knapsacks, portmanteaus, cooking appliances, tents, picnic baskets, and other tourists conveniences.

Section 11.—Launches, yachts, and boats propelled by—

1. Steam.
2. Oil.
3. Electricity.
4. Compressed air.

Section 12.—Lamps and approach signals as applied to carriages and other road vehicles, and to launches, yachts, and boats.

Section 13.—Watches, clocks, compasses, pedometers, and other travellers' requisites.

Section 14.—Stationary engines, dynamos, and motors.

Section 15.—Models of inventions, working and otherwise, in connection with the foregoing.

Exhibition Space.—The floor area of the special buildings will be allotted at a charge of 5*s.* per square foot. The wall at the sides and ends of the buildings provide for exhibiting space of 9 ft. above the floor. This wall area will also be allotted at a charge of 5*s.* per square foot.

Liability of Exhibitors.—Exhibitors will incur no liability for expenses in connection with the general administration of the Exhibition, beyond the agreed charges for space.

Latest date for reception of exhibits.—All Exhibits, cases, fittings, &c., must arrive at the Imperial Institute not later than noon on Monday, 27th April. They may be sent in from Monday, the 29th April. The exhibits, whether in cases or uncovered, must be installed and arranged, not later than noon on Monday, 8th May.

They should bear the distinctive mark and should be addressed—

Imperial Institute,
(Prince Consort Road entrance)
London, S.W.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Right to reject exhibits.

1. The Motor Car Club Syndicate, Limited, (hereafter called the Syndicate) reserves the right of refusing to admit to the Institute premises any cases, fittings,

or exhibits arriving after noon on 27th of April; and to remove from the Exhibition Gallery, at the cost of the exhibitor, any exhibits, cases, or fittings, the arrangement of which may not be completed to the satisfaction of the Administrative Committee by noon on the 8th of May. In such cases the syndicate reserves the right to dispose of the available space at their absolute discretion.

Acceptance of regulations by exhibitors.

2. The acceptance by a manufacturer (firms, companies, or individuals) of the invitation to exhibit, and the allotment of space to him, will be taken as consent on his part to allow all his exhibits, cases and fittings to remain undisturbed in the Exhibition Galleries until the close of the exhibition (approximately some time towards the end of August), and further, as an agreement to abide by the regulation here set out.

Not responsible for loss.

3. The Executive Council of the Institute and the Syndicate, while undertaking to supply adequate general control, watching and care, accept no responsibility or liability as regards the exhibits in respect of damage or loss by fire, accidents, or otherwise; and exhibitors must effect their own assurances against loss or damage by fire.

Soliciting orders.

4. Exhibitors will be required to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order, and displayed for exhibition, during the whole period of the exhibition when open to the public.

No sales of exhibits will be allowed in the Exhibition building, but exhibitors will be permitted to have their own attendants, to take orders for articles, and to distribute their circulars or trade cards, but so that orders shall not be solicited to the annoyance of the public, and subject to copies of the circulars being previously deposited for the approval of the Administrative Committee. Notices, handbills, and circulars of every description will be subject to the approval of the Administrative Committee.

Erection of stands.

5. Screens, cases, or other erection must not exceed eight feet in height except special permission is accorded for increasing this altitude.

Cases must be unpacked as fast as possible, and the empty cases taken away by the exhibitors or their agents. The syndicate decline to accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases and litter, which must be at once removed from the building at the expense of exhibitors.

The passage-ways indicated on the plans must be preserved throughout the buildings.

No exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any allotment or portion thereof, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Administrative Committee, and all such exhibits must be in the name of the person whose name appears on the application form.

Right of photographing.

6. No articles exhibited may be photographed, drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without the special sanction of the exhibitor and of the Administrative Committee.

Catalogues.

7. The Syndicate reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling a Catalogue of the exhibits.

Passes to exhibitors.

8. Passes to the Exhibition will be granted to exhibitors and to a reasonable number of attendants. If these passes are used by any but those to whom they are issued, they will be immediately cancelled.

Applications for space.

9. Applications must be sent in on the form enclosed not later than 31st March. This form should indicate the actual minimum space which the exhibitor would accept, and also the maximum space he would desire to have allotted, in the event of the Syndicate being able to meet his application in full.

A cheque, equivalent to the charge for the floor or wall area (respectively at the rate of 5s. per square foot), must accompany each application, and be made payable to C. Harrington Moore, Esq., Secretary, The Motor Car Club Syndicate (Limited). The Syndicate reserve absolute right to forfeit any sum paid for space, in the event of any applicant failing to exhibit in accordance with his application and these regulations.

Allotment of space.

10. If no allotment is made, the amount of the cheque will be returned in full.

If only the minimum space desired should be allotted, then the difference in value of the cheque between the minimum and the maximum space applied for will also be returned.

Power is reserved to refuse all applications, in which case the whole of the amounts transmitted on account of the required space will be returned in full.

The Syndicate reserve the right, in the event of the space applied for considerably exceeding the accommodation available, or for other causes, to allot space only to certain of the applicants.

Damage by exhibitors.

11. Each exhibitor respectively shall at all times indemnify the Syndicate, their contractors and others, from and against all liability, loss, or damage whatsoever, caused by or through the acts, negligence, or misconduct of himself, or any person or persons employed by or for him, or acting under his directions. Each exhibitor respectively shall also at all times reimburse and indemnify the Syndicate, their contractors and others, against any action, suit, claim, costs, charges or expenses for or in respect of any damage or injury caused or occasioned, or alleged to have been caused or occasioned, during the Exhibition by any exhibit, machine, conveyance, ladder, tool, or other appliance belonging to or used by him or on his behalf, or by any person or persons employed by or for him, and shall in all respects conform to the requirements of the said Syndicate in dealing with such or any claims.

Duration of Exhibition.

12. The Exhibition will extend from 9th May to 8th August, and will be open between the hours of mid-day and 11 p.m., or such other days and hours as the Executive Council of the Institute may at any time or for special days determine.

Exhibits subject to a lien for charges.

13. All exhibits shall be subject to a lien for any amount which may be due to the Syndicate.

14. All questions or disputes, either with reference to these regulations or otherwise, shall be decided by the Administrative Committee.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

Patron:

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress.

President:

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

United Kingdom and Colonial and Indian Sections:

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MOTORS AND CONGRESS OF MOTOR INDUSTRIES.

Organised by The Motor Car Club Syndicate (Limited), under the direction of the Motor Car Club.

International Exhibition of Motors and their applications (horseless carriages and cars, self-propelled and other vehicles and cycles, stationary motors, appliances and inventions), 1896.

Official Catalogue.

A limited number of pages will be reserved in the Official Catalogue for approved advertisements, and in view of the very great interest which will be taken in this unique Exhibition it will be readily seen that this catalogue offers very great advantages.

The prices for ordinary pages are as under :—

Whole page..........................	£4 4s.
Half page..............................	£2 5s.

These prices cover all editions published throughout the time that the Exhibition is open, viz., May, June, July and August.

Applications for advertisement space should be sent to the Manager of the Advertisement Department, Dalziel's News (Limited), 15 Moorgate Street. There will be a few special positions at increased rates, particulars of which can be had on application.

To the
Manager of the Advertisement Department,
(DALZIEL'S NEWS, Limited),
15 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Please insert the enclosed Advertisement in the Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition of Motors, to

occupy.....................*page at the charge of*..................

pounds..................*shillings.*

(*Signed*)..

Address..

Dated........................1896.

—

Form of application for space.

N.B.—This form (with accompanying cheque) should be filled up and transmitted in the enclosed enveloppe, not later than 31st March.

Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India.

United Kingdom Section, 1896.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MOTOR CARRIAGES, SELF-PROPELLED AND OTHER VEHICLES, STATIONARY MOTORS, &C.

To the Secretary of the Motor Car Club Syndicate, Limited, 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Please allot me (or us) the space mentioned below in connection with the above Exhibition, for which I enclose herewith a cheque for , being at the rate of 5s. per square foot of the exhibiting space desired; and this application is made in accordance with, and subject to, the regulations on the back of this form, and which I acknowledge to have read.

Short description of exhibit :—

Floor space...............................sq. ft.
Wall space................................sq. ft.

Minimum space which would be accepted :—

Floor space...............................sq. ft.
Wall space................................sq. ft.

I (or we) shall (or shall not) require either special, electric or other light, and steam, gas, or other power.*

Signature
Full address
Date

N.B.—The exhibition area will be 16 feet wide in each block in the north gallery; counter would be 8 feet high and 5½ feet wide, with a wall-exhibiting space 6 feet high above the counter.

Cheques should be made payable to "the Secretary, the Motor Car Club Syndicate, Limited."

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* Note.—If steam power or special electric light be required, the intending exhibitor may ascertain from the Secretary the terms upon which they can be supplied.

(*Form of particulars for Catalogue.*)

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

International Motor Carriage Exhibition, 1896.

You are requested to kindly fill in the information hereunder indicated, and to return this form addressed to the Manager, Advertisement Department, Dalziel's News (Limited), 15 Moorgate Street, London, E.C., at the earliest possible date.

Section..............

Name and full description of exhibitor........................

Full postal address of exhibitor..............................

....

....

Description of exhibits (*for insertion in the Catalogue*)......

....

....

....

*** The description should please be as full as possible, and should contain such a concise description of the purpose, method of use, &c., of the exhibit, as would make it intelligible to a visitor to the Exhibition.

Amount of space (in square feet) required for the display of the exhibit—

Wall space.........*sq. ft.* *Floor space*.........*sq. ft.*

Please state here whether the exhibit will be sent in a frame ready to hang on the wall, or can be exhibited on a table without glass cover, or will be required to be placed in a glass case, or may be stood on the floor, &c.—

....

Please state about what date the exhibit will arrive at the Imperial Institute—

....

Note—All exhibits should be sent as soon as possible.

Packages should be addressed—
International Motor Carriage Exhibition,
Section............
Imperial Institute,
London, S.W.

March, 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

(Copy.)

Board of Trade (Railway Department),
7 Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.,
5th March, 1896.

R. 23318. *Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act*, 1883.

Upon the application of Mr. C. Harrington Moore, of the Motor Car Club, 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., made to the Board of Trade on the 5th day of March, 1896, the Board of Trade do hereby certify that the International Exhibition of Motors and their applications to horseless carriages and cars, self-propelled and other vehicles and cycles, stationary motors, appliances and inventions, proposed to be held in the year 1896, at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, in the County of London, is an Industrial Exhibition.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade, this 5th day of March, 1896.

FRANCIS J. S. HOPWOOD,
Assistant Secretary Board of Trade.

(Copy.)

Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883.

Section 39.—The exhibition of an invention at an industrial or international exhibition, certified as such by the Board of Trade, or the publication of any description of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition, or the use of the invention for the purpose of the exhibition in the place where the exhibition is held, or the use of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition by any person elsewhere, without the privity or consent of the inventor, shall not prejudice the right of the inventor or his legal personal representative to apply for and obtain provisional protection and a patent in respect of the invention or the validity of any patent granted on the application, provided that both the following conditions are complied with, viz. :—

(*a.*) The exhibitor must, before exhibiting the invention, give the Comptroller the prescribed notice of his intention to do so, and

(*b.*) The application for a patent must be made before or within six months from the date of the opening of the exhibition.

Section 57.—The exhibition at an industrial or international exhibition, certified as such by the Board of Trade, or the exhibition elsewhere during the period of the holding of the exhibition, without the privity or consent of the proprietor of a design, or of any article to which a design is applied, or the publication, during the holding of any such exhibition, of a description of a design shall not prevent the design from being registered, or invalidate the registration thereof, provided that both the following conditions are complied with, viz. :—

(*a.*) The exhibitor must, before exhibiting the design or article, or publishing a description of the design, give the Comptroller the prescribed notice of his intention to do so ; and

(*b.*) The application for registration must be made before or within six months from the date of the opening of the exhibition. 48–2

[1237 J.]

Downing Street,
16th December, 1895.

Canada.
No. 326.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the document noted in the subjoined schedule, received from the Foreign Office, respecting sanitary regulations as to vessels arriving at Italian Ports.

I have the the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
R. H. MEADE,
For the Secretary of State.

The Officer administering
the Government of Canada.

Date.	Description of Document.
1895. 23rd November..	Translation of an Italian Ordinance.

Translation of a decree of the Italian Ministry of the Interior relating to Maritime Sanitary precautions.

No. 9.

Considering the convenience, generally speaking, of exempting ships on arrival at Italian ports, under ordinary circumstances, from presenting their Bill of Health (patente di sanita) when the sanitary information is marked on the ship's papers (carte di bordo) ; and in virtue of the power conferred by the Maritime Sanitary Regulations of determining (in concert with the Minister of Marine) what measures are to be taken in such matters ; the Minister of the Interior hereby decrees :—

That every vessel arriving at Italian ports from the other European ports, with the exception of Turkish ports, are exempted from the presentation of the Bill of Health (*patente di sanita*) ; and this exemption applies equally to ships from the Atlantic ports of North America and Canada ; but, in any case, ships arriving from ports which have been either declared infected by the local authorities, or have been proclaimed as such by the Italian Ministry of the Interior, are not included, and will have to be furnished with bills of health.

And every ship included in the terms of the present Decree shall have marked on its list of the crew, or on its certificate, information respecting the sanitary conditions of the place of departure, the hygienic conditions of the ship itself and of its cargo, and the state of health of the crew and of the passengers both at the moment of starting and at each port touched at.

The Prefects of the Maritime Provinces and the Harbour authorities are charged with the execution of the present Decree.

Dated Rome, 23rd November, 1895.

(Signed) CRISPI,
Minister of the Interior.

47–2

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[78]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Weights and Measures Act, chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 2nd December, 1895, amending section 19 of the Regulations respecting Weights and Measures, established by the Order in Council of the 9th January, 1889, being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled inasmuch as an error of one point of decimal was made therein in the grain weights, and that the following corrected regulations be and the same are hereby established in lieu thereof :—

The form of all measures of capacity must be cylindrical or conical : when of the latter form, they shall not be verified unless they are capable of containing, when filled to the narrowest parts of the neck, the respective weights of distilled water as set forth below :—

For every gallon	10 lbs. av.
For every ½ gallon	5 lbs. av.
For every quart	2½ lbs. av.
For every ½ pint	4375 grains troy.
For every gill	2187 grains troy.
For every ½ gill	1093 grains troy.

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F., and with the barometer at 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48–4

[1769]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries" and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Section 8 of the Regulations made by the Order in Council of the 5th

February, 1889, and continued in force by the Order in Council of the 21st September, 1893, for the governance of the ferry across the Saint Lawrence River between Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, and Ogdensburgh, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, shall be and the same is hereby amended in so far as the hours of running are concerned, so as to provide that the ferry shall commence to ply each day at the hour of 8 o'clock in the morning, Sundays excepted, and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of one hour successively thereafter, until the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening, instead of as heretofore, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

JOHN J. McGEE,
48–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1766]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the authority contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner "Atalanta," registered at the Port of Halifax, N.S., official number 101,380, to "Tessie M. Crosby."

JOHN J. McGEE,
48–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1660]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Villa lots Nos. 37 and 38, at Revelstoke, British Columbia, which are shown coloured pink on the annexed plan, be, and the same are hereby reserved and set apart for cemetery purposes: And inasmuch as Revelstoke is an unincorporated community, the said lands shall be vested in Noble Coursier, merchant; John Abramson, hotel-keeper, and H. J. Bourne, hotel-keeper, as trustees therefor.

JOHN J. McGEE,
48–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1769]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 12th day of July, 1895, providing that subject to regulations and restrictions contained in the Order in Council of the 6th June, 1892, respecting ships stores, tobacco might, until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament, be ex-warehoused free of excise duty, for use on steamers and vessels engaged in sealing on the high seas and on steamers and vessels clearing from a Canadian for a foreign sea-port,—shall be and the same is hereby amended by extending the provisions thereof until the end of the next Session of Parliament.

JOHN J. McGEE,
48–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1581]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Camille Pinsonneault, to be Deputy Harbour Master for the port of St. John's, in the Province of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1594]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 25th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. George Rowe, to be Harbour Master for the port of Comox, Vancouver, British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1128]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 27th day of March, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The General Inspection Act, chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 25th September, 1895, respecting the reduction of fees for the Inspection of Grain and the Regulations established for the governance of Inspectors in accounting for the same, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1400]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of the 5th section of the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 36, intituled "An Act respecting the Shipping of Live Stock," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 10th June, 1893, fixing a fee of 3 cents on each ox, and the Order in Council of the 13th May, 1893, fixing a fee of one cent on each sheep, together with any other Orders in Council that may exist, fixing the fees to be charged on live stock shipped from Canada to ports in Europe, shall be and the same are hereby rescinded and annulled, and that a fee of one and one-half cents per head shall be charged on each head of cattle so shipped, and a fee of one half a cent on each sheep so shipped, under the provisions of the said The Live Stock Shipping Act.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1392]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 2nd April, 1896, establishing regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Saint Mary's River between Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, and Sault Ste. Marie, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, be and the same is hereby cancelled, and that the following regulations be established in lieu thereof :—

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be coterminous with the limits of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to a point in the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, to be fixed by the municipal authorities of that place.

2. *Landing Stages and Wharves.*—Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained by the lessee at some central point in the said Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Controller of Inland Revenue.

3. *Vessels.*—The vessels to be used shall be substantial and seaworthy and capable of carrying safely and commodiously all the traffic that offers between the two towns. They must be provided with engines of sufficient effective horse-power and be high-pressure, and the vessels and engines shall be subject to the approval of the Dominion Inspector of Steamboats.

4. *Conveyance of Contraband Goods.*—The lessee shall not at any time carry or convey or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over the said ferry, any contraband articles whatsoever.

5. *Observance of Custom and Revenue Laws.*—The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

6. *Hours of Running.*—During the period commencing on the 1st of June and ending the 30th September in each and every year, the ferry shall commence running at 7 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross every 30 minutes thereafter until 9 o'clock p.m., by central standard time (Sundays excepted), except in the case of unforeseen marine casualties, fog or unavoidable circumstances, and from the 1st of November until the close of navigation, until 8 o'clock p.m., central standard time.

7. *Tariff of Fares.*—The charges for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say,—

	cts.
For foot passengers, each way, adults	10
do do do children	5
For horse and rider, each way	25
For horse, each way	25
For one horse and vehicle and driver, each way	35
For each additional horse and passenger	10
For each head of horned cattle, each way	25
For each sheep or hog, each way	5
For each 100 lbs. of baggage or other article, each way	10

8. *Posting Notice of Tariff.*—Notice of the rates of fares and tolls on the said ferry, shall be put up and kept up, and exhibited at all times in a conspicuous place on or near the said docks or wharves, and also on the steamers employed from time to time on the said ferry.

9. *Modification of Tariff.*—The Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after notification to the lessee, he or his employees shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

10. *Failure to carry out Regulations.*—The Governor in Council shall be at liberty, at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to perform, fulfil and keep any or other of the said provisos, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

11. *Observance of United States Laws.*—The said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or bylaws or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the State of Michigan, or of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, State of Michigan, or the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

12. *Provision against indemnity.*—Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., shall in the exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of the said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry, or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge or damage in respect to the same, no claim or demand for compensation or any right or title thereto shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

13. *When boats shall be placed on route.*—The ferryboats shall be placed on the route immediately on the opening of navigation in the spring of 1896.

14. *Term of lease.*—The lease will be granted for a period of ten (10) years from the 1st May, 1896. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Controller of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

45–4

[1430]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following Regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Detroit River between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, in the State of Michigan, U.S., and known as the "Ouelette Street Ferry."

REGULATIONS.

1. The limits of the ferry shall extend from the easterly to the westerly boundary of the Town of Windsor, as produced to the River Detroit, and a point in the City of Detroit to be fixed by the Municipal authorities of that place.

2. Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained at some point in the said Town of Windsor, within the said limits, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3. The vessels used shall be substantial seaworthy steamers of not less than 85 feet keel and 28 feet beam, and having projecting guards, so as to afford sufficient spaces for horses and carriages, and of a speed not less than 10 miles per hour.

4. The engines shall be of not less than 100 horse power, high or low pressure, and shall be, as well as the vessels generally, subject to the inspection and approval of the Dominion Inspector of Steamboats. The vessels shall be supplied with life-preservers and be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander, and the Controller of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any steamer which may at any time be placed upon the said ferry or the commander thereof, or the said docks or wharves, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service, or unsafe or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

5. That the lessee shall not at any time carry or convey, or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over the said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.

6. That the lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

7. That during the period commencing on the 1st day of January and ending on the 31st day of December, in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, true Meridian time of Windsor, (Sundays excepted), and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of fifteen minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning, and at intervals of ten minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 8 o'clock at night, and at intervals of 20 minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 11.40 o'clock p.m. On Sundays the said ferry shall continue to cross from each side commencing at the hour of 7 o'clock in the morning at intervals of 15 minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 10 o'clock p.m., and at intervals of 20 minutes successively thereafter until 11.20 o'clock p.m., unless such crossing is rendered impossible by the dangers of navigation.

8. That the charges for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say :—

Foot passengers	$0.05
Pleasure riding, morning, afternoon and evening.	0.10
Children under twelve years of age	Free.
Horse, vehicle and driver	$0.10
Two-horse vehicle and driver	0.20
Horse with rider or attendant	0.10
Cattle on foot, each	0.15
Sheep, pigs or calves on foot, each	0.05
Freight not carried in a vehicle, every 100 lbs. or under	0.03
Loads of hay, straw, furniture or usually bulky or heavy material	0.50
Loads as above with single horse	0.25
Foot passengers, 10 tickets	0.25
Single-horse vehicle, driver and one other person, 10 tickets	1.00
Two-horse vehicle, driver and one other person, 5 tickets	1.00

9. Notices of the rates of fares and rates of tolls on the said ferry shall be put and kept up and exhibited at all times, in a conspicuous place on or near the said dock or wharf, and also on the steamers employed from time to time on the said ferry.

10. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after such notification as aforesaid, the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

11. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time at which it may be shewn that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil, and keep any or either of the said provisoes, restrictions or conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

12. That the said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or by-laws or the regulations of the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

13. Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the City of Detroit, shall in the exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge or damage, in respect to same, no claim or demand for compensation, or any right or title thereto, shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

14. The lease will be granted for a period of ten (10) years.

15. The lease shall not be sub-let or assigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
45–4

[1580]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in accordance with the provisions of the Act relating to Government Piers, Harbours and Breakwaters, chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. John Smith, of Webster's Corners, Province of Prince Edward Island, to be Wharfinger for Hickey's Pier, Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, *vice* Robert Webster, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
45–4

[1541]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters", and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. T. Fawson Mader, of Mahone Bay, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Mahone Bay, in the County of Lunenburg and Province of Nova Scotia, *vice* Mr. Wm. Pickles, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.
46–4

[1593]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters", and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to determine that Comox, Vancouver, B.-C., shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a Port to which the said Act shall apply, and that the limits of such port for Harbour Masters purposes shall extend one-half mile south of Union Wharf, and from that in a northerly direction taking in Comox Bay as the northern boundary.

JOHN J. McGEE,
46-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1457]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Order in Council of the 15th day of September, 1888, chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, and the Order in Council of the 6th day of July, 1893, passed under the authority of section 54 of The Indian Act, regulations have been made respecting the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, and in British Columbia, and by the Order in Council of the 1st January, 1875, the regulations of the Government of New Brunswick in reference to timber on Crown lands were adopted in respect to timber on Indian lands in that province.

And whereas it is desirable that there should be Regulations under section 54 of The Indian Act for the disposal of timber on Indian lands in the whole Dominion, and the Regulations for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, as set forth in the said chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, and amendments thereto, are suitable to all parts of the Dominion with the exception of British Columbia for which regulations are established by the Order in Council of the 6th July, 1893 :—

His Excellency, in virtue of the said section 54 of The Indian Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the regulations for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, established by the said Order in Council of the 15th September, 1888, chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, and amendments thereof, shall be made applicable, and the same are hereby declared to be applicable to the whole of the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
46-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1716]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. A. P. St. Laurent, to be Harbour Master of the Port of Rimouski, Province of Quebec, in the room of Mr. Joseph St. Laurent, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
47-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1690]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Inland Revenue Division of Saint John's, P.Q., which comprises the following counties, viz. :—Brome, Iberville, Missisquoi, Napierville, Shefford and Saint John's, shall be and the same is hereby attached to the Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke, to be known and designated as the Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke.

JOHN J. McGEE,
47-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1717]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Samuel Hagan, of Thessalon, in the District of Algoma and Province of Ontario, to be Wharfinger of the Government Wharf at that place.

JOHN J. McGEE,
47-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 27th May, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8523. "Plain Practical Pointers on Procuring Patents." (Circular.) Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Toronto, Ont., 21st May, 1896.

8524. "The Sword of Islam; or, Suffering Armenia." (Annals of Turkish Power and the Eastern Question.) By J. Castell Hopkins. The Bradley-Garretson Co. (Ltd.), Brantford, Ont., 21st May, 1896.

8525. "Fair Canada." (A New Patriotic Song.) Words by David Battle. Music by Helen M. Moore. David Battle, Thorold, Ont., 21st May, 1896.

8526. "The Joy of Liberty Street." (Song.) Words and Music by Thomas M. Bowers. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 21st May, 1896.

8527. "The Orangeman's Parade." (A Selection of the Most Popular Airs for the 12th July. Easily Arranged for Piano or Organ.) By E. Corlett. Willimott H. Billing, Toronto, Ont., 21st May, 1896.

8528. "The DeBrisay Analytical French Method." (Part I.) Charles T. DeBrisay, Toronto, Ont., 21st May, 1896.

8529. "The Land of Napioa." (And other Essays in Prose and Verse.) By Bertram Tennyson, Q.C. Moosomin, N.W.T., 22nd May, 1896.

8530. "First Steps in Composition." (Part I. First and Second Book Classes.) By W. A. Hutton & T. N. Leigh. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 22nd May, 1896.

8531. "Les Etats-Unis." (Origine—Institutions—Développement.) Par A. D. DeCelles, Ottawa, Ont., 22 mai 1896.

8532. "Prayer Book Guide." Fanny Bate, Guelph, Ont., 23rd May, 1896.

8533. "Abide with me." (Quartette or Chorus.) By Frank B. Fenwick, Guelph, Ont., 26th May, 1896.

8534. "Life of the Venerable Marie Marguerite Dufrost de Lajemmerais, Madame d'Youville, Foundress of the Sisters of Charity (called Grey Nuns) of Montreal, Canada." By Rev. D. S. Ramsay. La Communauté des Sœurs de la Charité (Sœurs Grises) de Montréal, Qué., 26 mai 1896.

8535. "'Tis Canada." (Patriotic Song and Chorus.) Words and Music by Charles A. Pearson, Lacolle, Que., 27th May, 1896.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

498. "The Wheelman's Guide through Ontario." C. Frank King, Toronto, Ont., 26th May, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
48-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1896, incorporating Edward Kirk Greene, jr., merchant, John Leckie Galletti, merchant, Charles Cushing, notary, John Edgar, merchant, Eben McAdam, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—The carrying on in all its branches of the business of manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description; the manufacture of, calendering and dealing in jute, cotton, cloths, twines and all products thereof; the printing, stamping, and otherwise completing the same.; the acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith,—by the name of "The Beaver Bag Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
48-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1896, incorporating Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, The Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(*a*) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b*) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns and villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person;

(*c*.) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carburetted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes and to operate and deal in the same;

(*d*.) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters and more particularly to acquire, use, and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44943 known as the "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process";

(*e*.) To purchase or acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto, by the name of "The Economic Gas Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into ten thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
48-3 Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Government of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway purposes sending, in the summer of this current year, a balloon expedition to the North Pole for exploration in the interests of science. The balloon will convey a party of three Swedish scientists, namely, Mr. Salomon August Andrée, aged 42; Dr. Nils Gustaf Ekholm, aged 48; and Mr. Nils Strinberg, aged 24. It is understood that the expedition will start from Spitzbergen in the early summer.

The Swedish and Norwegian Minister at the Court of St. James having, in the name of his Government, invoked the assistance of Her Majesty's Government with a view to making it generally known in the British possessions adjacent to the Polar Basin that the expedition in question will be attempted, and the Swedish Government being anxious also that the project should be made known to the authorities in other parts of Canada and to the general public in the Dominion through the medium of the press, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested His Excellency's Government to do all in their power to meet the wishes of the Government of His Swedish and Norwegian Majesty in this matter.

Accordingly, Her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout this Dominion are hereby notified in the premises and are requested to give the explorers, should an opportunity present itself, all the help in their power. If the balloon be seen only and no communication be had with the exploring party, it is requested that the following particulars may be noted and communicated either to a local newspaper or to some learned body, namely, the day and the hour in which the balloon was seen, the direction of the balloon, and the direction of the wind.

Should any accident befall the explorers and should they arrive in any locality having lost the balloon, the inhabitants are asked to give them all possible assistance.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of May, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
47-3 Under Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1896, incorporating Robert Mitchell, manufacturer, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturer, Norman Mitchell, student, Ewing Smith, superintendent, and William Stanhouse, foreman, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a*.) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches the business now carried on by Robert Mitchell under the firm name of Robert Mitchell & Co.; (*b*.) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, dealing in and installing all kinds of metals, including the work of brass finishing in all its branches, gas and electric fitting and electric wiring, brass founding, tin and coppersmithing, plating, plumbing and steam-fitting of all kinds, including the manufacture of gas, water and electric meters and all work connected therewith, with the right to enter into contracts for the manufacture, supply and sale of all such materials and the installation of any work connected therewith, by the name of "The Robert Mitchell Company," (Limited), with a total capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
46-3 Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters has this day received a license No. 149 to undertake with its members in Canada, the contract or contracts of life, disability and sickness insurance on the assessment plan to the extent specified in an Act of the Parliament of Canada, assented to on the 23rd day of April, 1896, entitled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters." Oronhyatekha is the chief agent, and the head office is established at the City of Toronto.

W. FITZGERALD,
46-4 Superintendent of Insurance.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1896, incorporating Matthew Kennedy, foundryman; William Kennedy, civil and hydraulic engineer; Alexander Kennedy, foundryman; David John Kennedy, machinist; Matthew Kennedy, the younger, machinist; Isaac Markle Kennedy, machinist; all of the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(*a*) The carrying on of a general foundry business including the manufacture, purchase and sale of steel castings, brass casting, malleable and other iron castings and castings of other kinds and classes of metals.

(*b*) To manufacture, purchase, sell and deal in all kinds of machinery.

(*c*) To obtain, hold and operate and to purchase, lease or license patents and patent rights, designs and trade-marks in any way applicable to the business mentioned in clauses (*a*) (*b*) and (*d*), and to sell, lease and otherwise dispose of the same.

(*d*) To manufacture, supply, purchase and sell all kinds and descriptions of patterns and forms for machines and mechanical devices.

(*e*) To make such inspections, plans, descriptions and specifications, for the development of water powers and to superintend and engage in such hydraulic and civil engineering as may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of the company provided for in clauses (*a*) (*b*) and (*d*).

(*f*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of any similar company as the consideration for goods, wares or merchandise sold to said similar company in the ordinary course of business.

(*g*) To acquire the lands, buildings, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade, and other assets of the business of William Kennedy and Sons, now carried on by them at the Town of Owen Sound, in the Province of Ontario, under their own name,—by the name of "The William Kennedy and Sons" (Limited), with a total capital stock of ninety-five thousand dollars divided into nine hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 15th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secretary of State.

46-3

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,
OTTAWA, 18th May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Canadian Sick Benefit Society has this day received a license No. 150 to transact in Canada the business of insurance against sickness and disability, on the assessment plan.

Charles Egan is the Chief Agent of the society, and its head-office is established at the Town of Petrolia, Ontario.

W. FITZGERALD,
Superintendent of Insurance.

47-4

MANITOBA CENSUS.

THE Minister of Agriculture, having been authorized by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under date May the 13th instant, to take a quinquennial census of Manitoba, has directed that a census of the population of the Province of Manitoba be taken with reference to the 25th day of May instant.

The information to be taken in accordance with the following formula:—

Census of Manitoba, 1896.

Taken under authority of the Census Act, chap. 58, Revised Statutes of Canada, and in accordance with the requirement of chap. 46, sec. 5, sub-sec. *b*, R.S.C.

Directions to the Enumerator.

Each page (of enumerator's book) is to contain the names of inmates belonging to the house visited by the Enumerator

Transient visitors are not to be taken.

Indians are not to be taken.

Children born after the Census day, but before the Enumerator's visit are not to be taken.

Persons dying after the day fixed for taking the Census but before the Enumerator's visit are to be taken.

The Commissioners appointed are:—

Alexander McMicken	Winnipeg,
William Cranston	Lisgar,
William Ferguson	Marquette,
Robert Adamson	Brandon,
Wright Garland	Macdonald,
Joseph Baril	Provencher,
Norman Matheson	Selkirk.

By order of the Minister of Agriculture,

W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy-Minister of Agriculture.

47-2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 16 of 1896.

I. GOVERNMENT RIFLE RANGE, McNAB'S ISLAND, HALIFAX HARBOUR, NOVA SCOTIA.

The following notice has been issued by the Chief Staff Officer of the Imperial Troops in garrison at Halifax, Nova Scotia, with reference to the annual target practice of the troops, on McNab's Island, commencing on the 11th instant.

"Owing to the extreme range of the Lee-Metford or Magazine Rifles, with which the musketry training of the troops will in future be conducted, and with a view to the better protection of the public, it has been found necessary to demarcate more clearly the area of water seawards, and to the south of above ranges, liable to be struck by spent or ricochet bullets.

"This area has been marked by four spar buoys placed at intervals between Thrum Cap Shoal and the Eastern Passage, at a distance of 3,000 yards from the stop butts. The buoys mark the extreme limits of the Danger Zone. The spars are painted red and are surmounted by cross heads painted red and white.

"Notice is therefore hereby given that any ship or boat passing inside these buoys during the hours of practice incurs serious risk, and no attempt should, under any circumstances, be made to cross the aforesaid area as long as the red flag hoisted at the south end of McNab's Island is left flying."

This notice will have effect from the 11th May, 1896.

II. BALLAST GROUND BUOY AT TIDNISH, N.S.

The black cask buoy marking the position of the ballast ground off Tidnish, in Bay Verte, between the Counties of Cumberland, N.S., and Westmoreland, N.B., has been moored this Spring in a new position, ½ mile N.W. from the entrance channel to the Ship Railway dock, and any vessels discharging ballast in Tidnish Harbour must discharge it between the buoy described and Tidnish Head. No ballast is on any account to be discharged to the eastward of the buoy.

This notice affects Admiralty chart No. 2034.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 47-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 17 of 1896.

I. IMPROVEMENT IN ARNPRIOR ISLAND LIGHT.

The mast from which a light was shown on an islet opposite the Town of Arnprior, Chats Lake, Upper Ottawa River, has been replaced by a new mast 10 feet higher than the old one, and the pressed lens lantern has been replaced by a 7th order dioptric lantern.

The colour of the light has also been changed from white to red. The light in future will be fixed *red*, elevated 40 feet above the ordinary level of the water, and should be visible 8 miles from all points of approach by water.

The white shed at the base of the mass remains as heretofore.

This notice affects Admiralty chart No. 797 and Canadian List of Lights No. 823.

II. CHANGE IN KINGSTON HARBOUR BUOYS.

On the opening of navigation this year the three platform buoys heretofore maintained on Penitentiary shoal, Myles shoal and Bolivia shoal respectively, in Kingston Harbour, Lake Ontario, were not moored in position but were replaced by wooden spar buoys surmounted by slat work globes or spheres.

The buoys are painted as heretofore, viz., in red and black bands, and are moored as near the middle of the shoals as possible, in 12 to 14 feet water. Vessels should give the buoys a good berth as the shoals extend some distance.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 259 B., 797 and 1152.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 47-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 14 of 1896.

BRIER ISLAND FOG WHISTLE AGAIN IN OPERATION.

The fog whistle machinery at the north-west point of Brier Island, on the Bay of Fundy coast of Nova Scotia, has been refitted in a temporary building, and the fog alarm was again put in operation this day.

The whistle sounds as before, three blasts of four seconds' duration, with intervals of four seconds between them, in each minute.

A permanent fog alarm building will be erected later.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 1651, 2538, 2656 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 115.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 1st May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 18 of 1896.

I. RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT ON SOURIS EAST BREAKWATER.

On the 4th instant a temporary mast light was put in operation on the outer end of Souris East breakwater, on the east coast of Prince Edward Island, to take the place of the light carried away by storm in the autumn of 1895, as described in Part II of Notice to Mariners, No. 63 of 1895.

The light is fixed red, elevated 21 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 6 miles from all points seaward. The lens lantern is hoisted on a mast.

This light shows the end of the breakwater, and will be used, similarly to the old light carried away, until a proposed new block is added to the outer end of the breakwater, when a more permanent structure will be built.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2034 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 350.

II. ST. JOHNS LEDGE BELL BUOY REPLACED.

The bell buoy marking St. Johns Ledge, near Pubnico, in the Bay of Fundy, which went adrift from or sank at its moorings, as advertised in Notice to Mariners No. 8 of 1896, was replaced by a new buoy on the 2nd instant.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 11th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 47-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 15 of 1896.

CABOT HEAD LIGHT AND FOG ALARM.

A light and fog alarm station, established by the Government of Canada at Cabot Head, on the west shore of Georgian Bay, in the North Riding of Bruce, Ontario, will be put in operation on the 18th May instant.

Lat.	N.	45°	14'	45"
Long.	W.	81°	17'	25"

The lighthouse stands on top of the cliff, about $\frac{1}{3}$ mile eastward from the entrance to Wingfield Basin, at the point of Cabot Head which projets farthest north, on the ordinary course of vessels.

The site is level and elevated 35 feet above water. The light building consists of a tower and dwelling house combined, built of wood, painted white. The square tower rises from the east corner of the building, and is surmounted by an iron lantern painted red. The height of the building from the ground to the vane on the lantern is 54 feet.

The light will be a group revolving white light, showing three bright flashes with intervals of twenty seconds between their points of greatest brilliancy, followed by an interval of forty seconds during the greater part of which the light will be obscured, the light completing a revolution in 80 seconds. It is elevated 80 feet above the level of the bay and should be visible 14 miles from all points of approach by water. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric.

The fog alarm building is located on the beach, about 200 feet eastwardly from the lighthouse. It is a square wooden building, painted white, with duplicate horns projecting from a gable in the north-easterly front of the building. These horns are elevated 20 feet above the water.

The fog alarm will consist of blasts of a horn operated by steam and compressed air of 8 seconds' duration with intervals of 40 seconds between them.

The boiler and machinery are in duplicate, so that in case of an accident happening to one part it may be promptly replaced by its duplicate part.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 327, 519, 678, 906 and 1214, and the substance of it should be entered in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, between Nos. 1011 and 1012.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 4th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 12 of 1896.

CHANGE IN SHEDIAC HARBOUR RANGE LIGHTS.

It is intended, on the 1st June next, to remove the front range light mast and shed in Shediac Harbour from its position on the extremity of Point du Chêne North Railway Wharf to a new site on the north-west corner of the Government Breakwater, a distance of 358 feet N.E. $\frac{3}{8}$ N. from its former position, and at the same time to move the back range light mast and shed on the extremity of the South Railway Wharf 23½ feet S.E. $\frac{5}{8}$ E., or at right angles to the line of range, from its former position.

New position of outer light :—

Lat. N. 46° 14' 39"
Long. W. 64° 31' 41"

The two lights in their new positions will be 631 feet apart and will lead in S.W. $\frac{5}{8}$ S. (S. 15° 20' W. true) from the intersection with the Shediac Island range alignment through the middle of the channel. This new alignment of the Harbour lights cuts the alignment of the Island lights 78 feet farther west than the old alignment. In other respects the lights and buildings are not altered.

Dredging operations on the new alignment are now in progress and an improved channel will result. No further notice of this change will be given unless events should arise to prevent its accomplishment.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1843 and 2034, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 419 and 420.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 29th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 13 of 1896.

CHANGE IN POSITION OF RAINS WHARF RANGE LIGHTS.

Prior to the opening of navigation this year the masts from which the range lights at Rains Wharf, in the River St. Mary, Ont., are exhibited, were moved to an alignment about 80 feet northward of the old alignment, so that the range lights are now in the same alignment as the American range lights at Point of Woods, and mark, as nearly as may be, the axis of the improved channel.

The front range light now stands on the shore north of Rains Wharf. The lantern is elevated 21 feet above water.

The rear light mast stands 436 feet S.E $\frac{1}{4}$ E. from the front light. The lantern is elevated 26 feet above water.

In other respects the range is unchanged, and the two lights in one guide through Dark Hole Passage as before.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 325, 326, 519 and 678, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals Nos. 1088 and 1089.

JOHN HARDIE,
Acting Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 30th April, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 46–3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 30th April, 1895 and 1896.

Public Debt.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,279,980 79	7,552,207 10
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,975 58	1,823,119 07
Dominion Notes	20,946,117 12	18,791,749 62
Savings Banks	42,732,363 27	45,063,369 47
Trust Funds	8,213,750 70	8,262,883 66
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,540,656 13	1,655,033 94
Total Gross Debt	317,167,393 38	317,780,898 06
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,461,235 25	35,480,665 17
Other Investments	7,690,107 49	5,262,987 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	17,576,325 87	16,280,020 27
Total Assets	69,651,170 60	67,947,160 79
Total Net Debt	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
do 31st March	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
Decrease of Debt	634,631 95	789,196 98

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of April, 1895.	Total to 30th April 1895.	Month of April, 1896.	Total to 30th April 1896.
Revenue:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,477,591 65	14,369,806 12	1,651,162 18	16,599,499 38
Excise	665,722 14	6,454,264 85	649,081 65	6,569,717 68
Post Office	235,000 00	2,435,011 70	265,455 05	2,532,312 34
Public Works, including Railways	377,590 55	2,992,333 59	354,727 87	2,973,427 03
Miscellaneous	140,596 50	1,198,183 73	219,693 90	1,299,672 11
Total	2,896,500 84	27,449,599 99	3,140,120 65	29,974,628 54
Expenditure	2,375,801 60	26,220,793 00	2,336,564 59	25,056,105 97

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	51,052 51	2,038,872 52	109,228 87	1,987,912 29
Dominion Lands	6,746 15	69,508 85	4,067 55	51,903 43
Railway Subsidies		1,222,613 10	84,731 25	759,513 25
Total	57,798 66	3,330,994 47	198,027 67	2,799,328 97

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, for Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 6th May, 1896.

45–tf

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December
Fractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4..............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals.....	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75	222,879 75		
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50	6,492,768 50		
$4..............	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00	341,146 00		
$5, $10 & $20....	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37	8,825 37		
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00	218,950 00		
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00	11,964,000 00		
Total.......	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62	19,248,569 62		

Fractional Notes....	$222,879 75
Provincial Notes....	29,502 87
Dominion Ones and Twos.............	6,475,241 00
Dominion Fours....	341,146 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,371,400 00
Toronto "	3,421,400 00
Halifax "	645,000 00
St. John "	1,203,000 00
Winnipeg "	178,000 00
Charlottetown "	147,500 00
Victoria "	213,500 00
Total.........	$19,248,569 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th April, 1896..........	$7,632,614 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg..........	1,946,666 67
	$9,579,281 0
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,248,569.62..........	4,812,142 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures..........	$4,767,138 60
Unguaranteed Debentures..........	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,248,569.62..........	14,436,427 21
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures..........	$2,813,572 79

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures..........	$4,767,138 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures..........	2,813,572 79
Total excess..........	$7,580,711 39

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1896.

46 tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of April, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits..........	310,219 36	
Malt..........	71,415 60	
Malt Liquor..........	36 20	
Tobacco..........	194,170 83	
Cigars..........	48,748 60	
Inspection of Petroleum..........	2,225 86	
Manufactures in Bond..........	4,166 79	
Seizures..........	773 01	
Other Receipts..........	1,424 95	
Total Excise Revenue..........	....	633,181 20
Culling Timber..........	....	123 05
Hydraulic and other Rents..........	....	2 00
Minor Public Works..........	....	632 75
Inspection of Weights and Measures..........	....	3,386 51
Gas Inspection..........	....	1,549 50
Electric Light Inspection..........	....	401 00
Law Stamps..........	....	397 10
Other Revenues..........	....	28 00
Grand Total Revenue..........	....	639,701 11

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1896.

46-tf

Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 30th April, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 11,899 00	5,030 57
Animals	13,015 00	2,761 50
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	61,305 00	16,027 24
Brass and manufactures of	24,511 00	6,832 27
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	62,347 00	13,929 70
Flour	7,576 00	1,855 21
Meal, Corn and Oat	7,404 00	1,719 72
Rice	11,022 00	7,512 56
Other Breadstuffs	18,113 00	3,884 60
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	202,958 00	60,889 55
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	18,686 00	5,605 80
Coal, Bituminous	202,518 00	57,106 04
Copper, manufactures of	10,391 00	1,844 50
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	35,387 00	8,679 94
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	183,156 00	54,585 05
Cottons, Clothing,	41,000 00	12,660 20
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	29,483 00	3,966 80
" Thread on Spools	19,547 00	4,886 75
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	55,653 00	17,490 77
Drugs and Medicines	107,291 00	26,369 42
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	48,834 00	14,859 99
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	51,837 00	14,701 75
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	51,501 00	15,350 10
All other Fancy Goods	19,987 00	6,020 55
Fish and products of	27,719 00	5,096 14
Fruits and Nuts dried	53,584 00	18,171 86
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	68,655 00	8,086 94
" All other	7,526 00	2,195 54
Furs, Manufactures of	32,050 00	5,245 00
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	33,205 00	9,912 83
" Window Glass	26,957 00	5,498 10
" Plate-Glass	12,940 00	3,365 06
" All other Manufactures of.	12,708 00	2,978 99
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	7,300 00	2,150 46
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	29,991 00	8,578 92
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver. Silk or Felt	34,128 00	10,238 40
" All other	62,278 00	18,658 38
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	52,341 00	4,900 47
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,101 00	2,775 64
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	156,608 00	44,673 60
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$ 117,482 00	33,114 67
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	34,825 00	11,951 49
" Stoves and Castings	12,002 00	3,338 14
" Tubing	58,743 00	13,811 17
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	176,543 00	47,625 86
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	49,895 00	12,621 90
Lead and manufactures of	14,020 00	2,784 68
Leather, all kinds	82,497 00	14,067 00
" Boots and Shoes	36,226 00	9,054 00
" All other manufactures of Leather	15,054 00	3,962 90
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	14,918 00	3,113 37
Metals and manufactures of	31,202 00	8,579 65
Musical Instruments	27,434 00	7,707 85
Oil, Mineral and Products of	38,032 00	25,183 82
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	26,670 00	5,334 00
" All other	49,211 00	12,305 13
Paints and Colours	30,992 00	4,386 91
Paper, Envelopes, &c	99,690 00	31,522 49
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	9,348 00	3,288 81
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	38,978 00	11,733 47
" Butter, Cheese	30,508 00	5,799 52
Seeds and Roots	142,557 00	14,633 18
Silk, manufactures of	157,082 00	47,506 33
Soap, all kinds	22,837 00	6,823 90
Spices, ground and unground	15,059 00	2,696 54
Spirits, all kinds	57,443 00	140,419 94
Wines, Sparkling	9,168 00	2,488 18
" other than Sparkling	21,427 00	14,591 75
Sugar	249,001 00	52,153 62
Molasses & Syrups	60 940 00	5,832 67
Tobacco and Cigars	26,004 00	26,176 12
Vegetables.	18,003 00	4,857 62
Wood, manufactures of	54,709 00	12,277 75
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	87,007 00	26,128 07
" Clothing	55,863 00	18,941 04
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	138,013 00	44,547 89
" Dress Goods	207,080 00	62,008 84
" Knitted Goods	46,048 00	17,648 27
" Shawls	2,628 00	660 95
" Yarns	13,564 00	4,066 70
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	44,900 00	14,988 40
All other Dutiable Goods	990,271 00	268,165 41
Total Dutiable Goods	5,339,386 00	1,575,996 91
" Free	2,382,093 00	
Coin and Bullion	188,662 00	
Grand Total	7,910,141 00	1,575,996 91

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 30th April, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 21,106
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	27,942
Asphaltum or Asphalt	246
Broom Corn	7,828
Coal, Anthracite	161,146
Coffee	42,532
Cotton Waste	18,162
" Raw	122,535
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	156,887
Fish and products of	4,511
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	86,619
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	45,972
Fur, skins not dressed	57,795
Grease for soap making, &c	33,342
Hides and skins	121,570
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	65,306
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	46,623
Metals, Brass and Copper	61,745
" Steel Rails for Railways	9,900
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	$ 115,534
" Tin and Zinc	61,465
" Other	6,014
Oils, Vegetable	7,404
Salt	20,766
Settlers' Effects	178,793
Silk, raw	6,986
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	47,884
Tea	102,446
Tobacco Leaf	127,841
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	91,069
Wool	118,386
All other Free Goods	405,643
Total	2,381,998
Coin and Bullion	188,757
Total Free Goods	2,570,755

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1896.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of April, 1896.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	619,651	9,910	629,561
do Fisheries	355,727	11,249	366,976
do Forest	1,230,784	172	1,230,956
Animals and their produce	1,165,106	34,425	1,199,531
Agricultural Products	406,906	9,743	416,649
Manufactures	774,856	73,110	847,966
Miscellaneous Articles	17,518	3,959	21,477
Totals	4,570,548	142,568	4,713,116
Bullion	16,950		16,950
Coin		128,836	128,836
Grand Total	4,587,498	271,404	4,858,902

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1896.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.
47–tf

POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of April, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.	$ cts.		CR. $
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st March, 1896	28,135,562 38	WITHDRAWALS during month	802,206
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	630,832 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	8,964 89	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th April, 1896	27,973,152 90
	28,775,359 27		28,775,359 27

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th May, 1896.

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Statement of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th April, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

Bank.	Balance, 31st March, 1896.	Deposits for April, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, April, 1896.	Balance, on 30th April, 1896.
	$ cts.	$.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	570,431 74	7,636 00	578,067 74	8,036 97	570,030 77
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	750,467 35	19,654 00	770,121 35	22,450 69	747,670 66
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	845,256 07	18,407 00	863,663 07	16,344 20	847,318 87
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	34,894 90	526 00	35,420 90	283 59	35,137 31
Amherst	275,118 43	5,408 00	280,526 43	4,097 61	276,428 82
Annapolis	237,297 32	3,101 00	240,398 32	1,913 15	238,485 17
Arichat	195,749 62	1,280 00	197,029 62	3,722 36	193,307 26
Barrington	174,201 16	749 00	174,950 16	1,664 64	173,285 52
Bridgewater	134,147 59	5,315 00	139,462 59	6,960 61	132,501 98
Guysboro'	110,334 59	226 00	110,560 59	564 31	109,996 28
Halifax	2,611,408 67	37,677 00	2,649,085 67	34,229 84	2,614,855 83
Kentville	309,413 28	3,984 00	313,397 28	8,875 96	304,521 32
Liverpool	254,712 88	2,645 00	257,357 88	6,713 65	250,644 23
Lunenburg	288,084 73	5,800 00	293,884 73	5,887 27	287,997 46
Maitland	63,445 79	1,499 00	64,944 79	892 64	64,052 15
New Glasgow	378,685 06	3,632 00	382,317 06	3,654 40	378,662 66
Parrsboro'	119,003 03	2,661 00	121,664 03	1,994 79	119,669 24
Pictou	295,267 74	927 00	296,194 74	2,018 60	294,176 14
Port Hood	118,967 81	263 00	119,230 81	635 02	118,595 79
Shelburne	119,410 74	514 00	119,924 74	3,116 76	116,807 98
Sherbrooke	68,379 39	1,383 00	69,762 39	886 01	68,876 38
Wallace	71,315 02	1,183 00	72,498 02	2,046 05	70,451 97
Weymouth	102,247 89	343 00	102,590 89	1,115 06	101,475 83
Yarmouth	629,041 28	9,764 00	638,805 28	14,308 91	624,496 37
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	273,018 28	3,278 00	276,296 28	1,586 29	274,709 99
Dalhousie	382,092 77	4.354 00	386,446 77	6,833 79	379,612 98
Fredericton	657,960 94	13,847 00	671,807 94	13,816 08	657,991 86
Newcastle	233,084 50	1,389 00	234,473 50	1,964 83	232,508 67
St. Andrews	288,061 47	1,804 95	289,866 42	3,405 95	286,460 47
St. John	4,092,930 98	43,830 00	4,136,760 98	56,957 59	4,079,803 39
Woodstock	499,060 89	5,832 00	504,892 89	10,555 11	494,337 78
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,810,483 64	25,738 00	1,836,221 64	30,557 43	1,805,664 21
Summerside	317,224 07	2,256 00	319,480 07	4,756 20	314,723 87
Total	17,311,199 62	236,905 95	17,548,105 57	282,846 36	17,265,259 21

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. Anderson,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 11th May, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,451,872 22	180,000 00	31,889 14	9,757,103 22
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,918,166 21	83,000 00	239,444 69	5,240,610 90
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,370,038 43	263,000 00	271,333 83	14,997,714 12

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.	1,500,000 00	2,437,557 54	....	1,536,905 76	3,384,095 20	1,168,166 84	180,000 00	....	* 699,763 40	10,906,488 74
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec............	....	2,380,983 67	82,500 00	446,372 27	1,643,703 35	816,586 11	83,000 00	65,204 00	108,510 42	5,626,859 82
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,818,541 21	82,500 00	1,983,278 03	5,027,798 55	1,984,752 95	263,000 00	65,204 00	808,273 82	16,533,348 56

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 8th May, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B).	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.: Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds.	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures, $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $112,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st MAY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Aldersville	Chester	Lunenburg N.S.	Benj. Burgoyne.
Birchwood	Victoria	Cumberland N.S.	Chas. Chase.
Bondville	Brome	Brome Q.	Wm. A. McIntosh.
Burton		Yale and Cariboo B.C.	R. S. Burton.
Chester Nord	Chester	Arthabaska Q.	Mrs. A. LeBel.
Copperfield	Leeds	Megantic Q.	Philippe Landry.
Domremy	Sec. 30, Tp. 44, R. 27, W. of 2nd M.	Sask.	Revd. J. Berthelot.
Eden Lake	Maxwellton	Pictou N.S.	John A. McDonald.
Egan Estate	Murchison	Nipissing O.	W. G. McKay.
Fassifern		Inverness N.S.	John R. Cameron.
Fontanges	Matane	Rimouski Q.	Alex. Levasseur.
Gingras	Livaudière	Bellechasse Q.	Amédée Grégoire.
Glenora		Inverness N.S.	James Lamey.
Grand St. Louis	Bécancour	Nicolet Q.	Miss M. Deshaies.
Hartville	Windsor	Hants N.S.	Walter H. Card.
Hawthorne	Port Hood	Inverness N.S.	Donald A. Beaton.
Head of Jeddore (reopened)		Halifax N.S.	Wm. J. Myers.
Jubilee		Victoria N.S.	Malcolm W. McLeod.
Kipiegun	Sec. 16, Tp. 15, R. 4, E. 1st M.	Selkirk M.	G. T. Sutherland.
Lavant (reopened)	Lavant	Lanark, N.R. O.	Wm. Barr.
Little Judique Ponds		Inverness N.S.	Rory McDonald.
Lower Sandy Point	Shelburne	Shelburne N.S.	Henry Goodick.
McArthur's Mills	Mayo	Hastings, N.R. O.	Arch. McArthur, jr.
Minerve	La Minerve	Labelle Q.	A. Ducharme.
Monalea	Chatham	Argenteuil Q.	James Fitzgerald.
Notre-Dame du Pont Main (reopened)	Dudley	Labelle Q.	J. M. Grenier.
Ophir	Coffin	Algoma O.	Hugh Orr.
Otthon	Sec. 36, Tp. 24, R. 5, W. of 2nd M.	Assa. East.	Revd. John Kovacs.
(*a*) Pelee Island North	Pelee Island	Essex, S.R. O.	Colin B. Quick.
Purple Ridge	Sec. 24, Tp. 17, R. 14, W. of 1st M.	Macdonald M.	James Scott.
Raycroft	Darling	Lanark, N.R. O.	Robert White.
Rolling River	Sec. 34, Tp. 16, R. 19, W. of 1st M.	Marquette M.	Duncan Cameron.
Ronson (reopened)	Middleton	Norfolk, N.R. O.	E. A. Buchner.
Rossendale	Sec. 4, Tp. 10, R. 9, W. of 1st M.	Macdonald M.	John C. Glover.
Roy		Burrard B.C.	D. S. Gray.
St. Fabien	St. Mary's	Kent N.B.	F. A. Bastarache.
St. Gilbert	Lot 14	Prince West P.E.I.	Narcisse Gallant.
St. Malo Station	Auckland	Compton Q.	Edmond Gagnon.
Stanmore	Dalhousie	Restigouche N.B.	Margaret Allain.
Tantallon	Halifax	Halifax N.S.	Isaac Dauphinée.
Umatilla	Sec. 16, Tp. 26, R. 23, W. of 1st M.	Marquette M.	Geo. Robb.
Victoria Line		Inverness N.S.	John H. Cameron.
Waldegrave	Stirling	Colchester N.S.	Alex. Cock.

a) Opened 16th April.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Canterbury	County of	York, N.B.	to Meductic.
Elmsdale	do	Oxford, N.R., O.	to Golspie.
English Settlement	do	King's, N.B.	to Highfield.
Fortierville	do	Lotbinière, Q.	to Frontenac.
Oak Point	do	Selkirk, M.	to Radway.
Pearson's	do	King's, N.B.	to Pearsonville.
Prestwood	do	Selkirk, M.	to Monar.
St. Joseph de la Tabatière	do	Saguenay, Q.	to Mutton Bay.
Ste. Philomène d'Echaillons	do	Lotbinière, Q.	to Ste. Philomène de Fortierville
Silsburg	do	Perth, N.R., O.	to Kennicott.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Loch Erroch	District of New Westminster, B.C.
Ronson	County of Norfolk, N.R., O., closed 1st April.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette,* in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette,* and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule,* shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a.* All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b.* No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b*.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Hamilton Powder Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act to enable it to—

1. Change the head office of the company to Montreal ;
2. To increase the capital stock of the company ;
3. To increase the number of directors of the company ;
4. To increase the amount for which the company can presently issue bonds and debentures.

ROBERTSON, FLEET & FALCONER,
Attorneys for applicants.
Montreal, 26th May, 1896. 48-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act amending the Acts incorporating the Quebec Steamship Company (Limited), and granting power to the said company to purchase, build, equip, run or lease, or acquire an interest in hotels and hotel property, and for other purposes.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicant.
Quebec, 15th May, 1896. 47-9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that The Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act confirming, extending and augmenting the powers of the company ; such Act to specially provide :—

1. For the construction, regulation, and control of harbours and navigation at the terminals of a ship canal, which the company is authorized to construct and operate from some point on Lake Ontario, within the County of York, to some point on the Georgian Bay ;
2. That the company may divert and use the waters of any spring, creek, river, lake, or any other source or sources of water supply, for the purposes of the company, and regulate the levels of such waters ;
3. That the company may regulate the traffic of the said canal or other navigable waters under the control of the company ;
4. For the extension of the borrowing powers of the company, and to define the denomination and character of the notes, bonds, debentures, securities to be issued by the company ;
5. For the construction and improvement by the company of other canals or waterways in Canada for the purpose of augmenting or increasing the traffic of the canal first mentioned ;
6. The remission and exemption from all customs duties and charges on all plant, machinery and materials to be imported and used in the construction and equipment of the company's works.

J. A. MACDONALD,
Managing director of The Georgian Bay
46-9 Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Co.

THE HUDSON'S BAY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a railway to be operated by steam and electricity from Port Churchill on Hudson's Bay through North-west and Keewatin

Territories, to Fond du Lac, on Lake Athabaska, and from Port Churchill aforesaid, on Hudson's Bay, through the Territory of Keewatin, south of Churchill River and north of Nelson River, to a point at or near Sea Falls, on said river; thence north of Lake Winnipeg through the Territory of Saskatchewan to Prince Albert, in said Territory; thence continuing through the said Territory and the Territory of Alberta, in a direct line to Calgary, in the said last mentioned Territory, with power to construct a branch line from a point near Manitou Lake, in the Territory of Saskatchewan, to Edmonton, in the Territory of Alberta. Also, with power to build, purchase, charter, maintain and navigate steam and other vessels to ply between Fort Churchill and other countries, to carry and convey passengers and freight, and carry on a general transportation service in connection with said railway; to construct, operate and maintain such bridges, docks, wharves, elevators, etc., as may be necessary and advantageous for the purposes of the said undertaking. Also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the whole length of the proposed railway and said branch, for the transmission of messages for the public as well as for the purposes of said railway; also to acquire such water powers as may be deemed requisite for the generation of electricity for the purposes of said railway and said branch, and the purchase, erection and maintenance of all such electrical plant as may be necessary in connection with said railway and branch, its bridges, elevators, wharves and docks; and with all such other powers and rights as may be advantageous and necessary to the success of said undertaking, including such as may be granted and prescribed, with the consent of the Parliament of Canada, by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12th May, 1896. 46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railway, and to work the same either by steam or by electric power or both, from the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, to a crossing of the Saskatchewan River, at or near Grand Rapids, thence by the most practicable route to deep water navigation on Hudson Bay, with a branch line from a point at or near the International Boundary between Ranges eleven and fifteen, west of the first principal Meridian, in the said Province of Manitoba, running in a northerly or north-westerly direction to its intersection with the main line; also a branch line from a point on the main line near Grand Rapids to Edmonton *vià* Prince Albert and Battleford in the North-west Territories, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the said railway and branches for all purposes, also to acquire, build, purchase, charter, own and operate steam and other vessels on lakes, rivers and other navigable waters for the purpose of facilitating the traffic in connection with said railway; to acquire, build, purchase, and own elevators, warehouses, wharves, docks and dockyards in connection with the said railway, with all the proper or usual powers, rights, and privileges given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of May, A.D. 1896.
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YUKON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, to incorporate the "Yukon Railway and Navigation Company," from a point at Taku River and Telegraph Creek or Dease River to Teslin Lake in British Columbia and the North-west Territories.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 15th May, 1896. 46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works and to reduce the number of its directors, and for other purposes.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
By A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated 7th May, 1896. 45-9

HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the east branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of rivers and waterways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon; and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canals and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solicitor for applicants.

Winnipeg, 2nd May, 1896. 44-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles and for the passage of cars propelled by any power, and for the acquisition of all terminal facilities and for power to lease to or otherwise give running powers thereover to any railway company; and to carry gas pipes, wires or cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity and other power; and with power to lay tracks on said bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York or the Congress of the United States of America for the same purpose; and also for power to construct, maintain and operate water wheels under said bridge for the generation of electricity and for all powers necessary for that purpose and for the transmission abroad of such electric force. The height of the arches of said bridge shall not be less than sixty feet and the interval between the abutments or piers shall be two hundred feet, and said bridge shall be constructed with a draw of two hundred feet across the channel of said river for the passage of rafts and all vessels. The rates of toll for the use of said bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle (including the driver) drawn by two horses, twenty cents for a single horse, carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

HARCOURT, COWPER & MACOOMB,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Welland, 13th April, 1896. 43-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to carry on the business of guaranteeing:—

1. Corporations, partnerships and individuals against lost occasioned by fraud practised upon paper representing or used as security for money;

2. Employees in positions of trust ;
3. Titles to real estate and the validity of wills ;
4. The repayment of loans and investments of money in manufacturing businesses, mining enterprises and in real estate ;
5. The payment of rent, interest, dividends, mortgages, debentures and all other obligations of indebtedness, and
6. The payment of life, accident, fire and marine policies of insurance.

And for such other powers as may be incidental to such business.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Ottawa, 13th May, 1896. 46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm certain agreements with the Manitoba Government and The Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, and also to confirm certain transfers of its Government subsidies, and to confirm certain mortgages made by the company and the bond issue thereof, and to empower the company to issue land grant and second mortgage bonds and preference stock, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the company.
Toronto, 21st May, 1896. 47-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.
Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs, and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be thirty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be three hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Albert Hudson, agent, Frederick Bindon, agent, R. Preston Robinson, physician, and Alexander Bannerman, conductor, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario ; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America ; and Robert H. Preston, of Newboro, in the Province of Ontario, physician.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 16th May, 1896. 47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Windsor Salt Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the mining, manufacture, purchase, and sale of salt in its various forms in the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada ; the acquisition of patents and properties necessary or desirable for any of such purposes ; and the transaction of all matters or business incidental thereto or connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Montreal, railway president ; Ernest G. Henderson, Windsor, Ontario, engineer ; Robert F. Sutherland, Windsor, Ontario, barrister-at-law ; John Morrow, Montreal, agent ; and James Sutherland, Montreal, agent ; the first three of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBERT F. SUTHERLAND,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated at Windsor, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1896.
47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies

Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Lithographing Company," (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are : to carry on the business of lithographers, engravers, printers, publishers, importers of and dealers in advertising novelties, and any business incidental thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of fifty dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—David Morrice, merchant, Richard White, publisher, and Smeaton White, publisher, all of Montreal aforesaid, and Frederick William Heath, lithographer, William Stone, lithographer, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographer, and John Irving, artists, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Montreal, this 19th day of May, A.D. 1896.
47–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Montreal Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are the construction of railways, bridges, dams, culverts, and generally the construction of all works for the development of, or in, in connection with the use of motive power of any kind whatsoever.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. The number of shares is to be five thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Herbert S. Holt, contractor, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, merchant, William Strachan, manufacturer, Alfred Brunet, gentleman, and Frederick L. Béique, barrister, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
& ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Montreal, 14th May, 1896. 46–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Port Hope Preserving and Canning Company," (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is the buying and selling, preserving and canning of vegetables, fruits, meats, fish and other articles of diet, and the manufacture of cans for the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow : William M. Miller, of the Town of Newark, in Wayne County in the State of New York, U.S.A., canner ; John Hume, seedsman ; William Craig, tanner ; Stanley Paterson, anker ; and Hugh Cameron Paterson, clerk, the last four of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario.

7. The said William M. Miller, John Hume, William Craig, Stanley Paterson and Hugh Cameron Paterson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHISHOLM & CHISHOLM,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Port Hope, May, 1896. 46–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To do a general trading business, and make, manufacture, buy or sell and deal in wood pulp of all descriptions ;

(*b.*) To buy, lease and sell any timber, sawed and unsawed, with a right to manufacture timber, cut wood, and make wooden articles of every description and ship and sell the same for manufacturing and other purposes ;

(*c.*) To buy, purchase, acquire, lease and sell any timber lands and limits and any other real estate requisite for the carrying on of its business, and to be vested generally with all the powers, privileges and rights requisite and proper to carry on the various kinds of business enumerated and to give effect to the intentions and objects of its incorporation.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Masterman, manufacturer, John A. Bauden, gentleman, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturer, Frederick Masterman, manufacturer, et William H. Masterman, manufacturer, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for applicants.
Montreal, 29th April, 1896. 44–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 28th April, 1896. 44–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company is to be "Canadian Whisky Exporting Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To export, import, manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in spirituous, fermented, unfermented, and other liquors, including whiskys, wines, beer, cordials, mineral and other waters and drinks, and to carry on generally such other business as appertains thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $50,000.

5. The number of shares into which the capital stock is to be divided is five hundred, and the amount of each share is $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Edward Chandler Walker, of the said Town of Walkerville, Franklin Hiram Walker, and James Harrington Walker, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, all distillers ; William Aikman, junior, of the said City of Detroit, lawyer ; and William Robins, of the said Town of Walkerville, secretary.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Franklin Hiram Walker, and William Robins, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BLAKE, LASH & CASSELS,
44–6 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ætna Boiler Company (Limited)."

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows :—To purchase or lease the Ætna Safety Water Tube Boiler under Canadian Patent No. 43,672 and United States Patent No. 544619, and to manufacture and vend the same, also to acquire the patents for the said boiler in Great Britain and other countries, with power to sell and assign, with or without royalty, any or all of said patents.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, underwriter ; Reginald Northcote, of the same place, manufacturer's agent ; the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, of the City of Montreal, Senator ; John Alexander Gemmill, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law, and Archie Foster May, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law ; of whom the said Hugh Scott, Reginald Northcote, Alexander Walker Ogilvie and John Alexander Gemmill are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of May, 1896.
44–2– 46–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Dominion Glass Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and deal in glass and glasswares of all kinds.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Henry Hogan, hotel-keeper, Joseph Barsalou, auctioneer, Honourable Alphonse Desjardins, Minister of Militia, J. Gustave Laviolette, physician, et Maurice Barsalou, hardware

merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 22nd April, 1896. 43-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The American Tire Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are to manufacture and sell tires and all parts thereof, rubber goods for bicycles and vehicles, cotton linings, bicycles and bicycle parts and all articles pertaining thereto ; and to acquire, use and sell any patents of invention or inventions or any license to use any inventions in connection with bicycles, vehicles and tires and their parts, with power to take mortgages, liens and charges upon real and personal property by way of security for the price of goods or articles manufactured or sold by the company and to dispose of the same and to do all things necessary for the sufficient carrying out of the said objects ; and to obtain, purchase and hold the good-will and the machinery, plant, stock in trade and supplies and other the assets of the business heretofore carried on at the City of Toronto, under the firm name of "The American Tire Company."

3. The chief place of business of the said company will be in the City of Toronto, in the County of York.

4. The operations of the company are to be carried on at the said City of Toronto, and elsewhere throughout the Dominion of Canada.

5. The proposed amount of capital stock is $25,000.

6. The number of shares shall be five hundred of the par value of $50 each.

7. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Harrie Poyntz Davies, merchant, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York ; Charles Percy Miller, merchant, of the said City of Toronto ; Charles Sparks, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, Esquire ; Emilie Louisa Davies, spinster, of the said City of Toronto ; Hawdon Brumell, traveller, of the said City of Toronto ; the first three of whom are to be the provisional directors of the said company.

MACRAE & RYKERT,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Toronto, 22nd April, 1896. 43-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONTREAL ISLAND BELT LINE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of The Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1608 Notre-Dame Street, on the twenty-ninth day of June next, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business, whether general or special, as may be submitted to the meeting.

J. P. MULLARKEY,
Secretary *pro tem.*

Montreal, 27th May, 1896. 48-4

CHIGNECTO MARINE TRANSPORT RAILWAY COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders in the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), will be held at the head office of the company, in Dashwood House, No. 9 New Broad Street, in the City of London, England, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of June, 1896, at noon, for the purpose of receiving a report of the directors, transacting the business of the company, whether general or special, and the election of directors thereof, and for the transaction of such other business as can be then legally submitted to the said meeting.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.

23rd April, 1896. 44-3 48-1

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent for the current half year, making a total distribution for the year of six per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the head office of the Bank, on Tuesday, the 16th June next, at noon.

By order of the Board,

W WEIR,
President.

Montreal, 24th April, 1896. 44-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDEND NO. 61.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three (3) per cent for the current half-year, equal to six and a half per cent per annum, on the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house of this institution, in Montreal, on Wednesday, the 17th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Manager.

44-5

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central Chambers, Elgin Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary-treasurer.

Ottawa, 9th May 1896. 46-4

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

NOTICE.—A dividend of three and one half per cent on the capital stock of the Summerside Bank, for the six months ending the 30th day of April, 1896, has been declared out of the profits of the Bank and will be paid to the stockholders thereof, at their banking-house, at Summerside, P.E.I., on and after the 4th day of June next.

ROBT. McC. STAVERT,
Cashier.

Summerside, P.E.I., 7th May, 1896. 45-4

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

DIVIDEND No. 59.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, and at its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st day of May next, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

E. E. WEBB,
General manager.

Quebec, 25th April, 1896. 44-5

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

DIVIDEND No. 58.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three and one-half per cent upon the capital stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its branches, on and after Monday, the 1st day of June next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th of May to the 31st of May, both days inclusive.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will be held at the banking-house of the Bank in Toronto, on Tuesday, the 16th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

B. E. WALKER,
General manager.

Toronto, 28th April, 1896. 44-5

NOTICE is hereby given that The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada has ceased to transact business in Canada, and that pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, application will be made to the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or after the 10th day of August next, by the said The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada, for the release of its securities, and all policy holders in Canada opposing such release are hereby required to file their opposition with the said the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or before the said 10th day of August next.

PARKE & PURDOM,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1896. 45-14

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company of Canada will be held at the office of Messrs. H. & A. Allan, Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1896, at eleven o'clock A.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and if approved, to sanction the entering into and execution of an agreement leasing to the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, the use of the tracks or running rights over the tracks of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company between a point at or near the Town of Gladstone in the Province of Manitoba, and the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, together with the joint right with the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company to make use of that company's terminal property and facilities at the Town of Portage la Prairie, and further providing for the division of the earnings done by the two companies upon and in connection with the said portion of the tracks of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company.

By order of the Board,

E. W. RILEY,
Secretary.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1896. 46-4

THE ONTARIO BANK.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of June next.

At this meeting the shareholders will amongst other matters be asked to pass a by-law providing that the capital shall be reduced from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES McGILL,
General manager.

Toronto, 15th May, 1896. 47-4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of The Montreal and Province Line Railway Company will be held at the office, number 136 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, at the hour of twelve of the clock noon, on the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the purposes of,—

First—Allotting the stock as provided under the charter.

Second—Taking over the property of the line of railway formerly known as The Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company, and

Generally to organize the said company, elect its officers and do such other business as may be necessary.

By order of the Provisional Board of Directors.

47-4

IN pursuance of Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 92, and a certain Order in Council dated 12th June, 1893, notice is hereby given that Elias Rogers and Ferral Carlton Dinniny will after the expiration of one month from the date hereof, apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for approval of the construction of certain work in Toronto Bay, which may be described as the filling in of that part of the water lot lying immediately to the south of and adjacent to the water lot firstly described in a certain patent from the Crown to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, dated 21st February, 1840, bounded on the north by the line between the points near the site of the late French Fort and Gooderham's Windmill as described in said patent; on the east and west respectively by the production southerly of the western and eastern boundaries of the water lot owned by John Small and Alexander Legge as set out in said patent, and on the south by the Windmill line as fixed by said Order in Council of 12th June, 1893.

And notice is further given that the said applicants, in accordance with the provisions of said Statute, have deposited plans and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of each in the Office of the Registrar of the Eastern Division of the City of Toronto.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT
& SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants,
28-30 Toronto St., Toronto.

Dated at Toronto, this 23rd May, 1896. 47-5

ONTARIO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of said company will be held at the office of Flack Bros., in the Town of Cornwall, on Saturday, the 30th day of May instant, at two o'clock p.m.

By order,

D. A. FLACK,
Secretary.

Cornwall, 14th May, A.D. 1896. 47-2

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the shareholders of The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, at Montreal, on the 13th day of June, 1896, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., to consider a proposition to retire and cancel the present outstanding first mortgage bonds, and to issue in place thereof new 5 per cent gold bonds to the amount of $800,000, to be secured by a first mortgage; and to consider a further proposition to issue 6 per cent gold bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding $400,000, which are to be secured by a second mortgage; and to consider such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Montreal, 19th May, 1896. 46-5

NOTICE.—Lam Tung, of the City of New Westminster in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster in the said province, a plan showing certain works or buildings constructed by him upon the Fraser River within the said district, and a description of the site in which such works have been placed.

The said Lam Tung will apply to the Governor General in Council immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plan and site and of the construction of the said works.

LAM TUNG.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1896. 46-5

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of The North-west Irrigation Act, as amended, that the application of the Springbank Irrigation District for the right to divert sufficient water from the Elbow River, on the S.E. ¼ of Section 4, Township 24, Range 4 west of the 5th Meridian, to irrigate some 21,200 acres as shown by the plans filed by the district, and to construct the necessary works to enable the water so diverted to be used for irrigation purposes, has received the approval of the Governor in Council to the extent that the district has been granted the right to divert the water applied for at high water stage of the stream, and further has been granted five years from the 18th February, 1895, within which to complete the construction of their works, no changes or alterations in these proposed works having been ordered by the Governor in Council.

The memorial of the district, accompanied by the necessary plans, profiles and specifications was filed with the Minister of the Interior, on the fourteenth of November, 1894, and with the Agent, on the 5th day of November, 1894.

The particulars as to the district and the proposed works are as follows:—

The district was created under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories in September, 1894, and which was subsequently confirmed by the Act of Parliament 58-59 Vict., chap. 33.

The district is authorized by the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance to pledge the lands within the district as security for debentures sold to raise the amounts necessary to construct the above mentioned works, the amount so raised being limited to a sum equal to six dollars per acre upon the lands which can be actually irrigated from the proposed works, with an assessment limited to one dollar per acre per annum upon the lands irrigated, to pay for interest, management, maintenance and sinking fund.

The present Trustees of the district, who under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance are the Board of Management, are, Joseph McPherson, William A. Gibson and W. W. Stuart.

The probable number of consumers of the water diverted is stated by the memorial filed to be one hundred. The lands to be irrigated in their present condition with improvements, are stated to be worth about $8 per acre, which lands are stated to be at present used for ranching purposes, and to be unsuitable for agriculture except by the application of water through irrigation.

The rates to be charged by the district for water supplied for irrigation purposes is the rate to be hereafter fixed under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance above referred to. 45-5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir:—

OTTAWA, 5 mars 1896.

JOHN BERGIN, de la ville de Cornwall, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer, Conseil de la Reine: Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté, ***vice*** A. V. Macmillan, écuyer, décédé.

—

31 mars 1896.

PETER J. WEBB, du village de Harbor au Bouche, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, écuyer: Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

FREDERICK ADRIAN MEYER, de la cité de Vernon, dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique, écuyer: Sous-percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

—

19 mai 1896.

L'HONORABLE ALBERT WILLIAM ATWATER, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec: Conseil de la Reine.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous—SALUT:

ATTENDU que par et de l'avis et du consentement de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons jugé à propos de DISSOUDRE le présent parlement du Canada, qui se trouve prorogé au DEUXIEME jour de JUIN prochain.

SACHEZ MAINTENANT, qu'à cette fin Nous publions Notre présente Proclamation Royale, et par icelle DISSOLVONS en conséquence le dit Parlement du Canada, et les Sénateurs et les Membres de la Chambre des Communes sont en conséquence exemptés de s'assembler et d'être présents le dit DEUXIEME jour de JUIN prochain.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-

Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—SALUT :

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, NOUS AVONS CE JOUR donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquels Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni ; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

42-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

SACHEZ que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de se réunir en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

43-tf

DÉPÊCHES.

[1237 J.]

DOWNING STREET,
16 décembre 1895.

Canada.
N° 326.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre copie du document cité dans l'annexe ci-jointe, reçu du Bureau des affaires étrangères, concernant les règlements sanitaires établis au sujet de navires arrivant à des ports italiens.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,
Votre très obéissant serviteur,
R. H. MEADE,
Pour le Secrétaire d'Etat.

L'administrateur du
Gouvernement du Canada.

Date.	Description du document.
1895. 23 novembre..	Traduction d'un décret italien.

TRADUCTION d'un décret du ministère italien de l'Intérieur, concernant les précautions sanitaires maritimes.

N° 9.

Considérant l'avantage, généralement parlant, d'exempter les navires arrivant à des ports italiens, dans les circonstances ordinaires, de présenter leur patente de santé lorsque le renseignement sanitaire est marqué sur les papiers du bord ; et en vertu du pouvoir conféré par les règlements sanitaires maritimes de déterminer (de concert avec le ministre de la Marine) quelles mesures doivent être prises en ces matières,—le ministre de l'Intérieur décrète ce qui suit :—

Que tout vaisseau arrivant à des ports italiens d'autres ports européens, est exempté de présenter sa patente de santé ; et cette exemption s'applique également aux navires des ports atlantiques de l'Amérique du Nord et du Canada ; mais, dans tous les cas, les navires arrivant de ports qui ont été soit déclarés infectés par les autorités locales, ou ont été proclamés tels par le ministère italien de l'Intérieur ne sont pas compris, et devront être munis de patentes de santé.

Et chaque navire compris dans les termes du présent décret, portera marqué sur sa liste de l'équipage, ou sur son certificat, le renseignement concernant les conditions sanitaires du lieu de départ, les conditions hygiéniques du navire même et de sa cargaison, et l'état de santé de l'équipage et des passagers, et au moment du départ et au port d'arrivée.

Les préfets des provinces maritimes et les autorités des havres sont chargés de l'exécution du présent décret.

Daté à Rome, le 23 novembre 1895.

(Signé) CRISPI,
Ministre de l'Intérieur.

48-2

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[78]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 7e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 de décembre 1895, modifiant l'article 19 des règlements concernant les poids et mesures établis par arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 42 des Arrêtés en Conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent annulé en tant qu'une erreur d'un point décimal y a été commise dans les poids en grains, et que les règlements corrigés ci-dessous soient et ils sont par le présent établis en leur lieu et place :—

La forme de toutes les mesures de capacité devra être cylindrique ou conique ; dans cette dernière forme elles ne seront vérifiées que si elles sont capables de contenir, lorsque pleines jusqu'à la partie la plus étroite du goulot, les poids respectifs d'eau distillée, spécifiés plus bas :—

Pour chaque gallon	10 liv. av.
Pour chaque ½ gallon	5 liv. av.
Pour chaque pinte	2½ liv. av.
Pour chaque ½ chopine	4375 grains troy.
Pour chaque roquille	2187 grains troy.
Pour chaque ½ roquille	1093 grains troy.

pesé à l'air contre des poids en cuivre à une température de 62° F., et avec le baromètre à 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

48-4

[1769]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 16e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et ses modifications, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 8 des règlements établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 5 de février 1889, et continués en vigueur par l'arrêté en conseil du 21 de septembre 1893, pour la régie du passage d'eau sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent entre Prescott dans la province d'Ontario et Puissance du Canada, et Ogdensburgh dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit et il est par le présent modifié en tant qu'il s'agit des heures de traversée, à l'effet que le bac commencera à traverser chaque jour à 8 heures du matin, sauf les dimanches, et continuera de traverser d'un côté à l'autre a des intervalles d'une heure, successivement ensuite, jusqu'à 6 heures du soir, au lieu de 7 a.m. à 7 p.m. comme autrefois.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

48-4

[1769]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 16e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 12 de juillet 1895, établissant que sujet aux règlements et restrictions contenus dans l'arrêté en conseil du 6 de juin 1892, concernant les approvisonnements de navires, le tabac pourrait, jusqu'à la fin de la session alors suivante du parlement, être sorti de l'entrepôt en franchise, pour servir sur les vapeurs et vaisseaux engagés dans la chasse aux phoques sur les hautes mers, et sur les vapeurs et vaisseaux quittant un port canadien pour un port de mer étranger, soit et il est par le présent modifié en prolongeant ses dispositions jusqu'à la fin de la prochaine session du parlement.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

48-4

RÈGLEMENTS DE QUARANTAINE.

Par arrêté en conseil daté le 4 de mai 1896, en vertu du chapitre 68, Statuts revisés, intitulé : "Acte concernant la quarantaine."

Tout le service quarantenaire du Canada est sous le contrôle du Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Il y a un officier médical comme Surintendant général de la Quarantaine Canadienne.

Sur la côte du Pacifique il y a un Surintendant Médical des quarantaines pour la Colombie-Britannique.

Chaque station de quarantaine est sous la charge immédiate d'un officier médical de quarantaine spécialement nommé.

A chaque station de quarantaine maritime non organisée ou station de quarantaine de l'intérieur, le percepteur des douanes de l'endroit est l'officier de quarantaine pour les fins des présents règlements.

Stations de quarantaine.

Les stations de quarantaine du Canada, sont :—

1. Sur la côte de l'Atlantique,—

(*a.*) Grosse-Ile, dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent, avec Rimouski, la levée Louise et le quai du Grand-Tronc à Lévis, comme stations auxiliaires, provinee de Québec ;

(*b.*) Halifax, le havre et l'île Lawlor, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ;

(*c.*) Saint-Jean, le havre et l'île aux Perdrix, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ;

(*d.*) Sydney, Cap-Breton, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ;

(*e.*) Pictou, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ;

(*f.*) Hawkesbury, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ;

(*g.*) Chatham, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ;

(*h.*) Charlottetown, dans la province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard.

2. Sur la côte du Pacifique,—

(*a.*) William Head, y compris Albert Head, dans le détroit de Fuca, province de la Colombie-Britannique, et comprenant aussi le port de Victoria comme station auxiliaire ; et

(*b.*) Vancouver.

3. Tout autre port, sur les deux côtes, chaque tel port étant désigné comme Station de quarantaine maritime non organisée.

4. Et tout port douanier intérieur sur la frontière canadienne, entre les océans Pacifique et Atlantique, chaque tel port étant désigné comme Station de quarantaine intérieure non organisée.

5. Tout officier de quarantaine à une station de quarantaine en Canada, et tout percepteur des douanes

en sa capacité d'officier de quarantaine, seront, pour les fins des présents règlements, juges de paix en vertu des dispositions de l'article 5 de l'*Acte concernant la quarantaine*, chap. 68 des Statuts revisés.

Dispositions générales.

6. Tout navire arrivant d'un port en dehors du Canada à une station de quarantaine organisée sera inspecté par un officier de quarantaine dûment nommé, à l'endroit dûment fixé pour cette inspection, et il ne lui sera pas permis de faire une déclaration à la douane à aucun port du Canada tant qu'il n'aura pas reçu une patente de santé.

(*a.*) Si un navire venant d'un port infecté et en destination d'un port en Canada qui est une station de quarantaine non organisée, a à passer une station de quarantaine organisée, il lui faudra arrêter à cette dernière station avant de continuer sa route.

7. Il ne sera permis à aucune personne de débarquer d'un navire tant que cette personne n'aura pas été déclarée par un officier de quarantaine exempte de maladie contagieuse, ni tant que cet officier ne sera pas satisfait que ce débarquement peut s'effectuer sans danger pour la salubrité publique.

8. Tout navire venant d'un port en dehors du Canada, et ayant besoin d'une inspection quarantenaire, devra, en arrivant à un port quelconque du Canada hisser un pavillon jaune à l'avant comme signal distinct de quarantaine, de façon à informer l'officier de quarantaine que ses services sont requis, et tout navire arrivant la nuit exhibera un feu rouge à l'avant comme tel signal.

9. Les caboteurs de Terreneuve et de ports des Etats-Unis contigus au Canada, et exempts de maladie contagieuse pourront, de temps à autre, être exemptés des présents règlements par ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture.

10. Tout navire de guerre de Sa Majesté ou tout transport portant des troupes de Sa Majesté, accompagné d'un médecin, et n'ayant pas de maladie à bord, est exempt de l'inspection et de la détention quarantenaires.

Détention quarantenaire.

11. Chaque officier de quarantaine devra s'assurer de la présence ou de l'absence d'une maladie infectieuse par une inspection personnelle des personnes à bord, ou par la déclaration assermentée du capitaine ou du chirurgien, en la formule ci-jointe, ou par les deux.

12. Tout navire ayant de la maladie contagieuse à bord, ou venant d'un port ou pays infecté, sera sujet à être détenu à une station de quarantaine pour y être désinfecté, ainsi que ses passagers, son équipage et son pilote, et le bagage des passagers et la cargaison.

(*a.*) Un navire pourra être détenu à la quarantaine pour être désinfecté pendant tout le temps que la chose sera nécessaire ;

(*b.*) Le temps pendant lequel un navire pourra être détenu en quarantaine d'observation, est la période acceptée de l'incubation de la maladie contre laquelle l'on se garde à compter de la date constatée de la dernière exposition possible.

13. Tout navire ainsi détenu par ordre de l'officier de quarantaine sera sans délai ancré ou mouillé à l'endroit que fixera l'officier de quarantaine.

14. Et tant que ce navire est ainsi détenu, personne ne quittera le navire, ni n'aura de communication avec tel navire, sans la permission de l'officier de quarantaine.

15. L'officier de quarantaine qui détiendra un navire comme susdit, devra immédiatement avertir le Ministre de l'Agriculture, et donner la cause de cette détention.

16. D'après l'interprétation des présents règlements, un port ou pays infecté est un port ou pays où le choléra asiatique ou autre maladie épidémique a été communiqué à une ou plusieurs personnes par la voie d'une personne ou d'effets d'habillement infectés ou autrement. Un port ou pays n'est pas considéré infecté lorsqu'il ne s'est déclaré qu'un simple cas ou un petit nombre de cas et que la maladie n'a pas été communiquée par ces cas.

Heures d'inspection—Retour en mer—Frais.

17. Tout navire pourra être inspecté en tout temps pendant les vingt-quatre heures.

(*a.*) Sauf que dans les temps d'épidémie le Ministre de l'Agriculture pourra ordonner que l'inspection ne se fasse que pendant les heures de jour ;

(*b.*) Toutes les inspections quarantenaires, à l'exception de celles faites en vertu de l'article 46 (*a*), seront faites sans frais contre le navire.

18. Tout navire aura le droit, avant de rompre son chargement, de retourner en mer au lieu de se mettre en quarantaine, tel que prévu par l'article 9 de l'acte intitulé *Acte concernant la quarantaine*, chap. 68, Statuts revisés.

19. Tous les frais encourus pour l'entretien des personnes en santé qui pourraient avoir été exposées à l'infection, et sont détenues en quarantaine d'observation, seront à la charge du navire.

(*a.*) Et le capitaine d'un navire pourra faire des arrangements avec l'officier de quarantaine pour débarquer les provisions nécessaires et les serviteurs ou économes pour les distribuer à l'endroit où les passagers sont débarqués ;

(*b.*) Les personnes actuellement malades seront traitées et soignées dans les hôpitaux de quarantaine, aux frais du gouvernement ;

(*c.*) S'il est permis à un navire de continuer sa route et de laisser ses passagers en quarantaine, le transport subséquent de tels passagers de la quarantaine au port de destination sera à la charge du navire ;

(*d.*) Les appareils, les matériaux et la main-d'œuvre pour désinfection sont fournis par le gouvernement sans frais contre le navire.

Maladies quarantenaires.

20. Les principales maladies quarantenaires sont : le choléra asiatique, la petite vérole, le typhus, la fièvre jaune et la peste. Les maladies secondaires, sont la fièvre scarlatine, les fièvres entériques (typhoïdes), la diphtérie, la rougeole et la varicelle (petite vérole volante).

(*a.*) En sus de ce qui précède il est du devoir de tout officier de quarantaine de s'assurer de la présence ou de l'absence de toute autre maladie contagieuse ou infectieuse ;

(*b.*) Et quant à la lèpre il est du devoir de chaque officier de quarantaine, surtout sur la côte du Pacifique, de bien s'assurer de la présence ou de l'absence de cette maladie parmi les passagers ; et advenant la découverte de quelque cas de cette maladie, la personne atteinte n'aura pas la permission de descendre à terre, mais elle devra être ramenée par le navire à l'endroit d'où elle vient.

Les pilotes fourniront les règlements.

21. Chaque pilote devra fournir au capitaine de tout navire arrivant à un port en Canada, un exemplaire des présents règlements sous peine de l'amende ci-après prescrite.

Vaccination.

22. Chaque passager sera tenu de prouver à la satisfaction de l'officier de quarantaine qu'il a été vacciné ou qu'il a déjà eu la petite vérole.

23. La production d'un certificat par le chirurgien du navire, appelé "Carte de protection," et sa déclaration sous serment à l'appui de la vérité de ce certificat, seront considérées par l'officier de quarantaine comme preuve de cette vaccination et de cette protection. Toutefois, l'officier de quarantaine pourra, de temps à autre, faire un examen personnel des porteurs de ces certificats, afin de s'assurer de la manière que ces certificats ont été émis.

24. Toute personne qui ne donnera pas une preuve satisfaisante d'avoir été vaccinée ou d'avoir eu la petite vérole, sera vaccinée par un officier de quarantaine, ou, dans le cas de refus, sera débarquée à la station de quarantaine, pour y subir une quarantaine

d'observation ; et les frais d'entretien de cette personne pendant cette quarantaine d'observation seront une dette sur le navire.

(*a.*) Un navire qui arrive à une station de quarantaine en Canada sera moins sujet d'être détenu si la vaccination de tous les passagers d'entrepont qui n'offrent aucune preuve d'avoir été vaccinés dans les derniers sept ans, est exigée avant l'embarquement. Le chirurgien du navire devrait s'assurer du fait vis-à-vis de chaque passager au début de la traversée, ou au temps de l'embarquement si possible, afin d'être en état de répondre aux questions que lui posera l'officier de quarantaine.

26. Si la petite vérole s'est déclarée sur un navire, chaque passager à bord qui n'offre aucune preuve satisfaisante d'avoir été vacciné dans le cours des derniers sept ans, ou d'avoir eu la petite vérole durant cette période, sera vacciné par ou sous la surveillance de l'officier de quarantaine ; ou, dans le cas de refus, il sera débarqué à la station de quarantaine, sujet à la détention pour observation, et les frais d'entretien de cette personne ou de ces personnes pendant cette détention sera une dette sur le navire.

Examen.

26. L'officier de quarantaine examinera le chirurgien ou tout officier d'un navire, sous serment, touchant l'état de santé de ce navire et de chaque personne à bord, dans la forme de questions annexées aux présents règlements.

Isolement.

27. Tout navire muni d'un hôpital isolé pour les hommes, et un autre pour les femmes, sur le pont supérieur, ventilé d'en haut et non par la porte seulement, pourra, s'il est prouvé à la satisfaction de l'officier de quarantaine que cet hôpital a été promptement et intelligemment employé, continuer sa route après avoir mis à terre les malades, et après la désinfection de l'hôpital qui aura servi ; néanmoins, tout navire qui arrivera avec quelque maladie infectieuse, sans être muni de ces hôpitaux spéciaux isolés et ventilés, ou, étant muni de ces hôpitaux, sans preuve satisfaisante qu'ils ont été promptement ou intelligemment employés, sera sujet à être détenu pour être désinfecté à une station de quarantaine.

Malles à Rimouski.

28. Dans le cas d'un navire portant les malles de Sa Majesté et arrivant par la voie du Saint-Laurent, le certificat d'acquit sera accordé par un officier de quarantaine à Rimouski ou Grosse-Ile, et dans le cas de tout autre navire à la Grosse-Ile seulement.

(*a.*) Sauf que durant un temps de choléra ou autre épidémie, la permission accordée à un paquebot-poste venant d'un port ou pays infecté, de débarquer des passagers à Rimouski, pourra être suspendue par ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture ;

(*b.*) Et dans ces conditions les malles seules seront débarquées à Rimouski, le navire continuant sa route à la Grosse-Ile pour inspection ;

(*c.*) Si le choléra s'était déclaré à bord de ce navire dans le cours de la traversée, les sacs extérieurs contenant les matières postales seront laissés à bord du vapeur pour être désinfectés à la Grosse-Ile.

Désinfection du bagage.

29. En temps de choléra ou autre épidémie, le bagage des immigrants ou passagers sur un navire arrivant à un port du Canada, que ce navire vienne ou non d'un port ou pays infecté, pourra, par ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture, être désinfecté dans chaque cas.

(*a.*) Lorsque cette désinfection est faite à une station auxiliaire, subséquemment à l'inspection et acquit à la station principale, l'acquit accordé par l'officier quarantenaire portera comme condition que les immigrants et leur bagage seront débarqués pour être désinfectés.

(*b.*) L'officier surveillant cette désinfection comptera les immigrants à mesure qu'ils débarquent, et s'il trouve que le nombre s'accorde avec le nombre marqué sur l'acquit de l'officier de quarantaine, et a une preuve satisfaisante que tout leur bagage a été débarqué avec eux, il poinçonnera l'acquit à l'endroit marqué à cette fin, et cet acquit sera alors reçu à la douane.

Certificats de passage.

30. Chaque officier de quarantaine maritime poinçonnera le "Certificat de passage International" d'immigrants, quand ce certificat est en usage, de manière à faire connaître aux officiers de santé à l'intérieur le résultat de l'inspection quarantenaire, tel que prévu par cette carte ou certificat.

(*a.*) Chaque officier de quarantaine maritime poinçonnera la liste des immigrants par destination, province, (ou Etat s'ils sont en destination des Etats-Unis), quand de telles listes sont en usage, que fournira le chirurgien du navire sur des formules fournies par le gouvernement, et transmettra ces listes sans délai au secrétaire du bureau d'hygiène dans la province ou Etat où ces immigrants sont destinés.

Remorqueurs à vapeur.

31. Tout remorqueur ou autre navire à vapeur qui aura remorqué ou autrement communiqué avec un navire de la classe de ceux sujets à la quarantaine ou l'inspection quarantenaire, sera, par ce fait, soumis aux mêmes règlements et exigences qui s'appliquent au navire avec lequel il y aura eu communication.

(*a.*) Si la communication entre le navire et le remorqueur à vapeur se borne à l'amarrage d'un câble, qui est ensuite relâché, l'officier de quarantaine pourra décider d'exempter ce remorqueur de la détention quarantenaire.

Guenilles.

32. Les guenilles venant d'un port ou pays où sévit une maladie infectieuse, pourront être prohibées, et le nom de tout port ou pays ainsi infecté sera, de temps à autre, publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* ;

(*a.*) Les guenilles venant de ports prohibés à une station de quarantaine, seront sujettes à être brûlées ou autrement traitées sur l'ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture basé sur un rapport de l'officier de quarantaine.

Nouvelles marchandises.

33. Les nouvelles marchandises en général pourront être acceptées sans question.

Périodes d'épidémie.

34. Pendant une période de maladie épidémique les passagers devraient être avertis par les agents de vapeurs de se dispenser, autant que possible, de bagage que l'eau pourrait gâter, dans le cas où il leur faudrait subir la désinfection—tels que les tissus dont les couleurs pourraient déteindre—vu que les propriétaires seront obligés de supporter tous les risques de dommages.

35. Durant une période de maladie épidémique les navires devraient se dispenser, autant que possible, des tentures, rideaux, tapis, etc., de laine, et y substituer des couvertures non absorbantes.

36. Chaque navire portant cargaison, et sujet à être désinfecté, devrait être muni d'un conduit en charpente uni, donnant un espace libre de 12 pouces partout à l'intérieur, placé dans la grande écoutille, pour un navire à voiles ; et un dans chaque écoutille d'un vapeur, divisé par des cloisons. La charpente de ce conduit serait posée avant le chargement, et s'étendrait de l'écoutille au fond de cale. Ce simple arrangement recevrait le tuyau de fumigation et éviterait de déranger la cargaison.

Passagers.

37. Pour les fins des présents règlements, les passagers sont divisés en deux classes : cabine et entrepont. Les passagers d'entrepont sont ceux qui occupent des compartiments autres que ceux de premières et de secondes.

Méthodes de désinfection.

38. Les méthodes de désinfection aux stations de quarantaine du Canada seront comme suit :—

(*a.*) Exposition à la vapeur pas moins que 30 minutes, température de la vapeur pas moindre que 100° centigrade (212° Fahrenheit) ni plus élevée que 115° centigrade (239° Fahrenheit) ;

(*b.*) Les articles susceptibles d'être détruits par la susdite méthode seront désinfectés en les mouillant parfaitement avec une solution de chlorure mercurique, dans la proportion d'une partie dans mille, ou disons un drachme dans un gallon, mesure de vin, ce qui peut se faire par le moyen d'une brosse, ou par l'arrosage ou le trempage ;

(*c.*) Si l'on emploie du dioxyde de soufre, on l'obtient en brûlant pas moins de 3 livres de soufre en canon par 1,000 pieds cubes d'espace, ou si on l'emploie sous forme liquide, de la même force proportionnée, et la période d'exposition sera d'au moins 6 heures.

39. La désinfection des navires en fer se fera comme suit, selon le cas :—

(*a.*) *Cales.*—Après le nettoyage mécanique, la cale sera parfaitement lavée avec une solution acidique de chlorure mercurique, 1 dans 800 (chlorure mercurique, 1 partie, acide hydrochlorique 2 parties, eau 800 parties), appliquée à toutes les surfaces au moyen d'un boyau. Si l'on redoute les effets dangereux du mercure déposé sur les surfaces, on pourra les laver plus tard avec de l'eau nette ;

(*b.*) *Entrepont.*—Le même traitement devrait être appliqué à l'entrepont qu'à la cale, mais quand le navire est muni d'un tuyau à vapeur pour chaque compartiment (en cas d'incendie), la désinfection à la vapeur de l'entrepont sera pratiquée. La température dans toutes les parties de chaque compartiment ne sera pas moindre que 100° C. (212° Fahr.) ;

(*c.*) *Gaillard d'avant ou département de l'équipage.*—Après le nettoyage mécanique, l'application du chlorure mercurique de la manière ci-dessus décrite, ou les fumées sulfureuses, ou la désinfection à la vapeur, si des facilités sont fournies à cette fin ;

(*d.*) *Quartiers des officiers, cabines, etc.*—Chaque compartiment recevra le même traitement, dans les mêmes conditions que ci-dessus, mais il faudra se rappeler que les décorations en métal dans les cabines, salons, etc., seraient gâtées par l'usage de la solution de chlorure mercurique, et en conséquence, il faudra employer d'autres formes de désinfection, selon que le décidera l'officier de quarantaine.

40. La désinfection des navires de bois se fera comme suit, selon le cas :—

(*a.*) Fumigation au moyen de dioxyde de soufre obtenu en brûlant pas moins que 3 livres de soufre en canon pour chaque 1,000 pieds cubes d'espace ; ou au moyen du dioxyde de soufre liquide dans la même proportion ; et la durée de l'exposition sera d'au moins 24 heures ;

(*b.*) Lavage ou arrosage avec une solution acidique de chlorure mercurique (1 dans 800). Cabines, gaillard d'avant et autres appartements seront parfaitement lavés avec une solution mercurique.

41. Dans toutes les catégories de navires, tous les vêtements, literie, rideaux, etc., seront exposés à la vapeur pendant 30 minutes, à une température de 100° C. (212° Fahr.) à 115° C. (239° Fahr.)

42. Dans toutes les classes de navires les fonds de cales seront d'abord remplis d'eau de mer ou de rivière, vidés par les pompes et ensuite traités d'une solution de chlorure mercurique en grande quantité, laissée en contact longtemps.

Stations de quarantaine maritime non organisées.

43. A tout port où il n'y aura pas de station de quarantaine régulière, le percepteur des douanes sera l'officier de quarantaine pour les fins des présents règlements ; et dans le cas de maladie, ce percepteur pourra, pour les fins des présents règlements, appeler un médecin, qui sera, tant qu'il sera ainsi employé, censé être un officier de quarantaine ; et chaque tel port sera désigné comme station de quarantaine maritime non organisée.

44. Tout navire arrivant d'un port infecté à une station de quarantaine maritime non organisée, ou à bord duquel serait survenu quelque décès d'une maladie infectieuse ou se serait déclarée quelque maladie infectieuse pendant la traversée, restera au large jusqu'à ce qu'il reçoive de l'officier de quarantaine la permission d'entrer.

45. Tous les règlements applicables aux stations de quarantaine maritime régulièrement organisées s'appliqueront aussi à chaque station de quarantaine maritime non organisée en tant que les circonstances le permettront, et surtout les dispositions touchant l'inspection, l'ancrage et le mouillage, la désinfection, les acquits de douane, le retour en mer avant de rompre le chargement, les questions au chirurgien ou aux officiers du navire, et les amendes.

46. Tout percepteur ou sous-percepteur des douanes en sa capacité d'officier de quarantaine à une station de quarantaine maritime non organisée en Canada, qui apprend ou a raison de soupçonner la présence d'aucune des principales maladies quarantenaires citées à l'article 20 des présents règlements, ordonnera qu'il soit fait une inspection médicale du navire apportant cette maladie ;

(*a.*) Si un navire arrive à une station de quarantaine maritime non organisée avec de la maladie sujette à quarantaine à bord, le capitaine paiera un honoraire de $4 pour chaque inspection médicale ordonnée par l'officier de quarantaine, et cet honoraire devra être payé avant que l'acquit de douane ne soit accordé ;

(*b.*) S'il ne se trouve pas de maladie à bord d'un navire arrivant à une station de quarantaine maritime non organisée et que l'officier de quarantaine a ordonné d'inspecter, les frais de cette inspection ne seront pas une charge contre le navire, mais seront défrayés par le gouvernement.

(*c.*) Si la maladie trouvée à bord d'un navire, ou l'historique, les conditions, ou les circonstances d'un navire sont telles qu'il paraîtrait au percepteur ou sous-percepteur des douanes que les capacités d'isolation ou de désinfection existant à une station de quarantaine maritime non organisée, sont insuffisantes pour faire face à cette maladie, il en fera rapport immédiatement au Ministre de l'Agriculture, lequel pourra, à sa discrétion, ordonner que le navire se rende à une station de quarantaine organisée afin d'obtenir une patente de santé avant de pouvoir faire de déclaration en douane. Et dans ce cas les frais de transfert du navire à la station de quarantaine maritime organisée sera une dette sur le navire.

Stations de quarantaine non organisées de l'intérieur.

47. Chaque port de l'intérieur, sur la frontière du Canada, entre les océans Atlantique et Pacifique, où il se trouve un percepteur ou un sous-percepteur des douanes, sera, pour les fins des présents règlements, constitué en station de quarantaine non organisée de l'intérieur.

48. Chaque percepteur ou sous-percepteur de douanes à tout tel port de frontière, sera l'officier de quarantaine.

49. Tout percepteur ou sous-percepteur des douanes en sa capacité d'officier de quarantaine à une station de quarantaine non organisée de l'intérieur en Canada, s'il est informé ou s'il a raison de soupçonner la présence d'une des principales maladies quarantenaires citées à l'article 20 des présents règlements, devra, en temps de choléra ou autre maladie épidémique, faire faire une inspection médicale du char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette maladie ;

(*a.*) Et cet officier de quarantaine est autorisé à détenir ce char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose, jusqu'à ce que cette inspection médicale ait été faite à sa satisfaction ;

(*b.*) Tout médecin faisant cette inspection par ordre de l'officier de quarantaine, sera, tant qu'il sera ainsi engagé, le médecin de quarantaine.

50. L'honoraire payable à ce médecin de quarantaine pour chaque telle inspection n'excèdera pas la somme de $4, et dans le cas où il se découvrirait une maladie sujette à la quarantaine, cet honoraire sera payable par la compagnie ou propriétaire du char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant la maladie.

51. Le percepteur ou sous-percepteur des douanes, en sa capacité d'officier de quarantaine devra, sur le rapport du médecin de quarantaine, dans un temps de maladie épidémique, s'il découvrait quelqu'une des principales maladies quarantenaires, faire détenir le char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant une personne atteinte de cette maladie infectieuse, jusqu'à ce que les exigences des présents règlements aient été remplies à sa satisfaction ;

(*a.*) Toute telle personne malade ne pourra pas entrer au Canada tant que le médecin de quarantaine ne jugera pas sûr de le lui permettre ;

(*b.*) Tout char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette personne malade à la frontière pourra s'en retourner plutôt que de subir la détention quarantenaire ; ou

(*c.*) Le percepteur ou sous-percepteur des douanes, en sa capacité d'officier de quarantaine devra, à sa discrétion, sur le rapport du médecin de quarantaine, faire enlever et isoler cette personne malade dans un char ou bateau mis à part dans ce but, ou dans une bâtisse convenable, assez éloignée des autres bâtiments pour prévenir tout contact ou infection ;

(*d.*) Et cet officier de quarantaine pourra faire désinfecter le char, wagon, véhicule, bateau ou chose apportant cette personne malade, au moyen des fumées sulfureuses, ou tout autre mode de désinfection prescrite par les présents règlements adapté aux circonstances du cas.

52. Dans le cas où le choléra ou autre maladie épidémique sévirait dans une partie des Etats-Unis par où passe une voie ferrée qui traverse la frontière du Canada le Gouverneur en conseil pourra, par arrêté publié dans la *Gazette du Canada*, ou dans un extra de la *Gazette du Canada*, basé sur un rapport du Ministre de l'Agriculture, et dans le cas où il n'y aurait pas à ce point de la frontière d'arrangements et d'appareils propices pour enrayer la marche de cette maladie épidémique, ordonner la cessation complète du trafic des passagers à cet endroit ; ou y apporter telle restriction que les circonstances justifieront.

Les officiers de quarantaine donneront les ordres nécessaires —ne pourront recevoir d'honoraire ou de gratification.

53. Chaque officier de quarantaine est autorisé à donner tout ordre nécessaire, ou faire tout acte nécessaire pour l'exécution des présents règlements, et il est de son devoir de signaler toute infraction à ces règlements, immédiatement au Ministre de l'Agriculture ;

(*a.*) Aucun officier de quarantaine ni autre personne employée au service quarantenaire du Canada ne devra, directement ou indirectement, recevoir ou prendre d'honoraire ou de gratification ou récompense pour services rendus à toute compagnie, ou propriétaire, capitaine, ou équipage, passager ou autre personne détenue à une quarantaine, soit maritime soit de l'intérieur ;

(*b.*) Toute personne qui connaîtra de quelque infraction aux présents règlements devrait de suite en faire rapport au Ministre de l'Agriculture.

Amendes imposées aux officiers de douanes, pilotes, capitaines, chirurgiens et officiers de navires, etc.

54 Chaque pilote sera muni d'exemplaires imprimés des présents règlements, et il en donnera un au capitaine de tout navire venant d'un port en dehors du Canada, aussitôt en montant à bord, sous peine d'une amende de $50.

55. Chaque percepteur des douanes, ou officier des douanes, sera passible d'une amende de $400, et de l'emprisonnement pendant six mois, s'il permet la déclaration en douane d'un navire qui n'aura pas un acquit de quarantaine conformément aux prescriptions des présents règlements.

56. Chaque capitaine d'un navire sera passible d'une amende de $400 et d'un emprisonnement de six mois, s'il contrevient à aucun des susdits règlements. Le navire répondra de l'amende imposée au capitaine.

57. Tout chirurgien de navire ou autre officier qui manquera de répondre avec exacte vérité aux questions contenues dans la formule ci-jointe, sera passible d'une amende de $400, ou d'un emprisonnement de six mois.

58. Toute infraction au paragraphe *a* de l'article 53 des présents règlements sera considérée être un manquement de devoirs entraînant la démission, l'amende ou l'emprisonnement.

Questions posées sur les officiers de quarantaine, auxquelles les capitaines, chirurgiens ou officiers de navires devront répondre sous serment.

Date 189 .

1. Quel est le nom de votre navire et votre nom ?

2. De quel port est parti votre navire, et à quelle date ?

3. Quelle est votre cargaison, et quand l'avez-vous prise ?

4. Se trouve-t-il des guenilles parmi cette cargaison ?

5. Votre navire est-il arrêté à quelque endroit ou endroits durant la traversée ?

6. Savez-vous si cet endroit ou ces endroits, ou quelqu'un d'eux, étaient infectés du choléra, de la petite vérole, de la peste, ou autre fièvre ou maladie pestilentielle ?

7. Combien de personnes étaient a bord lorsque le navire a fait voile ?

Passagers de premières ; de secondes ; d'entrepont ; bouviers ; équipage . Total, .

8. Dites si quelque personne à bord a été, pendant la traversée, ou est actuellement malade de quelqu'une des maladies mentionnées ci-dessus, et si oui, combien ?

9. Est-il mort quelque personne durant la traversée, et si oui, donnez tous les détails ?

10. Chacun des passagers d'entrepont à bord a-t-il été vacciné ou a-t-il eu la petite vérole ?

11. La vaccination des passagers d'entrepont a-t-elle eu lieu en embarquant au avant d'embarquer ?

12. Combien de passagers avez-vous vaccinés pendant votre présente traversée ?

13. (*Question à être posée au chirurgien du navire, si un tel chirurgien est à bord, dans le cas où il y aurait eu de la petite vérole pendant la traversée.*)—Avez-vous, pendant la présente traversée, examiné personnellement chacun des passagers, afin de vous assurer qu'il avait été vacciné pendant les derniers sept ans, ou qu'il avait eu la petite vérole pendant cette période ?)

14. Avez-vous, ou quelqu'un de l'équipage ou des passagers, à votre connaissance, débarqué à quelque endroit ou endroits en Canada, durant la présente traversée ?

15. Y a-t-il à bord quelque aliéné, idiot, sourd et muet, aveugle ou infirme, et si oui, cette personne est-elle accompagnée de parents ou gardiens ?

16. Avez-vous un hôpital isolé pour les hommes et un autre pour les femmes, ventilé d'en haut et non du passage ?

17. Ces hôpitaux, ou l'un d'eux, ont-ils été immédiatement employés lorsque la maladie s'est déclarée ?

18. Existe-il d'autres choses que vous croyez devoir déclarer ?

(Signature) Capitaine.
(Signature) Chirurgien.

Je, Capitaine, Chirurgien, (*ici dites si vous êtes capitaine du navire ou si vous remplissez d'autres fonctions à bord*) jure solennellement et sincèrement que les réponses aux questions ci-dessus sont exactes et vraies. Ainsi, Dieu me soit en aide.

Capitaine.
Chirurgien.

Assermenté par-devant moi à ce jour de 189 .

Officier de quarantaine et juge de paix autorisé par arrêté du conseil en vertu du chap. 68 des Statuts revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant la quarantaine." 47–2

RÈGLEMENTS CONCERNANT L'INSPECTION ET L'EXPORTATION DES CHEVAUX.

(*Adoptés par un arrêté de Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil le* 6 *de mai* 1896, *en vertu de "l'Acte concernant les épizooties," et les actes qui le modifient*).

1. L'importation des chevaux de la Grande-Bretagne et du continent d'Europe est prohibée, sauf aux ports de Charlottetown, I.P.-E., Halifax, N.-E., Saint-Jean, N.-B., Québec, P.Q., et Montréal, P.Q., et à tels autres ports que désignera plus tard le Ministre de l'Agriculture.

2. Ces chevaux devront être accompagnés du certificat d'un vétérinaire compétent et des autorités de l'endroit lors de leur embarquement, qu'ils n'ont pas été amenés d'un endroit ou localité où existaient à la dite époque la morve, la maladie du coït, ou autre

maladie infectieuse ou contagieuse. De semblables certificats d'exemption de maladie contagieuse au port d'expédition à la date de l'embarquement doivent aussi être fournis.

3. Tous les importateurs de chevaux sont obligés de déclarer sous serment que le certificat produit s'applique au cheval qu'il est censé décrire, et à nul autre, et que la localité nommée est véritablement celle d'où vient le cheval. Toute tentative d'éluder ou de fausser la vérité rendra le cheval passible de saisie et de détention en attendant la décision du Ministre de l'Agriculture.

4. Tous chevaux entrant en Canada à aucun des susdits ports y seront assujétis à l'inspection des officiers nommés à cette fin.

L'inspection aura lieu à bord du navire au port d'arrivée. Si un inspecteur découvre quelque maladie contagieuse, il ordonnera que les chevaux soient débarqués ainsi que tout fourrage, litière, auges, seaux, couvertures et autres articles qui auraient pu servir aux dits animaux infectés à bord du navire. Il surveillera ce débarquement, et verra à ce que les chevaux et les susdits articles soient transportés à la quarantaine, pour y subir le traitement que le Ministre de l'Agriculture ou son représentant ordonnera.

S'il n'est pas découvert de maladie, les chevaux et les susdits articles pourront se rendre à leur destination.

5. Tous chevaux importés de la Grande-Bretagne ou du continent d'Europe, en destination de Montréal, doivent être inspectés au port de Québec, durant la navigation d'été.

6. Les chevaux des Etats-Unis peuvent entrer au Canada en entrepôt aux ports de Sarnia, Windsor, Amherstburg, Sault Ste. Marie, Rouse's Point, St. Armand Station, Island Pond, le Pont Suspendu (Chutes Niagara), le Pont International (Fort Erié), Prescott, Lacolle, Potton, Abercorn, Newport, Beechers Falls, Agnès, et Mégantic, pour transit par le Canada jusqu'à Montréal, Trois-Rivières, Québec, Saint-Jean, N.-B., Halifax, et tels autres ports que le Ministre de l'Agriculture pourra ci-après indiquer, pour exportation à la Grande-Bretagne, ou ailleurs.

(*a*.) Les chevaux pourront aussi entrer, en entrepôt, pour les expositions, les courses, l'élevage, les cirques ou autres expositions, sujet aux dispositions des clauses 7, 13 et 14 des présents règlements.

7. Les chevaux des Etats-Unis entrant au Canada doivent être accompagnés d'un certificat signé par un vétérinaire compétent, que la localité d'où viennent les chevaux est exempte de la morve, maladie du coït, ou autres maladies contagieuses des chevaux. Un certificat signé d'un vétérinaire autorisé doit aussi accompagner chaque consignation depuis l'endroit d'expédition en entrepôt, donnant le nom du propriétaire, le sexe, la classe et le nombre des chevaux, déclarant que les dits chevaux ont été inspectés par lui et sont exempts de maladies contagieuses.

8. Ces chevaux seront assujétis à l'inspection au port d'exportation pour l'Europe ou ailleurs, par des officiers qui seront de temps à autre nommés à cette fin.

9. Il ne sera pas permis que des chevaux soient mis à bord d'un vapeur ou autre vaisseau pour exportation d'un port canadien, avant qu'il n'aient été inspectés par un inspecteur vétérinaire dûment autorisé au dit port, et déclarés par lui exempts de maladie contagieuse ; cette inspection sera faite sous vingt-quatre heures avant l'embarquement.

10. Tous chevaux destinés à l'exportation doivent atteindre le port d'exportation trente-six heures avant d'être expédiés, pour repos et inspection ; et afin de permettre à l'inspecteur de faire un soigneux examen individuel, les propriétaires de ces animaux doivent l'avertir au moins vingt-quatre heures avant l'embarquement. Ces avis seront par écrit et envoyés au bureau de l'inspecteur.

11. Les inspecteurs marqueront chaque cheval inspecté par eux des lettres V. R. sur le poitrail, avec de la peinture. Il ne sera pas embarqué de chevaux sans cette marque et un certificat d'inspection énonçant le nom du propriétaire, le nombre, le sexe et la classe des chevaux, et leur exemption de maladie contagieuse.

12. Les inspections ne seront faites que durant le jour.

13. Les chevaux entrant au Canada des Etats-Unis pour des fins d'élevage ou autres, non en entrepôt, doivent être accompagnés des certificats prescrits par la clause 7 des présents règlements, et doivent aussi être inspectés par un inspecteur vétérinaire dûment autorisé au port d'entrée, et s'ils sont trouvés exempts de maladie contagieuse, ils pourront entrer. S'il se découvre quelque maladie contagieuse, l'entrée sera défendue.

14. Dans le but de défrayer les frais d'inspection en vertu de la clause précédente, le propriétaire ou l'importateur paiera les honoraires suivants, d'après l'échelle ci-dessous :—

Pour 1 cheval..........................	$ 1 00
Pour 5 chevaux jusqu'à 10.........	7 50
Pour plus de 10 jusqu'à 20.........	12 50
Pour plus de 20 jusqu'à 30.........	15 00
Pour plus de 30 jusqu'à 50.........	20 00

Pour tout nombre au-dessus de 50, 25 centins chacun, mais l'honoraire ne sera pas moindre que $20.

Ces honoraires seront payés à l'inspecteur avant qu'il délivre le certificat.

15. Si la maladie de la morve ou autre maladie contagieuse des chevaux est découverte à bord d'un vapeur, wagon de chemin de fer écurie, hangar ou autre endroit, l'inspecteur devra, après l'enlèvement de tout animal infecté, veiller tout de suite à la parfaite désinfection de ce vapeur, wagon, écurie, hangar ou autre endroit, en la manière prescrite par les règlements généraux concernant la désinfection des lieux.

16. Les inspecteurs enverront au Ministre de l'Agriculture des rapports mensuels de chaque inspection faite par eux, y compris un état des honoraires reçus.

47-2

[1716]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 13e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. A. P. St. Laurent, maître de havre au port de Rimouski, province de Québec, en remplacement de Joseph St. Laurent, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

47-4

[1581]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. Camille Pinsonneault, député du maître de havre pour le port de Saint-Jean, dans la province de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1400]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 5e article de l'acte 54-55 Victoria, chapitre 36, intitulé "Acte concernant l'expédition du bétail," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 10 de juin 1893, fixant un honoraire de 3 centins sur chaque bœuf, et l'arrêté en conseil du 13 de mai 1893, fixant un honoraire de un centin sur chaque mouton, ainsi que tous autres arrêtés en conseil existant, fixant les honoraires à prélever sur le bétail expédié du Canada à des ports en Europe, seront et ils sont par le présent rescindés et annulés, et qu'un honoraire de un centin et demi par tête sera prélevé sur chaque tête de bétail ainsi expédiée, et un honoraire d'un demi-centin sur chaque mouton ainsi expédié, en vertu des dispositions du dit "Acte concernant l'expédition du bétail."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1392]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour de mars 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23 qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 d'avril 1896, établissant des règlements pour la gouverne d'un passage d'eau sur la rivière Sainte-Marie, entre le Sault Ste. Marie, dans la province d'Ontario, et le Sault Ste. Marie, dans l'Etat du Michigan, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit et il est par le présent cancellé, et que les règlements suivants soient établis en remplacement :—

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau seront les mêmes que celles de la ville du Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, jusqu'à un point dans la ville du Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, qui sera fixé par les autorités municipales de cet endroit.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Des quais et débarcadères seront en tous temps fournis et entretenus par l'adjudicataire à quelque point central dans la dite ville du Sault Ste. Marie, et devront pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du Contrôleur du Revenu de l'intérieur.

3. *Bateaux.* — Les bateaux qui seront employés seront solides et navigables et capables de porter sûrement et facilement tout le trafic qui se fait entre les deux villes. Ils devront être munis de machines d'une force suffisante et à haute pression, et les bateaux et les machines seront soumis à l'approbation de l'Inspecteur fédéral des bateaux à vapeur.

4. *Transport d'effets de contrebande.*—L'adjudicataire ne transportera, ni ne permettra, ni ne tolèrera en aucun temps pendant la durée de son bail qu'il soit transporté sur le dit bac, aucun article ou effet de contrebande.

5. *Observation des lois douanières.*—L'adjudicataire observera toutes les lois de douane et du revenu du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

6. *Heures des traversées.*—A partir du 1er de juin jusqu'au 30 de septembre de toute et chaque année, le bateau commencera ses traversées à 7 heures a.m., et continuera à traverser toutes les 30 minutes ensuite jusqu'à 9 heures p.m., d'après le *central standard time* (à l'exception des dimanches), sauf dans le cas d'accidents maritimes imprévus, de brume ou de circonstances inévitables, et depuis le 1er de novembre jusqu'à la fin de la navigation jusqu'à 8 heures p.m., *central standard time.*

7. *Tarif des péages.*—Le tarif des péages et prix de passage sur le dit bac ne sera jamais plus élevé que le suivant, savoir :—

	centins.
Pour les piétons, en chaque sens, adultes	10
" " enfants	5
Pour un cheval et son cavalier, en chaque sens	25
Pour un cheval, en chaque sens	25
Pour un cheval et voiture, et conducteur, en chaque sens	35
Pour chaque cheval et passager en sus	10
Pour chaque bête à cornes, en chaque sens	25
Pour chaque mouton ou cochon, en chaque sens	5
Pour chaque 100 livres de bagage ou autre article, en chaque sens	10

8. *Affichage du tarif.*—Une pancarte contenant le prix de passage et le tarif des péages sera affichée et maintenue en tout temps dans un endroit bien en vue sur ou près le quai ou l'embarcadère, ainsi que sur les bacs ou vapeurs faisant le service.

9. *Modification du tarif.*—Le Gouverneur en conseil aura le droit de changer et modifier le tarif et les prix ci-dessus établis, s'il le juge à propos dans l'intérêt du public ; et après que le tarif aura été ainsi modifié, l'adjudicataire ne pourra demander ou recevoir aucuns péages ou prix plus élevés que ceux prescrits par le tarif ainsi modifié, tant qu'il restera en existence.

10. *Négligence de remplir les conditions.*—Le Gouverneur en conseil aura toujours le droit, lorsqu'il lui sera prouvé que l'adjudicataire ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus ou celles stipulées dans son bail, de déclarer le bail résilié et nul, et alors ce dernier deviendra nul et non avenu à toutes fins et intentions, comme s'il n'eût jamais été consenti, sans indemnité pour l'adjudicataire.

11. *Observations des lois des Etats-Unis.*—L'adjudicataire ne devra en aucun temps pendant l'existence du bail, sciemment ou volontairement enfreindre aucune des lois ou aucun des statuts ou règlements des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., au sujet du service du bac, qui peuvent s'appliquer au passage d'eau ou à quelque partie de ce passage qui peut se trouver sous la juridiction des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., ni ne permettra ou ne souffrira que ses employés ou serviteurs les enfreignent.

12. *Disposition contre les indemnités.*—Pourvu toujours que si les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou l'Etat du Michigan, ou la ville du Sault-Sainte-Marie, E.-U., dans l'exercice de quelque pouvoir leur appartenant en aucun temps pendant la durée du bail, empêchaient ou entravaient le service du bac sur le passage d'eau, ou sur quelque partie de ce passage qui peut être sous leur juridiction, ou s'ils causaient à l'adjudicataire quelque perte, dépense, frais ou dommage à ce sujet, celui-ci n'aura droit à aucune indemnité ou compensation de la part du Canada.

13. *Commencement du service.*—Les bacs seront placés sur la route immédiatement à l'ouverture de la navigation du printemps de 1896.

14. *Durée du bail.*—Le bail sera accordé pour une période de dix (10) ans à compter du 1er de mai 1896. L'adjudicataire sera tenu de fournir deux cautions, approuvées par le Contrôleur du Revenu de l'intérieur, lesquelles seront obligées conjointement et individuellement avec le principal en la somme de cinq mille ($5,000) piastres, pour le fidèle accomplissement par l'adjudicataire des conditions du bail.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45-4

[1430]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et l'acte 51 Victoria, chapitre 23, qui le modifie, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'établir les règlements suivants pour la gouverne d'un passage d'eau sur la rivière Détroit, entre Windsor, Ontario, et Détroit dans l'Etat du Michigan, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et désigné sous le nom de "Passage d'eau de la rue Ouelette."

RÈGLEMENTS.

1. *Limites.*—Les limites du passage d'eau s'étendront de la limite est à la limite ouest de la ville de Windsor, telle que produite jusqu'à la rivière Détroit, et un point dans la cité de Détroit, qui sera fixé par les autorités municipales de cet endroit.

2. *Débarcadères.*—Des quais et débarcadères seront en tous temps fournis et entretenus par l'adjudi-

cataire à quelque point dans la dite ville de Windsor, dans les dites limites, et devront pouvoir servir en tout état de la rivière, et seront assujétis à l'approbation du Ministère du Revenu de l'intérieur.

3. *Bateaux.*—Les bateaux seront solides et navigables, d'au moins 85 pieds de quille et 28 pieds de bau, et seront munis de gardes de façon à donner toute l'espace nécessaire pour les chevaux et voitures, et auront une vitesse d'au moins dix milles à l'heure.

4. Les machines auront une force d'au moins 100 chevaux-vapeur, à haute ou basse pression, et seront, de même que les bateaux généralement, soumis à l'inspection et approbation de l'inspecteur fédéral des bateaux à vapeur. Le bateau devra être muni d'appareils de sauvetage et parfaitement équipé et commandé par un homme capable et respectable ; et le contrôleur du Revenu de l'Intérieur se réserve le droit de refuser tout bateau qui pourra en aucun temps être placé sur cette voie pour faire le service, ou son capitaine, ou le quai ou débarcadère, s'il les jugeait impropres au service, ou dangereux, ou insuffisants pour répondre aux besoins du public.

5. L'adjudicataire ne transportera, ni ne permettra, ni ne tolèrera en aucun temps pendant la durée de son bail qu'il soit transporté sur le dit bac, aucun article ou effet de contrebande.

6. L'adjudicataire observera toutes les lois de douane et du revenu du Canada et des Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

7. Durant la période commençant le 1er de janvier et finissant le 31 de décembre, de toute et chaque année, le dit bac commencera à traverser à 6 heures du matin, vrai temps méridien de Windsor (sauf les dimanches), et continuera de traverser d'un côté à l'autre à des intervalles de quinze minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 7 heures du matin, et à des intervalles de dix minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 8 heures du soir, et à des intervalles de 20 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 11.40 p.m.

Le dimanche le dit bac continuera à traverser d'un côté à l'autre commençant à 7 heures du matin à des intervalles de 15 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 10 heures p.m., et à des intervalles de 20 minutes successivement ensuite jusqu'à 11.20 p.m., à moins que cette traversée ne soit pas rendue impossible par les dangers de la navigation.

8, Le tarif des péages et prix de passage sur le dit bac ne sera jamais plus élevé que le suivant, savoir :—

Piétons, chacun	$0.05
Promenade à cheval, matin, après-midi et soir.	0.10
Enfants au-dessous de 12 ans	Gratis.
Cheval, voiture et conducteur	$0.10
Voiture à deux chevaux et conducteur	0.20
Cheval et son cavalier ou domestique	0.10
Bétail, à pied, chacun	0.15
Moutons, cochons, ou veaux, à pied, chacun	0.05
Fret non transporté dans une voiture, pour chaque 100 livres, ou moins	0.03
Charges de foin, paille, meubles, ou effets encombrants ou lourds	0.50
Charges comme ci-dessus traînées par un cheval.	0.25
Piétons, 10 billets	0.25
Voiture à un cheval, conducteur et une autre personne, 10 billets	1.00
Voiture à deux chevaux, conducteur et une autre personne, 5 billets	1.00

9. Une pancarte contenant le prix de passage et le tarif des péages sera affichée et maintenue en tout temps dans un endroit bien en vue sur ou près le quai ou l'embarcadère, ainsi que sur les bacs ou vapeurs faisant le service.

10. Le Gouverneur en conseil aura le droit de changer et modifier le tarif et les prix ci-dessus établis, s'il le juge à propos dans l'intérêt du public ; et après que le tarif aura été ainsi modifié, l'adjudicataire ne pourra demander ou recevoir aucuns péages ou prix plus élevés que ceux prescrits par le tarif ainsi modifié, tant qu'il restera en existence.

11. Le Gouverneur en conseil aura toujours le droit, lorsqu'il lui sera prouvé que l'adjudicataire ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus ou celles stipulées dans son bail, de déclarer le bail résilié et nul, et alors ce dernier deviendra nul et non avenu à toutes fins et intentions, comme s'il n'eût jamais été consenti, sans indemnité pour l'adjudicataire.

12. L'adjudicataire ne devra en aucun temps pendant l'existence du bail, sciemment ou volontairement enfreindre aucune des lois ou aucun des statuts ou règlements des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou de l'Etat du Michigan, ou de la cité de Détroit, au sujet du service du bac, qui peuvent s'appliquer au passage d'eau ou à quelque partie de ce passage qui peut se trouver sous la juridiction des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit de l'Etat du Michigan, ou la cité de Détroit, ni ne permettra ou ne souffrira que ses employés ou serviteurs les enfreignent.

13. Pourvu toujours que si les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou l'Etat du Michigan, ou la cité de Détroit dans l'exercice de quelque pouvoir leur appartenant en aucun temps pendant la durée du bail, empêchaient ou entravaient le service du bac sur le passage d'eau, ou sur quelque partie de ce passage qui peut être sous leur juridiction, ou s'ils causaient à l'adjudicataire quelque perte, dépense, frais ou dommage à ce sujet, celui-ci n'aura droit à aucune indemnité ou compensation de la part du Canada.

14. Le bail sera accordé pour une période de dix (10) ans.

15. Le bail ne sera ni sous-loué ni cédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

45–4

[1690]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 15e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'article 17 de "l'Acte du revenu consolidé et de l'audition," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine, pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la division du revenu de l'intérieur de Saint-Jean, P. Q., qui comprend les comtés suivants, savoir :—Brome, Iberville, Missisquoi, Napierville, Shefford et Saint-Jean, soit et elle est par le présent attachée à la division du revenu de l'intérieur de Sherbrooke, et sera désignée sous le nom de Division du revenu de l'intérieur de Sherbrooke.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

47–4

[1457

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Considérant que par l'arrêté en conseil du 15 de septembre 1888, chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, et l'arrêté en conseil du 6e jour de juillet 1893, passé en vertu de l'article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," des règlements ont été établis concernant la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, et dans la Colombie-Britannique, et par l'arrêté en conseil du 1er de janvier 1875, les règlements du gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick relatifs au bois sur les terres de la Couronne furent adoptés au sujet du bois sur les terres des Sauvages dans la dite province.

Et considérant qu'il est à propos que des règlements soient établis en vertu de l'article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," pour la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages dans tout le Dominion, et que les règlements pour la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, tels qu'énoncés dans le dit chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, et ses modifications, conviennent à toutes les parties du Dominion, à l'exception de la Colombie-Britannique pour laquelle des règlements sont établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 6 de juillet 1893.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du dit article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les règlements concernant la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, établis par le dit arrêté en conseil du 15 de septembre 1888, chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus, et les modifications à iceux, soient rendus applicables, et ils sont par le présent déclarés applicables à toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception de la province de la Colombie-Britannique.

JOHN J. McGEE,
46-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1128]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT A OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 27e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte d'inspection générale," chapitre 99 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 25 de septembre 1895, concernant la réduction des honoraires pour l'inspection du grain, et les règlements établis pour la gouverne des inspecteurs dans la reddition de leurs comptes, soit et il est par le présent cancellé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
45-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 20e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, marchand, John Leckie Galletti, marchand, Charles Cushing, notaire, John Edgar, marchand, et Eben McAdam, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer et faire le commerce de sacs de toutes sortes, fabriquer, calendrer et vendre du jute, du coton, des tissus et ficelles, et tous produits de ces articles ; les imprimer, étamper et autrement les compléter ; acquérir et disposer de tous et chacun des droits brevetés s'y rapportant, sous le nom de "Beaver Bag Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
48-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 20e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, Patrick François Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des appareils à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b.*) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour leur entretien et fonctionnement dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs en Canada, et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c.*) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour accroître le pouvoir éclairant et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz à air carburé pour servir dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la manufacture, l'éclairage et autres fins, et les exploiter et en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir, vendre et disposer tous droits brevetés d'invention concernant les dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser, et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada, numéro 44943, sous le titre de "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process" ;

(*e.*) Acheter ou acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour chauffage, éclairage, la cuisine, la manufacture ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et s'y rattachant,—sous le nom de "The Economic Gas Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres divisé en dix mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
48-3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

RECENSEMENT DU MANITOBA.

LE Ministre de l'Agriculture, ayant été autorisé par arrêté de Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général en conseil, en date du 13 de mai courant, de faire un recensement quinquennal du Manitoba, a prescrit qu'un recensement de la population de la province du Manitoba soit pris relativement au 25 de mai courant.

Les renseignements seront recueillis suivant la formule ci-dessous :—

Recensement du Manitoba, 1896.

Fait en vertu de l'Acte du recensement, chapitre 58 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, et conformément aux dispositions du chapitre 46, art. 5, par. *b*, S.R.C.

Instructions à l'énumérateur.

Chaque page (du livre de l'énumérateur) devra contenir les noms des personnes habitant la maison visitée par l'énumérateur.

Les visiteurs passagers ne seront pas comptés.

Les Sauvages ne seront pas comptés.

Les enfants nés après le jour du recensement, mais avant la visite de l'énumérateur ne seront pas comptés.

Les personnes qui décèderont après le jour fixé pour faire le recensement, mais avant la visite de l'énumérateur, seront comptées.

Les commissaires nommés sont :—

Alexander McMicken	Winnipeg.
William Cranston	Lisgar.
William Ferguson	Marquette.
Robert Adamson	Brandon.
Wright Garland	Macdonald.
Joseph Baril	Provencher.
Norman Matheson	Selkirk.

Par ordre du Ministre de l'Agriculture,

W. B. SCARTH,
47-2 Sous-Ministre de l'Agriculture.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT.

AVIS public est donné par les présentes que le gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et Norvège se propose d'envoyer, dans le cours de l'été prochain, une expédition en ballon au Pôle Nord, pour faire des explorations dans l'intérêt de la science. Ce ballon transportera trois savants Suédois, savoir : M. Auguste Salomon Andrée, âgé de 42 ans ; M. Nils Gustaf Ekholm, âgé de 48 ans et M. Nils Strinberg, âgé de 24 ans.

Il est entendu que l'expédition partira de Spitzberg au commencement de l'été. Le Ministre de Suède et Norvège à la Cour de St. James, au nom de son gouvernement, a prié le gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine de l'aider à faire connaître, dans les possessions britanniques adjacentes au Pôle, le fait qu'une telle expédition sera tentée ; et vu que le gouvernement de la Suède désire que ce projet soit porté à la connaissance des autorités canadiennes et du public canadien en général, par la voie de la presse, le Très Honorable Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies a demandé au gouvernement de Son Excellence de faire tout en son pouvoir pour rencontrer à ce sujet les vues du gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et Norvège.

En conséquence, tous les loyaux sujets de Sa Majesté résidant dans le Dominion sont par les présentes informés que l'expédition en question aura lieu, et sont priés, si l'occasion se présente, d'aider les explorateurs autant qu'il sera en leur pouvoir de le faire. Si le ballon était aperçu sans pouvoir communiquer avec les explorateurs, on demande que les particularités suivantes soient prises en notes et communiquées à un papier-nouvelles local ou à une institution scientifique, savoir : le jour, l'heure où le ballon aura été vu, la direction de sa course et la direction du vent.

Si les explorateurs victimes d'un accident arrivaient à un endroit après avoir perdu leur ballon, les habitants du lieu sont priés de leur porter secours par tous les moyens possibles.

Daté au bureau du Secrétariat d'Etat le 16 mai 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

47-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Mitchell, manufacturier, Richard R. Mitchell, manufacturier, Norman Mitchell, étudiant, Ewing Smith, surintendant, et William Stanhouse, contremaître, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Acquérir, prendre à son nom et continuer dans toutes ses branches l'industrie aujourd'hui conduite par Robert Mitchell sous les nom et raison de Robert Mitchell et Cie ; (*b.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre, et faire le commerce de toutes sortes de métaux, y compris les ouvrages en cuivre de tous genres, poser des appareils à gaz et électriques, et des fils électriques, fondre le cuivre, travailler le cuivre rouge et le ferblanc, faire l'électro-placage, la plomberie et le posage des tuyaux à vapeur de toutes sortes, y compris la manufacture des compteurs à gaz, à eau et à électricité, et tout ouvrage s'y rattachant ; avec le droit aussi de passer des contrats pour la manufacture et la vente de tous ces matériaux et l'installation de tout ouvrage s'y rattachant,—sous le nom de "La Compagnie Robert Mitchell" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de deux cent mille piastres, divisé en deux mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

46-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 6e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Matthew Kennedy, fondeur, William Kennedy, ingénieur civil et hydraulique, Alexander Kennedy, fondeur, David John Kennedy, machiniste, Matthew Kennedy, jeune, machiniste, Isaac Markle Kennedy, machiniste, tous de la ville d'Owen Sound, dans la province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—

(*a.*) Faire le commerce général de fonderie, y compris la manufacture, l'achat et la vente de fontes d'acier, de cuivre, et autres fontes malléables et de fer et de toutes autres espèces et catégories de métaux ;

(*b.*) Manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer de toutes sortes de machineries ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, tenir et exploiter, et acheter ou louer des brevets d'invention et droits brevetés, dessins et marques de commerce applicables de quelque manière à l'industrie mentionnée aux clauses (*a*) (*b*) (*d*), et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d.*) Manufacturer, fournir, acheter et vendre toutes sortes de patrons et de formes pour machines et inventions mécaniques ;

(*e.*) Faire les inspections, plans, descriptions et spécifications pour le développement des pouvoirs hydrauliques, et surveiller et s'engager dans les travaux de génie et hydrauliques qui seront nécessaires ou se rattacheront à l'industrie de la compagnie mentionnée aux clauses (*a*) (*b*) (*d*) ;

(*f*) Acquérir et tenir des parts dans le capital-actions de toute compagnie du même genre, comme prix des effets, articles ou marchandises vendus à telle semblable compagnie dans le cours ordinaire des affaires ;

(*g*) Acquérir des terrains, bâtiments, machines, outillage, fonds de commerce, et autre actif du commerce de William Kennedy et Fils, qu'ils conduisent aujourd'hui en la ville d'Owen Sound, dans la province d'Ontario, sous leur propre nom,—sous le nom de "The William Kennedy and Sons" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de quatre-vingt-quinze mille piastres, divisé en neuf cent cinquante actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 15e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

46-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'avril 1896.

(*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic.*, *chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.)

Dt.	$ cts.	Av.	$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 mars 1896	28,135,562 38	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	802,206 37
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois.........................	630,832 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	8,964 89	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 avril 1896.................	27,973,152 90
	28,775,359 27		28,775,359 27

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 18 mai 1896.

47 tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 30 avril 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,279,980 79	7,552,207 10
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,975 58	1,823,119 07
Billets en circulation	20,946,117 12	18,791,749 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,732,363 27	45,063,369 47
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,213,750 70	8,262,883 66
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,540,656 13	1,655,033 94
Total de la dette brute	317,167,393 38	317,780,898 06
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,461,235 25	35,480,665 17
Autres placements	7,690,107 49	5,262,987 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,923,487 40
Divers, et comptes de banque	17,576,325 87	16,280,020 27
Total de l'actif	69,651,170 60	67,947,160 79
Total de la dette nette	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
" au 31 mars	248,150,854 73	250,622,934 25
Diminution de la dette	634,631 95	789,196 98

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois d'avril 1895.	Total au 30 d'avril 1895.	Mois d'avril 1896.	Total au 30 d'avril 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENU :				
Douanes	1,477,591 65	14,369,806 12	1,651,162 18	16,599,499 38
Excise	665,722 14	6,454,264 85	649,081 65	6,569,717 68
Département des Postes	235,000 00	2,435,011 70	265,455 05	2,532,312 34
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	377,590 55	2,992,333 59	354,727 87	2,973,427 03
Divers	140,596 50	1,198,183 73	219,693 90	1,299,672 11
Total	2,896,500 84	27,449,599 99	3,140,120 65	29,974,628 54
DÉPENSES	2,375,801 60	26,220,793 00	2,336,564 59	25,056,105 97

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	51,052 51	2,038,872 52	109,228 87	1,987,912 29
Terres fédérales	6,746 15	69,508 85	4,067 55	51,903 43
Subventions aux chemins de fer	....	1,222,613 10	84,731 25	759,513 25
Total	57,798 66	3,330,994 47	198,027 67	2,799,328 97

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 6 mai 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba : $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Alliance "	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314.	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite " British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite " Caledonian "	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072).	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Confédération "	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite " Covenant " d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite " Dominion "	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite " Dominion "	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite " Employers' Liability " (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite " Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $99,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $56,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a*.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b*.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de poudre de Hamilton s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte spécial lui permettant—

1. De changer le siège d'affaires de la compagnie à Montréal ;
2. D'augmenter le capital-actions de la compagnie ;
3. D'augmenter le nombre de directeurs de la compagnie ;
4. D'augmenter le montant pour lequel la compagnie peut actuellement émettre des obligations et débentures.

ROBERTSON, FLEET ET FALCONER,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 26 mai 1896. 48–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant les actes constitutifs de la Compagnie des Steamships de Québec (à resp. limitée), et conférant à la dite compagnie le pouvoir d'acheter, construire, équipper, conduire ou louer, ou acquérir un intérêt dans des hôtels et propriété d'hôtel, et pour d'autres fins.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Québec, 15 mai 1896. 47–9

CHEMIN DE FER BAIE D'HUDSON ET PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer mû par la vapeur et l'électricité partant de Port Churchill sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant les territoires du Nord-Ouest et de Kéwatin jusqu'à Fond du Lac sur le lac Athabasca, et depuis Port Churchill susdit sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant le territoire de Kéwatin au sud de la rivière Churchill et au nord de la rivière Nelson, jusqu'à un point à ou près de Sea Falls, sur la dite rivière ; de là, au nord du lac Winnipeg traversant le territoire de Saskatchewan jusqu'à Prince-Albert, dans le dit territoire ; de là, continuant sur le dit territoire et le territoire d'Alberta, en ligne droite jusqu'à Calgary, dans le dit territoire en dernier lieu mentionné, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement depuis un point près du lac Manitou, dans le territoire de Saskatchewan, jusqu'à Edmonton, dans le territoire d'Alberta. Aussi, avec pouvoir de construire, acheter, noliser, entretenir et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres pour faire le service entre Fort Churchill et d'autres contrées, porter et transporter des passagers et du fret, et faire un service général de transport en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; construire, exploiter, et entretenir les ponts, docks, quais, élévateurs, etc., qui seront nécessaires et avantageux pour les fins de la dite entreprise. Aussi, construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone tout le long du chemin de fer projeté et du dit embranchement, pour la transmission de messages pour le public ainsi que pour les fins du dit chemin de fer ; aussi, acquérir les pouvoirs hydrauliques qui seront jugés nécessaires pour la génération de l'électricité pour les fins du chemin de fer et du dit embranchement, et l'achat, construction et entretien de tout outillage électrique qui sera trouvé nécessaire en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer et son embranchement, ses ponts, élévateurs, quais et docks ; et avec tous autres pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être avantageux et nécessaires au succès de la dite entreprise, y compris tels pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être accordés et prescrits, avec le consentement du parlement du Canada, par le parlement de la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12 mai 1896. 46-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un chemin de fer, mû par la vapeur ou par l'électricité, ou les deux, partant de la ville de Portage la Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, et allant jusqu'à un gué de la rivière Saskatchewan, aux ou près des Grands Rapides ; de là, par la route la plus praticable, jusqu'à la navigation en eau profonde sur la Baie d'Hudson, avec un embranchement depuis un point à ou près de la frontière internationale entre les rangs onze et quinze, à l'ouest du premier médidien principal, dans la dite province du Manitoba, courant dans une direction nord ou nord-ouest jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne mère ; aussi une ligne d'embranchement depuis un point sur la ligne mère près des Grands Rapides jusqu'à Edmonton *via* Prince-Albert et Battleford, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ; avec pouvoir de construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone le long du dit chemin de fer et ses embranchements pour toutes fins que ce soit ; aussi acquérir, construire, acheter, noliser, posséder et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres sur les lacs, rivières et autres eaux navigables, dans le but de faciliter le trafic en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; acquérir, construire, acheter et posséder des élévateurs, entrepôts, quais, docks et chantiers en rapport avec le dit chemin fer ; avec tous les pouvoirs et privilèges nécessaires ou ordinaires donnés ou conférés aux compagnies constituées pour aucune des fins susdites.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Ottawa, 14 mai 1896. 46-9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet de passer un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et d'améliorer la navigation des rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à établir une navigation continue, et de prélever des péages ; et de construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et de construire et exploiter des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et fournir la force motrice s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres usages, et généralement avoir et exercer tels pouvoirs qui sont conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par "l'Acte des chemins de fer," et qui seront applicables à la navigation des canaux et eaux intérieures.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Winnipeg, 2 mai 1896. 44-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, par la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de canal du Lac Manitoba, afin d'obtenir un acte confirmant certains arrangements avec le Gouvernement du Manitoba et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest, et aussi pour confirmer certains transferts de sa subvention du gouvernement, et pour confirmer certaines hypothèques créées par la compagnie et l'émission de ses obligations, et pour autoriser la compagnie à émettre des octrois de terres et des obligations portant deuxièmes hypothèques et des actions privilégiées, et pour d'autres fins.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS ET TORRANCE,
Solliciteurs de la compagnie.

Toronto, 21 mai 1896. 47-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "La Compagnie de Lithographie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont, de faire les opérations de lithographes, graveurs, imprimeurs, éditeurs, importateurs et commerçants d'inventions en fait d'annonces, et de tout ce qui s'y rattache.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cinquante piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—David Morrice, marchand, Richard White, éditeur, et Smeaton White, éditeur, tous de Montréal susdit, et Frederick William Heath, lithographe, William Stone, lithographe, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographe, et John Irving, artiste, tous de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 19e jour de mai A.D. 1896.
47-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie de construction de Montréal" (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Construire des chemins de fer, ponts, barrages, ponceaux, et généralement tous travaux pour le développement et l'utilisation du pouvoir moteur de toute sorte.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions est de cinq mille, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, entrepreneur, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, marchand, William Strachan, manufacturier, Alfred Brunet, bourgeois, et Frédérick L. Béïque, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
et ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 14 mai 1896. 46-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines à marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines utilisées dans le maniement ou le traitement des matières postales, et les brevets déjà accordés ou qui seront ci-après accordés pour ces inventions pour la Puissance du Canada et pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays ci-devant accordés à Charles F. Brown sur les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous les privilèges d'une nature quelconque accordés ou conférés en vertu de ces brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines couvertes par ces brevets, ou tous perfectionnements à ces brevets, avec le pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement, des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, en Irlande, en Ecosse, dans le Pays de Galles et au Canada, ou dans aucun des dits pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et d'acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets au bénéfice de la compagnie pour tous les perfectionnements de ces machines, et de faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre le but que se propose la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusetts ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et dont la majorité seront résidents du Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 28 avril 1896. 44-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations générales de trafic, et manufacturer, acheter et vendre de la pulpe de bois de toutes sortes ;

(*b.*) Acheter, louer et vendre du bois de construction, scié et non scié, avec le droit de fabriquer du bois de construction, abattre du bois, et faire des articles en bois de toute sorte, et les expédier et vendre pour des fins de manufacture et autres ;

(*c.*) Acheter, acquérir, louer et vendre toutes terres à bois et coupes de bois et tout autre immeuble nécessaire aux fins de son industrie, et exercer et jouir de tous les pouvoirs, privilèges et droits nécessaires et propres à atteindre les diverses fins énumérées, et donner effet aux intentions et objets de son incorporation.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en les cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de trois cent mille piastres ($300,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trois mille, de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—William Masterman, manufacturier, John A. Bauden, bourgeois, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturier, Frederick Masterman, manufacturier, et William H. Masterman, manufacturier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.
Montréal, 29 avril 1896. 44-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Dominion Glass Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de manufacturer et faire le commerce de verre et de verrerie de toutes sortes.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions sera de vingt mille piastres ($20,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux cents, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Henry Hogan, hôtelier, Joseph Barsalou, encanteur, l'honorable Alphonse Desjardins, ministre de la Milice, J. Gustave Laviolette, médecin, et Maurice Barsalou, ferronnier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE,
TURGEON ET ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 22 avril 1896. 43-6

AVIS DIVERS.

COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER DE CEINTURE DE L'ILE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer de ceinture de l'Ile de Montréal sera tenue au bureau de la compagnie, No. 1608 rue Notre-Dame, dans la ville de Montréal, le 29e jour de juin prochain, 1896, à trois heures de l'après-midi, pour l'élection des directeurs et pour transiger les autres affaires tant générales que spéciales qui peuvent être soumises à l'assemblée.

J. P. MULLARKEY,
Secrétaire *pro tem.*

Montréal, 27 mai 1896. 48-4

AVIS public est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal à la Ligne Provinciale aura lieu au bureau, numéro 136 rue Saint-Jacques, en la cité de Montréal, à midi, le vingt-cinquième jour de juin prochain, dans le but—

Premièrement—De répartir le capital social tel que prescrit par la charte,

Deuxièmement—Prendre à sa charge la propriété de la ligne de chemin de fer ci-devant appelée Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal, Portland et Boston ; et

Généralement, organiser la dite compagnie, élire ses officiers et transiger telles autres affaires qui seront nécessaires.

Par ordre du conseil de directeurs provisoires.

47-4

AVIS.—Une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, à Montréal le 13e jour de juin 1896, à 10.30 a.m., dans le but d'étudier une proposition de retirer et canceller les présentes obligations portant premières hypothèques en circulation, et d'émettre en leur lieu et place de nouvelles obligations 5 pour cent en or jusqu'au montant de $800,000, garanties par une première hypothèque ; et d'étudier une autre proposition d'émettre des obligations 6 pour cent en or de la compagnie jusqu'à un montant n'excédant pas $400,000, garanties par une deuxième hypothèque ; et prendre en considération telles autres affaires de la compétence de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 9 mai 1896. 46-5

CHEMIN DE FER MANITOBA ET NORD-OUEST.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest du Canada aura lieu au bureau de messieurs H. et A. Allan, Montréal, mercredi, le vingt-quatrième jour de juin A.D. 1896, à onze heures a.m., dans le but d'examiner, et si elle est approuvée, de sanctionner l'exécution d'un arrangement à l'effet d'affermer à la Compagnie de chemin de fer et du canal du Lac Manitoba, l'usage des lisses ou droit de parcours sur les lisses de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest entre un point à ou près de la ville de Gladstone, dans la province du Manitoba, et la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, ainsi que le droit conjoint avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest de se servir des propriété et facilités de tête de ligne à la ville au Portage-la-Prairie, et pourvoyant de plus à la division des recettes des deux compagnies sur et en rapport avec la dite partie des lisses de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

E. W. RILEY,
Secrétaire.

Daté ce 20e jour de mai 1896. 46-4

BANQUE VILLE-MARIE.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent pour le semestre courant, faisant une distribution totale de six pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré et sera payable au bureau principal de cette banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 mai prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal, mardi le 16 de juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,

W. WEIR,
Président.

Montréal, 24 avril 1896. 44-5

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

DIVIDENDE No. 61.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois (3) pour cent pour les six mois courant, égal au taux de six et demie pour cent par an, a été déclaré sur le capital payé de cette institution, et sera payable au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 mai prochain, inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau de la banque, à Montréal, mercredi, le 17 juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

TANCRÈDE BIENVENU,
Gérant.

44-5

BANQUE UNION DU CANADA.

DIVIDENDE No. 59.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, sur le capital payé de cette institution, et qu'il sera payable au bureau principal de la banque, en cette ville, et à ses succursales, le et après lundi, le 1er jour de juin prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 de mai prochain, inclusivement.

L'assemblée générale annuelle des actionnaires aura lieu au bureau principal de la banque, samedi, le 13 juin prochain, à midi.

Par ordre du bureau de direction,

E. E. WEBB,
Gérant général.

Québec, 25 avril 1896. 44-5

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JUN [illegible] 1896
RECEIVED

The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz. :—

OTTAWA, 1st May, 1896.

ARTHUR BOYLE, of the Village of Dunnville, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire: to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs, *vice* Peter Flynn, Esquire, deceased.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to all whom it may concern—GREETING:

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of Our Privy Council for Canada, to DISSOLVE the present Parliament of Canada, which stands prorogued to the SECOND day of JUNE next;

Now KNOW YE, that We do for that end publish this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby DISSOLVE the said Parliament of Canada accordingly; and the Senators and the Members of the House of Commons are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said SECOND day of JUNE next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43–tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

43–tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43–tf

DESPATCHES.

[1450J]

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., 11th April, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you under separate cover, some prospectuses of an International Exhibition of motor carriages, cycle motors, &c., &c., which it is proposed to hold at the Imperial Institute this summer and autumn.

I may mention that copies have been forwarded by the Motor Car Club at my suggestion, to the Governments of the different provinces, through their representatives on the governing body of the Imperial Institute and to the principal newspapers in the Dominion.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) J. G. COLMER.

The Honourable
The President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa, Canada.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

President:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Executive Council of the Imperial Institute:—The Right Hon. Lord Herschell, G.C.B., Chairman; *H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.; *Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart., D.C.L., F.R.S.; Major-Gen. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Thomas Burt, Esq., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. The Earl Carrington, G.C.M.G.; C. C. Connor, Esq.; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Crewe; Charles Washington Eves, Esq., C.M.G.; His Grace The Duke of Fife, K.T.; The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry H. Fowler, G.C.S.I., M.P.; Augustus William Gadesden, Esq.; A. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.; *Angus Holden, Esq., M.P.; John Hollams, Esq.; The Lord Iveagh, K.P.; The Rt. Hon. The Lord James of Hereford; *The Rt. Hon. W. Lidderdale; The Rt. Hon. The Lord Loch, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; The Most Noble The Marquis of Lothian, K.T., LL.D.; The Rt. Hon. Lord Playfair, G.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D.; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.; The Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.; The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Sandwich; *Field-Marshal Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G.; Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.; *Sir Alexander Wilson; Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., Secretary and Director; Sir Somers Vine, C.M.G., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., Assistant Secretary and General Sub-Director.

---

*Nominated by His Royal Highness the President.

United Kingdom and Colonial and Indian Sections.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MOTORS AND CONGRESS OF MOTOR INDUSTRIES.

ORGANISED BY THE MOTOR CAR CLUB SYNDICATE (LIMITED), UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MOTOR CAR CLUB.

International Exhibition of motors and their applications (horseless carriages and cars, self-propelled and other vehicles and cycles, stationary motors, appliances and inventions), 1896.

The Motor Car Club Administrative Committee:—H. J. Lawson, Esq., Chairman; M. D. Rucker, Esq.; H. A. Mace, Esq.; Frederick R. Simms, Esq.; Bertram B. Van Praach, Esq.; C. Harrington Moore, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

AN International Exhibition of Motors and their applications (horseless carriages and cars, self-propelled, and other vehicles and cycles, stationary motors, appliances and inventions, and Congress of Motor Industries of 1896), will be held at the Imperial

Institute during the months of May, June, July and August next, in the North Gallery and South-East Quadrangle. Daily practical demonstrations will take place in the Gardens and in the South-West Quadrangle. The Exhibition will be opened on 9th May, 1896.

Advantage will be taken of this special opportunity, to enable British, Colonial and Foreign Manufacturers and Patentees of motor carriages, vehicles, cycles, and motors whether propelled by oil, steam, electricity, compressed air, or otherwise, to display their productions and inventions for the inspection of the general public, with a view of giving, by means of examples and the daily practical demonstration of steering power and speed tests, an interesting illustration more especially of the capabilities of the new motor car industry.

The special aim of the Exhibition will be the display of the recent developments in self-propelled traffic. The Exhibition will include examples which may be received from the United Kingdom, the Colonies, and India, or from Foreign Countries.

The gentlemen whose names are given in the first page of this Prospectus have consented to serve and have been appointed an Administrative Committee by the Motor Car Club in connection with the Exhibition.

One gold and three silver medals, and diplomas, will be awarded by competent Jurors or Experts to such exhibitors in each department or section as may be deemed entitled thereto. The Jurors or Experts will be empowered to award medals, in addition to the diplomas, should they deem the exhibit of sufficient merit.

Special attention is directed to the fact that where medals are offered as prizes and are awarded by the Jurors or Experts, they will be presented to the exhibitor without any payment.

The Judging will take place as soon as possible after the opening of the Exhibition, so that successful exhibitors may receive the full benefit of their awards.

Suitable buildings (see accompanying plans) will be provided in the grounds of the Imperial Institute for the purposes of this Exhibition. The cost of these buildings, including the provision of lighting, general control, and care for the four months named would be equivalent to an outlay of 5*s.* per square foot.

The Exhibition will be open to the public during the months named, in conjunction with the Collections of Colonial and Indian National Products of the Imperial Institute, and the superb collection, made by H.R.H. The Duc d'Orleans, of specimens of natural history, dresses, arms, and fabrics, principally from various dependencies of the British Crown. The public will be admitted to the Institute galleries and grounds and the Exhibitions, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, from mid-day to 11 p.m., at one shilling each person ; on Wednesdays the buildings and grounds will be reserved for Fellows of the Institute, and for friends specially introduced by them in accordance with the regulations, from mid-day to 11.30 p.m.

During the season, the famous Monte Carlo Orchestra, in its full strength, will play (by special arrangement with the authorities of the Casino at Monte Carlo) daily in the Institute and Grounds, under the personal direction of Mons. Léon Jébin, Chief Director of the Orchestra.

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales has consented to visit and inspect the Exhibition after the opening.

Scope.—The Exhibition is intended to include the display of appliances and inventions under the following sections :—

Section 1.—Motor pleasure carriages propelled by—

1. Steam.
2. Oil.
3. Electricity.
4. Compressed air.
5. Springs.

Section 2.—Self-propelled vehicles employed on roads for trade purposes and for transport of goods. The motive power being any of the means above indicated.

Section 3.—Self-propelled ploughs and other Agricultural Implements.

Section 4.—Self-propelled cycles, the motive power being any of the means above indicated.

Section 5.—Wheels, tyres, axles, springs, seats, cushions, and the various parts used in the construction of the above three classes or of the machinery connected therewith.

Section 6.—Apparatus for aerial navigation, through the agency of motors.

Section 7.—Examples of carriages and vehicles not self-propelled.

Section 8.—Cycles, not self-propelled, which embody some novel principle of construction.

Section 9.—Road maps, hotel and railway guides, and books of views for the use of tourists.

Section 10.—Knapsacks, portmanteaus, cooking appliances, tents, picnic baskets, and other tourists conveniences.

Section 11.—Launches, yachts, and boats propelled by—

1. Steam.
2. Oil.
3. Electricity.
4. Compressed air.

Section 12.—Lamps and approach signals as applied to carriages and other road vehicles, and to launches, yachts, and boats.

Section 13.—Watches, clocks, compasses, pedometers, and other travellers' requisites.

Section 14.—Stationary engines, dynamos, and motors.

Section 15.—Models of inventions, working and otherwise, in connection with the foregoing.

Exhibition Space.—The floor area of the special buildings will be allotted at a charge of 5*s.* per square foot. The wall at the sides and ends of the buildings provide for exhibiting space of 9 ft. above the floor. This wall area will also be allotted at a charge of 5*s.* per square foot.

Liability of Exhibitors.—Exhibitors will incur no liability for expenses in connection with the general administration of the Exhibition, beyond the agreed charges for space.

Latest date for reception of exhibits.—All Exhibits, cases, fittings, &c., must arrive at the Imperial Institute not later than noon on Monday, 27th April. They may be sent in from Monday, the 29th April. The exhibits, whether in cases or uncovered, must be installed and arranged, not later than noon on Monday, 8th May.

They should bear the distinctive mark and should be addressed—

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE,
(Prince Consort Road entrance)
LONDON, S.W.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Right to reject exhibits.

1. The Motor Car Club Syndicate, Limited, (hereafter called the Syndicate) reserves the right of refusing to admit to the Institute premises any cases, fittings, or exhibits arriving after noon on 27th of April ; and to remove from the Exhibition Gallery, at the cost of the exhibitor, any exhibits, cases, or fittings, the arrangement of which may not be completed to the satisfaction of the Administrative Committee by noon on the 8th of May. In such cases the syndicate reserves the right to dispose of the available space at their absolute discretion.

Acceptance of regulations by exhibitors.

2. The acceptance by a manufacturer (firms, companies, or individuals) of the invitation to exhibit, and the allotment of space to him, will be taken as consent on his part to allow all his exhibits, cases and fittings to remain undisturbed in the Exhibition Galleries until the close of the exhibition (approximately some time towards the end of August), and further, as an agreement to abide by the regulation here set out.

Not responsible for loss.

3. The Executive Council of the Institute and the Syndicate, while undertaking to supply adequate general control, watching and care, accept no responsibility or liability as regards the exhibits in respect of damage

or loss by fire, accidents, or otherwise; and exhibitors must effect their own assurances against loss or damage by fire.

Soliciting orders.

4. Exhibitors will be required to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order, and displayed for exhibition, during the whole period of the exhibition when open to the public.

No sales of exhibits will be allowed in the Exhibition building, but exhibitors will be permitted to have their own attendants, to take orders for articles, and to distribute their circulars or trade cards, but so that orders shall not be solicited to the annoyance of the public, and subject to copies of the circulars being previously deposited for the approval of the Administrative Committee. Notices, handbills, and circulars of every description will be subject to the approval of the Administrative Committee.

Erection of stands.

5. Screens, cases, or other erection must not exceed eight feet in height except special permission is accorded for increasing this altitude.

Cases must be unpacked as fast as possible, and the empty cases taken away by the exhibitors or their agents. The syndicate decline to accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases and litter, which must be at once removed from the building at the expense of exhibitors.

The passage-ways indicated on the plans must be preserved throughout the buildings.

No exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any allotment or portion thereof, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Administrative Committee, and all such exhibits must be in the name of the person whose name appears on the application form.

Right of photographing.

6. No articles exhibited may be photographed, drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without the special sanction of the exhibitor and of the Administrative Committee.

Catalogues.

7. The Syndicate reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling a Catalogue of the exhibits.

Passes to exhibitors.

8. Passes to the Exhibition will be granted to exhibitors and to a reasonable number of attendants. If these passes are used by any but those to whom they are issued, they will be immediately cancelled.

Applications for space.

9. Applications must be sent in on the form enclosed not later than 31st March. This form should indicate the actual minimum space which the exhibitor would accept, and also the maximum space he would desire to have allotted, in the event of the Syndicate being able to meet his application in full.

A cheque, equivalent to the charge for the floor or wall area (respectively at the rate of 5s. per square foot), must accompany each application, and be made payable to C. Harrington Moore, Esq., Secretary, The Motor Car Club Syndicate (Limited). The Syndicate reserve absolute right to forfeit any sum paid for space, in the event of any applicant failing to exhibit in accordance with his application and these regulations.

Allotment of space.

10. If no allotment is made, the amount of the cheque will be returned in full.

If only the minimum space desired should be allotted, then the difference in value of the cheque between the minimum and the maximum space applied for will also be returned.

Power is reserved to refuse all applications, in which case the whole of the amounts transmitted on account of the required space will be returned in full.

The Syndicate reserve the right, in the event of the space applied for considerably exceeding the accommodation available, or for other causes, to allot space only to certain of the applicants.

Damage by exhibitors.

11. Each exhibitor respectively shall at all times indemnify the Syndicate, their contractors and others, from and against all liability, loss, or damage whatsoever, caused by or through the acts, negligence, or misconduct of himself, or any person or persons employed by or for him, or acting under his directions. Each exhibitor respectively shall also at all times reimburse and indemnify the Syndicate, their contractors and others, against any action, suit, claim, costs, charges or expenses for or in respect of any damage or injury caused or occasioned, or alleged to have been caused or occasioned, during the Exhibition by any exhibit, machine, conveyance, ladder, tool, or other appliance belonging to or used by him or on his behalf, or by any person or persons employed by or for him, and shall in all respects conform to the requirements of the said Syndicate in dealing with such or any claims.

Duration of Exhibition.

12. The Exhibition will extend from 9th May to 8th August, and will be open between the hours of mid-day and 11 p.m., or such other days and hours as the Executive Council of the Institute may at any time or for special days determine.

Exhibits subject to a lien for charges.

13. All exhibits shall be subject to a lien for any amount which may be due to the Syndicate.

14. All questions or disputes, either with reference to these regulations or otherwise, shall be decided by the Administrative Committee.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES, AND INDIA.

Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS.

President:

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

United Kingdom and Colonial and Indian Sections.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MOTORS AND CONGRESS OF MOTOR INDUSTRIES.

ORGANISED BY THE MOTOR CAR CLUB SYNDICATE (LIMITED), UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MOTOR CAR CLUB.

International Exhibition of Motors and their applications (horseless carriages and cars, self-propelled and other vehicles and cycles, stationary motors, appliances and inventions), 1896.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

A limited number of pages will be reserved in the Official Catalogue for approved advertisements, and in view of the very great interest which will be taken in this unique Exhibition it will be readily seen that this catalogue offers very great advantages.

The prices for ordinary pages are as under:—

Whole page........................ £4 4s.
Half page.......................... £2 5s.

These prices cover all editions published throughout the time that the Exhibition is open, viz., May, June, July and August.

Applications for advertisement space should be sent to the Manager of the Advertisement Department, Dalziel's News (Limited), 15 Moorgate Street. There will be a few special positions at increased rates, particulars of which can be had on application.

To the
Manager of the Advertisement Department,
(DALZIEL'S NEWS, Limited),
15 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Please insert the enclosed Advertisement in the Official Catalogue of the International Exhibition of Motors, to occupy....................page at the charge of.................. pounds..................shillings.

(Signed)..

Address..

Dated........................1896.

—

Form of application for space.

N.B.—This form (with accompanying cheque) should be filled up and transmitted in the enclosed enveloppe, not later than 31st March.

Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India.

United Kingdom Section, 1896.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF MOTOR CARRIAGES, SELF-PROPELLED AND OTHER VEHICLES, STATIONARY MOTORS, &c.

To the Secretary of the Motor Car Club Syndicate, Limited, 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Please allot me (or us) the space mentioned below in connection with the above Exhibition, for which I enclose herewith a cheque for , being at the rate of 5s. per square foot of the exhibiting space desired; and this application is made in accordance with, and subject to, the regulations on the back of this form, and which I acknowledge to have read.

Short description of exhibit :—
Floor space................................sq. ft.
Wall space................................sq. ft.

Minimum space which would be accepted :—
Floor space................................sq. ft.
Wall space................................sq. ft.

I (or we) shall (or shall not) require either special, electric or other light, and steam, gas, or other power.*

Signature
Full address
Date

N.B.—The exhibition area will be 16 feet wide in each block in the north gallery; counter would be 8 feet high and 5½ feet wide, with a wall-exhibiting space 6 feet high above the counter.

Cheques should be made payable to "the Secretary, the Motor Car Club Syndicate, Limited."

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* Note.—If steam power or special electric light be required, the intending exhibitor may ascertain from the Secretary the terms upon which they can be supplied.

—

(Form of particulars for Catalogue.)

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

International Motor Carriage Exhibition, 1896.

You are requested to kindly fill in the information hereunder indicated, and to return this form addressed to the Manager, Advertisement Department, Dalziel's News (Limited), 15 Moorgate Street, London, E.C., at the earliest possible date.

Section...............

Name and full description of exhibitor........................

Full postal address of exhibitor........................
....
....

Description of exhibits (for insertion in the Catalogue)......
....
....
....

*** The description should please be as full as possible, and should contain such a concise description of the purpose, method of use, &c., of the exhibit, as would make it intelligible to a visitor to the Exhibition.

Amount of space (in square feet) required for the display of the exhibit—

Wall space..........*sq. ft.* *Floor space*.........*sq. ft.*

Please state here whether the exhibit will be sent in a frame ready to hang on the wall, or can be exhibited on a table without glass cover, or will be required to be placed in a glass case, or may be stood on the floor, &c.—

....

Please state about what date the exhibit will arrive at the Imperial Institute—

....

Note—All exhibits should be sent as soon as possible.

Packages should be addressed—
International Motor Carriage Exhibition,
Section............
Imperial Institute,
London, S.W.

March, 1896.

CERTIFICATE OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

(Copy.)

Board of Trade (Railway Department),
7 Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.,
5th March, 1896.

R. 23318. *Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act*, 1883.

Upon the application of Mr. C. Harrington Moore, of the Motor Car Club, 40 Holborn Viaduct, E.C., made to the Board of Trade on the 5th day of March, 1896, the Board of Trade do hereby certify that the International Exhibition of Motors and their applications to horseless carriages and cars, self-propelled and other vehicles and cycles, stationary motors, appliances and inventions, proposed to be held in the year 1896, at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, in the County of London, is an Industrial Exhibition.

Signed by order of the Board of Trade, this 5th day of March, 1896.

FRANCIS J. S. HOPWOOD,
Assistant Secretary Board of Trade.

—

(Copy.)

Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Act, 1883.

Section 39.—The exhibition of an invention at an industrial or international exhibition, certified as such by the Board of Trade, or the publication of any description of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition, or the use of the invention for the purpose of the exhibition in the place where the exhibition is held, or the use of the invention during the period of the holding of the exhibition by any person elsewhere, without the privity or consent of the inventor, shall not prejudice the right of the inventor or his legal personal representative to apply for and obtain provisional protection and a patent in respect of the invention or the validity of any patent granted on the application, provided that both the following conditions are complied with, viz. :—

(*a*.) The exhibitor must, before exhibiting the invention, give the Comptroller the prescribed notice of his intention to do so, and

(*b*.) The application for a patent must be made before or within six months from the date of the opening of the exhibition.

Section 57.—The exhibition at an industrial or international exhibition, certified as such by the Board of Trade, or the exhibition elsewhere during the period of the holding of the exhibition, without the privity or consent of the proprietor of a design, or of any article to which a design is applied, or the publication, during the holding of any such exhibition, of a description of a design shall not prevent the design from being registered, or invalidate the registration thereof, provided that both the following conditions are complied with, viz. :—

(*a.*) The exhibitor must, before exhibiting the design or article, or publishing a description of the design, give the Comptroller the prescribed notice of his intention to do so ; and

(*b.*) The application for registration must be made before or within six months from the date of the opening of the exhibition. 48–2

[1237 J.]

Downing Street,
Canada. 16th December, 1895.
No. 326.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the document noted in the subjoined schedule, received from the Foreign Office, respecting sanitary regulations as to vessels arriving at Italian Ports.

I have the the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
R. H. MEADE,
For the Secretary of State.

The Officer administering
the Government of Canada.

Date.	Description of Document.
1895. 23rd November..	Translation of an Italian Ordinance.

Translation of a decree of the Italian Ministry of the Interior relating to Maritime Sanitary precautions.

No. 9.

Considering the convenience, generally speaking, of exempting ships on arrival at Italian ports, under ordinary circumstances, from presenting their Bill of Health (patente di sanita) when the sanitary information is marked on the ship's papers (carte di bordo) ; and in virtue of the power conferred by the Maritime Sanitary Regulations of determining (in concert with the Minister of Marine) what measures are to be taken in such matters ; the Minister of the Interior hereby decrees :—

That every vessel arriving at Italian ports from the other European ports, with the exception of Turkish ports, are exempted from the presentation of the Bill of Health (*patente di sanita*) ; and this exemption applies equally to ships from the Atlantic ports of North America and Canada ; but, in any case, ships arriving from ports which have been either declared infected by the local authorities, or have been proclaimed as such by the Italian Ministry of the Interior, are not included, and will have to be furnished with bills of health.

And every ship included in the terms of the present Decree shall have marked on its list of the crew, or on its certificate, information respecting the sanitary conditions of the place of departure, the hygienic conditions of the ship itself and of its cargo, and the state of health of the crew and of the passengers both at the moment of starting and at each port touched at.

The Prefects of the Maritime Provinces and the Harbour authorities are charged with the execution of the present Decree.

Dated Rome, 23rd November, 1895.

(Signed) CRISPI,
Minister of the Interior.

47–2

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[78]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Weights and Measures Act, chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 2nd December, 1895, amending section 19 of the Regulations respecting Weights and Measures, established by the Order in Council of the 9th January, 1889, being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled inasmuch as an error of one point of decimal was made therein in the grain weights, and that the following corrected regulations be and the same are hereby established in lieu thereof :—

The form of all measures of capacity must be cylindrical or conical : when of the latter form, they shall not be verified unless they are capable of containing, when filled to the narrowest parts of the neck, the respective weights of distilled water as set forth below :—

For every gallon	10 lbs. av.
For every ½ gallon	5 lbs. av.
For every quart	2½ lbs. av.
For every ½ pint	4375 grains troy.
For every gill	2187 grains troy.
For every ½ gill	1093 grains troy.

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F., and with the barometer at 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48–4

[1541]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 6th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters", and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. T. Fawson Mader, of Mahone Bay, to be Harbour Master for the Port of Mahone Bay, in the County of Lunenburg and Province of Nova Scotia, *vice* Mr. Wm. Pickles, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

46–4

[1593]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,

Tuesday, the 5th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters", and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to determine that Comox, Vancouver, B.-C., shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a Port to which the said Act shall apply, and that the limits of such port for Harbour Masters purposes shall extend one-half mile south of Union Wharf, and from that in a northerly direction taking in Comox Bay as the northern boundary.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

46–4

[1717]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Samuel Hagan, of Thessalon, in the District of Algoma and Province of Ontario, to be Wharfinger of the Government Wharf at that place.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

47-4

[1769]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries" and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Section 8 of the Regulations made by the Order in Council of the 5th February, 1889, and continued in force by the Order in Council of the 21st September, 1893, for the governance of the ferry across the Saint Lawrence River between Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, and Ogdensburgh, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, shall be and the same is hereby amended in so far as the hours of running are concerned, so as to provide that the ferry shall commence to ply each day at the hour of 8 o'clock in the morning, Sundays excepted, and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of one hour successively thereafter, until the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening, instead of as heretofore, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48-4

[1766]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the authority contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner "Atalanta," registered at the Port of Halifax, N.S., official number 101,380, to "Tessie M. Crosby."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48-4

[1716]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. A. P. St. Laurent, to be Harbour Master of the Port of Rimouski, Province of Quebec, in the room of Mr. Joseph St. Laurent, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

47-4

[1660]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Villa lots Nos. 37 and 38, at Revelstoke, British Columbia, which are shown coloured pink on the annexed plan, be, and the same are hereby reserved and set apart for cemetery purposes: And inasmuch as Revelstoke is an unincorporated community, the said lands shall be vested in Noble Coursier, merchant; John Abramson, hotel-keeper, and H. J. Bourne, hotel-keeper, as trustees therefor.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48-4

[1457]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Order in Council of the 15th day of September, 1888, chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, and the Order in Council of the 6th day of July, 1893, passed under the authority of section 54 of The Indian Act, regulations have been made respecting the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, and in British Columbia, and by the Order in Council of the 1st January, 1875, the regulations of the Government of New Brunswick in reference to timber on Crown lands were adopted in respect to timber on Indian lands in that province.

And whereas it is desirable that there should be Regulations under section 54 of The Indian Act for the disposal of timber on Indian lands in the whole Dominion, and the Regulations for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, as set forth in the said chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, and amendments thereto, are suitable to all parts of the Dominion with the exception of British Columbia for which regulations are established by the Order in Council of the 6th July, 1893:—

His Excellency, in virtue of the said section 54 of The Indian Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the regulations for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, established by the said Order in Council of the 15th September, 1888, chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, and amendments thereof, shall be made applicable, and the same are hereby declared to be applicable to the whole of the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the Province of British Columbia.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

46-4

[1769]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 12th day of July, 1895, providing that subject to regulations and restrictions contained in the Order in Council of the 6th June, 1892, respecting ships stores, tobacco might, until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament, be ex-warehoused free of excise duty, for use on steamers and vessels engaged in sealing on the high seas and on steamers and vessels clearing from a Canadian for a foreign sea-port,—shall be and the same is hereby amended by extending the provisions thereof until the end of the next Session of Parliament.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48–4

[1690]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Inland Revenue Division of Saint John's, P.Q., which comprises the following counties, viz. :—Brome, Iberville, Missisquoi, Napierville, Shefford and Saint John's, shall be and the same is hereby attached to the Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke, to be known and designated as the Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

47–4

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
1st June, 1896.

G. O. 37.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 8th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Establishment List of the Active Militia adopted by the Order in Council of the 28th December, 1895, shall be and the same is hereby amended as follows :—

Infantry and Rifles, Establishments, 1895-96—43rd Battalion,—

1 Lieutenant Colonel.
2 Majors.
6 Captains.
6 Lieutenants.
6 Second Lieutenants.
1 Adjutant.
1 Quartermaster.
1 Surgeon.
1 Assistant Surgeon.
1 Paymaster.
1 Regimental Sergeant Major.
1 Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.
1 Bandmaster.
1 Sergeant Bugler.
1 Orderly Room Sergeant.
1 Paymaster Sergeant.
12 Sergeants.
18 Corporals.
18 Buglers.
24 Bandsmen.
186 Privates.

290 Total of all ranks.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

G. O. 38.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS.

RANK OF MEDICAL AND VETERINARY OFFICERS.

1. The rank of these Officers is Substantive or Honorary.

2. Relative Rank has been abolished.

3. Medical Officers heretofore ranking as Surgeons will rank as Substantive Surgeons-Major. Those heretofore ranking as Assistant-Surgeons will rank as Substantive Surgeon-Lieutenants.

4. Medical Officers who have been granted a step of rank, without pay, under the provisions of paragraph 91, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, or have been assigned Relative Rank under the provisions of paragraph 95, of those Regulations will hold Honorary Rank as follows :—

Former Rank without pay, or Relative Rank.	Honorary Rank.
Surgeon-Major..............	Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.
Surgeon....................	Surgeon-Major.
Assistant Surgeon after five years service	Surgeon-Captain.

5. Veterinary Officers heretofore ranking as Veterinary-Surgeons will rank as Substantive Veterinary-Lieutenants. Those Veterinary-Surgeons heretofore assigned the Relative Rank of Captain under the provisions of paragraph 95, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, will hold the Honorary rank of Veterinary-Captain.

G. O. 39.

BREVET RANK.

Paragraphs 89, 90 and 91, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887 are cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

89. Promotion for distinguished service in the Field, or for useful service to the Country, will be specially provided for by the Governor in Council.

90. Duly qualified Officers recommended to Head-Quarters by Commanding Officers of Units, through Officers Commanding Districts, will be granted brevet rank as follows :—

Service Qualification.	Brevet Rank.
After 10 years as Major Commanding Field Battery of Artillery	Lieutenant-Colonel.
After 15 years as Major or Brevet Major of Cavalry, Garrison Artillery, Engineers and Infantry—10 years holding substantive rank of Major....................	Lieutenant-Colonel.
After 10 years with substantive rank of Captain in a Unit of the Active Militia.	Major.
After 7 years continuous service as a substantive Captain in a Unit of the Active Militia, and in possession of Diploma of Graduation from the Royal Military College of Canada..............	Major.
After 5 years continuous service as a Lieutenant in a Unit of the Active Militia, and in possession of Diploma of Graduation from the Royal Military College of Canada......................	Captain.

G. O. 40.

HONORARY RANK.

Paragraphs 94 and 95, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887, are cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

94. Officers recommended to Head-Quarters by Commanding Officers of Units, through Officers Commanding Districts, will be granted Honorary Rank as follows :—

Service Qualification.	Substantive Rank.	Honorary Rank.
On appointment. . ..	Paymaster ; Quartermaster.........	Captain.
On appointment	Riding-master	Lieutenant.
After 5 years Commissioned Service .	Surgeon-Lieutenant ; Veterinary Lieutenant ; Riding-master............	A step of rank.
After 10 years Commissioned Service .	Paymaster ; Quartermaster.	Major.
After 15 years Commissioned Service .	Surgeon-Lieutenant ; Veterinary Lieutenant............	Surgeon-Major ; Veterinary-Major.
After 20 years service with present substantive rank......	Surgeon-Major.....	Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel.

95. The rank will be purely honorary and will not confer the right of any command other than that to which the holder may be entitled by virtue of his substantive commission.

(1.) The service qualification under which Officers are recommended for Honorary rank must be continuous.

(2.) Ante-dates will not be granted in the case of Honorary rank.

—

G. O. 41.

APPOINTMENT OF REGIMENTAL PAYMASTERS.

(1) His Excellency the Governor General in Council was, on the 28th April, 1896, pleased to order that the list of regimental establishments of the Active Militia for the current fiscal year, be amended by the addition of the following rider ;—

"Paymasters may be appointed to units when requisite, by being gazetted in General Orders in the usual way."

(2) General Order 33 of 1892 is cancelled. (A. G. O. 60556. M. & D. 14688.)

—

G. O. 42.

CAVALRY DRILL.

Revised Edition.

The Cavalry Drill, 1896, in two volumes, promulgated to the Imperial Service by Army Order 81 of 1896, has been approved for use in the Canadian Militia and will supersede the Cavalry Drill, 1885.

Copies will be issued to all concerned.

—

G. O. 43.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

Dress of Graduates.

Gentlemen Cadets graduating from the Royal Military College of Canada will be allowed, on appointment to a Corps of Active Militia, three years in which to provide themselves with the uniform of the Corps to which they have been appointed. During this period they will be permitted to wear the uniform of the Royal Military College with the following alteration :—

Shoulder straps of blue cloth edged with a single line of Russia tracing case, and small button of the College pattern. Badges of rank in gold.

—

G. O. 44.

INSPECTORS OF CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

Duties.

The Major General Commanding, recognizing the extreme importance of instituting and maintaining a uniform standard of efficiency in the Cavalry and Infantry of the Active Militia, as well as in the Artillery, has, with this end in view, and in consequence of his inability to personally inspect, each year, all Corps in the Dominion, approved of the appointment of an Inspector of Cavalry and Inspectors of Infantry.

The duties of these Officers will be as follows :—

Inspector of Cavalry.

(1.) The exact nature of the drill to be performed during Camps and Inspections ; Carbine Practice ; Books to be shewn, and system of Interior Economy, will be promulgated from time to time by the General Officer Commanding, and it will be the duty of the Inspector of Cavalry to report to him as to the manner in which the above have been carried out.

(2.) The annual Inspection of Cavalry Units as far as practicable in Military Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, whether in Camps of Instruction or at Local Head-Quarters. With this end in view Cavalry Units mobilised in Camps of Instruction will be placed under the supervision of the Inspector of Cavalry as regards the carrying out of the nature of drills, &c., thus promulgated.

(3.) The awarding of marks for general efficiency, as far as practicable, to Cavalry Units.

(4.) Officers Commanding Districts will notify the Inspector of Cavalry as to the dates on which Cavalry Units under their command will be ready for inspection, and will afford him every facility for making his inspection in the most thorough manner.

Inspectors of Infantry.

(1.) The supervision of the annual inspections made by the Deputy Adjutants General of all Infantry Units, either in Camp or at Local Head-Quarters, in their Districts, with a view to the adoption and carrying out of a uniform system of drill, discipline, and interior economy.

(2.) The exact nature of the drills to be performed during Camps and at Inspections ; Rifle Practice ; books to be shown ; and system of Interior Economy, will be promulgated from time to time by the Major General Commanding, and it will be the duty of the Inspecting Officers to report to him as to the manner in which the above have been carried out.

(3.) Officers Commanding Districts will notify the Inspector of Infantry of their Inspection Division as to the dates on which Corps under their command will be ready for inspection, and will afford him every facility for the carrying out of his inspection in the most thorough manner.

(4.) It is not to be understood that the already existing responsibility of the Deputy Adjutants General of Districts as to the carrying out of the details of the inspections, awarding of credits, etc., is to be in any way lessened by the presence of an Inspector of Infantry.

(5.) For the purposes of these inspections the Dominion will be divided into two divisions as follows :—

Eastern Infantry Inspection Division.

To comprise Military Districts Nos 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 12.

Western Infantry Inspection Division.

To comprise Military Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10.

G. O. 45.

MILITIA TRAINING, 1895-96.

(*Issued as a Special General Order on the 5th May,* 1896.)

(1.) Adverting to paragraph 2 of General Order 42 of 1895, four days pay (in addition to the eight days therein authorized), will be issued to all Officers, N.C. Officers and Men of the Corps referred to in such General Order who have already performed 12 days drill; or, in the case of Field Batteries, who have not yet performed their annual training for the current fiscal year.

(2.) City Corps will be allowed until the 30th June, instant, in which to complete or perform the twelve days training for which pay is authorized.

(3.) Field Batteries which have already put in 8 days training in camp will be permitted to complete the 12 days training on the same basis as City Corps.

(4.) Officers commanding Units will be required to furnish supplementary pay-lists for four days pay through the usual channel. (A.G.O. 60643. M. and D. 10928.)

—

G. O. 46.

LOCALIZATION.

32ND "BRUCE" BATTALION OF INFANTRY.—No. 6 Company.—The Head-Quarters of this Company are changed from Arran, Ont., to Tara, Ont.

G. O. 47.

FIELD ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

Revised "Instructions for Practice, Field Artillery" have been approved and will be issued to all concerned.

—

G. O. 48.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

General Order 21 of 1896 is amended by eliminating "Gloves Summer, 1" therein authorized to be issued to Infantry Units of Permanent Corps.

The following paragraph of the same General Order "An issue similar to that given on joining will be made anually to non-commissioned officers and men of the Permanent Corps on the anniversary of enlistment, or as soon afterwards as practicable" is amended by adding after the word annually "except as hereinafter provided."

The following two paragraphs are added immediately after the paragraph beginning with the words "Two serge jackets":—

"Only two (2) forage caps and one (1) field service "cap will be issued every 3 years. The second forage "cap will not be issued till the beginning of the third "year of service.

"Shoulder pads for serge jackets will be issued "every two years; shoulder pads for tunics are to "last three years."

G. O. 49.

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1895-96—INFANTRY.

Military District No. 1. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p. c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer and Remarks.
	Full marks.	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150		
7th Battalion...........	Lt.-Col. Lindsay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	Lt.-Col. Smith.
"A" Company	Capt. Graham.........	8	17	5	5	10	8	21	....	17	57		
"B" do	do Thomas.........	8	16	4	4	8	8	15	....	11	52		
"C" do	Lt. Watt.	8	16	6	6	11	8	17	7	17	62		
"D" do	....	7	14	6	6	11	8	25	....	15	62		
"E" do	Capt. Kingsmill	7	15	6	6	12	8	17	16	18	69		
"F" do	do Dawson.........	7	14	4	5	10	8	19	....	25	42		
												57·33	
25th Battalion..........	Lt.-Col. Stacey.......	....	....	....	....	...	....	......	....	....	......	......	Lt.-Col. Smith.
"A" Company	Lt. Campbell..........	8	15	6	6	14	8	19	9	1	84		
"B" do	Capt. McLoughlin....	8	17	6	6	15	...	8	15	2	73		
"C" do	do Green..........	8	15	5	5	14	8	19	8	1	81		
"D" do	do Stacey.........	8	15	5	6	14	8	21	18	2	93		
												82·34	
Military District No. 2.													
2nd Battalion Queen's Own Rifles.	Lt.-Col. Hamilton	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	101·43⅓.	Lt.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., and Lt.-Col. Buchan, Acting D.A.G.
"A" Company.....	Capt. Thompson......	8½	18½	6½	6	16½	9½	19·05	22½	....	107·05		
"B" do	do Llwyd..........	7½	18	5½	5	15½	9	26·52	14½	....	101·52		
"C" do	do Peuchen........	7	18	6	5	16½	9	19·96	13½	....	94·96		
"D" do	do Mason..........	8	18½	6½	7	17	9	19·34	21	....	106·34		
"E" do	Capt. and Bt. Major Mutton.............	9	16	7	7½	18	9½	21·64	18½	....	107·14		
"F" do	Capt. and Bt. Major McGee..............	8½	17	7½	7½	17	9½	15·39	17	....	99·39		
"G" do	Lieut. LeVesconte....	7½	17	6½	6½	16	8½	14·78	14½	....	91·28		
"H" do	Capt. Gunther.........	8	18½	6	7	16	9½	15·92	22½	....	103·42		
"I" do	Capt. and Bt. Major Murray.............	8½	19	7½	7	17½	9½	14·90	19½	....	103·40		
"K" do	Capt. Rennie..........	7½	17	7	6½	17	9½	20·33	15	....	99·83		

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1894-95—INFANTRY.—*Continued.*

Military District No. 2. Continued. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Interior Economy, Records.	½ p.c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer, and remarks.
	Full marks	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150		
10th Battalion, Royal Grenadiers.	Lt.-Col. Mason	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	Lt.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., and Lt.-Col. Buchan, Acting D.A.G.
"A" Company.....	Capt. Cameron	8	16	6½	7	17½	7½	13.72	22	....	98·22	88·26⅖.	
"B" do	do Boyd.	8	18	7½	7½	16	9½	13·40	20½	....	100·40		
"C" do	do Caston	6½	18	5½	5	12½	9½	9·10	17½	....	83·60		
"D" do	do Stinson	7½	17	6½	6½	16½	8½	9·84	15	....	87·34		
"E" do	do Tassie	7½	18	7½	7	18	9½	7·72	15	....	90·22		
"F" do	do Sweatman.......	7	18	6	5½	16	9½	5·98	13	....	80·98		
"G" do	do McKay	7½	17	6½	5	17½	9	6·92	14	....	83·42		
"H" do	do Lehmann.	6½	16½	7	7½	17	7	8·80	15	...	85·30		
"I" do	do McLean.... .	7½	18	6½	6	16	7	7·52	14½	....	83·02		
"K" do	do Trotter.........	8	17	7	6	18½	8	5·64	20	....	90·14		
13th Battalion..........	Lt.-Col. Gibson.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	. . ..	. . .	Lt.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., and Lt.-Col. Buchan, Acting D.A.G.
"A" Company.....	Capt. and Bt. Major Stoneman	8½	19	6	7	16	9	28·50	23	...	117·00	115·62¼.	
"B" do	Capt. Labatt	8	19	6½	6½	16	9½	31·00	22	....	118·50		
"C" do	do and Bt. Major Zealand	7½	19	5½	7	15½	9½	28·00	21	....	113·00		
"D" do	Capt. Ross	8½	19	6½	6½	16	9½	27·72	21	....	114·72		
"E" do	do Osborne	9	19	5½	6½	16½	9½	33·01	23	..	122·01		
"F" do	do Tidswell.... ...	8½	19	6	6½	14½	9½	29·24	21½	....	114·74		
"G" do	do Mewburn.....	8	19	6	6½	17½	9½	24·51	23½	....	114·51		
"H" do	do Moore..........	8½	19	5½	7	17½	9	20·50	23½	....	110·50		
38th Battalion..........	Lt.-Col. Spence.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	......	Lt.-Col. Otter, D.A.G.
"A" Company.....	Capt. Fuller..........	8	16½	5	5	17	8½	11·09	21½	5	87·59	62·94½.	
"B" do	do Muir...........	6	15	5	5	13	7	....	6	7	50·00		
"C" do	do Cameron........	6½	16	6	6	16	7½	9·05	7	....	74·05		
"D" do	do Robertson	....	14	....	....	....	5	.....	....	38	.. .		Disorganized.
"E" do	do Curtis..........	7	16	6½	6	14	7½	16·57	10	13	70·57		
"F" do	do Nelles..........	8½	17	7	7	18	9	14·96	14	....	95·46		
48th Highlanders	Lt.-Col. Davidson.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......		Lt.-Col. Otter, D.A.G., and Lt.-Col. Buchan, Acting D.A.G.
"A" Company.....	Capt. Robertson	8	19	6½	6½	16½	9½	19·50	14½	....	100·00	99·84¼.	
"B" do	do Donald.........	8½	19	7½	7	18	9½	20·10	20½	....	110·10		
"C" do	do Currie.... .. .	9	19	7	6½	16½	9	18·02	20	....	105·02		
"D" do	do Michie	8½	19	6½	6	15	9½	13·53	16	....	94·03		
"E" do	do Orchard.........	9	19	6	6½	15	9½	19·52	8	....	92·52		
"F" do	do Hendrie.........	8	19	5½	6	13½	9	14·54	14	....	89·54		
"G" do	do Ramsay	8	19	7	6	17	8½	15·56	21	....	102·06		
"H" do	do and Bt. Major Henderson..........	9	19	7	6½	18	9½	20·50	16	....	105·50		

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1895-96—INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Corps Drilling at Local Headquarters.

Military District No. 3. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Squad and Company Drill.	Physical Drill.	Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercise.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Books and Records.	½ p. c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion figure of Merit.	Inspecting Officer.
	Full credit.......	60	15	15	10	10	10	.....	24	...	.....	......	
14th Battalion....	....	...	....	...	....	....	....	... .	....	....	......	....	Lt.-Col. Cotton
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Dupuis.........	40	....	11	10	10	7	7·9	8	2	91·9		
No. 2 do	Lieut. Cunningham...	35	....	11	10	10	7	7·6	8	6	82·6		
No. 3 do	do E. Strange.....	45	....	14	10	10	10	8	8	3	102		
No. 4 do	Capt. Hora....	38	....	11	10	10	5	9	7	1	89		
No. 5 do	do Kent......... ..	40	....	10	10	10	8	8·2	7	1	92·2		
No. 6 do	do Walkem	38	....	9	10	10	8	7·5	16	3	95·5	92·2	
15th Battalion..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		...	....	......	......	Lt.-Col. Cotton
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Muir....	35	6	8	10	10	10	No target practice.	8	13	74		
No. 2 do	do Osborne........	30	6	8	10	10	10		6	11	69		
No. 3 do	do Walmsley	24	6	6	10	10	10		5	2	69		
No. 4 do	do McGuinnes.....	28	6	6	6	10	10		8	9	65		
No. 5 do	do Vermilyea.....	30	6	8	10	10	10		10	11	73		
No. 6 do	do Stewart	30	4	8	10	10	10		14	9	77	71·1	

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1895-96—INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Corps Drilling at Local Headquarters.

Military District No. 3.—Continued. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Squad and Company Drill.	Physical Drill.	Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercise.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Books and Records.	½ p. c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for absentees.	Total.	Battalion figure of Merit.	Inspecting Officer and Remarks.
	Full credit......	60	15	15	10	10	10	16·8	24	....	......	......	
57th Battalion....	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	......	Lt.-Col. Cotton
No. 1 Company.....	Capt. Stevenson......	28	12	8	8	10	8	4·9	8	7	79·9		
No. 2 do	do Schofield.......	50	12	10	10	10	10	8·1	16	4	122·1		
No. 3 do	do Hill....	30	10	8	10	8	8	6·2	15	5	90·2		
No. 4 do	do Lech...... .	36	12	8	8	8	5	5·1	14	6	90·1		
No. 5 do	do Miller..........	54	12	8	10	10	10	9·3	16	1	128·3		
No. 6 do	do Hayes........	30	12	10	8	8	5	7·1	13	3	90·1		
												100·1	

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1895-96—CAVALRY.

Military District No. 4. — Regiment—Troop.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Horses.	Squadron Drill Mounted.	Sword Exercise.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p. c. Score, Ball Practice.	Answers to Questions, officers.	Deduct for absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer.
	Full marks.....	10	20	20	20	10	10	50	24	..	164	..	
Princess Louise Dragoon Guards.	Captain and Bt. Major F. Gourdeau.... ..	10	16	16	16	8	10	4·81	24	5	99·81	99·81	Lt.-Col. Aylmer.

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1895-96—INFANTRY.

Corps Drilling at Local Headquarters.

Military District No. 4— — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Squad and Company Drill.	Physical Drill.	Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercise.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Books and Records.	½ p. c. score Rifle practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion figure of Merit.	Inspecting Officer.
	Full credit........	60	15	15	10	10	10	.....	24	...	......	......	
G. G. F. Guards........	Lt.-Col. Hodgins.. ...	....	....	..	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	......	Major Young, first three columns, Lt.-Col. Aylmer the remainder.
No. 1 Company.....	....	40	9	7	10	10	10	3·22	16	13	92·22		
do 2 do	....	42	11	10	10	10	10	4·80	16	11	102·80		
do 3 do	.. . .	39	9	11	10	10	10	4·20	8	8	93·20		
do 4 do	. ...	40	11	8	10	10	10	4·24	16	10	99·24		
do 5 do	....	40	10	5	10	10	10	4·49	14	8	95·49		
do 6 do	....	44	10	7	10	10	10	4·54	16	0	111·54		
											594·49	99·08	
43rd Battalion.........	Lt.-Col. Wright.	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	......	Major Young, first three columns, Lt.-Col. Aylmer the remainder.
No. 1 Company.....	....	49	12	12	10	10	10	12·27	24	....	139·27		
do 2 do	....	46	10	11	10	10	10	10·48	22	....	129·48		
do 3 do	....	45	8	11	10	10	10	8·27	24	....	126·27		
do 4 do	... .	52	12	13	10	10	10	13·3	24	....	144·30		
											539·32	134·83	

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1895-96—INFANTRY—*Continued.*

Corps Drilling at Local Headquarters.

Military District No. 5. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Squad and Company Drill.	Physical Drill.	Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercise.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Books and Records.	½ p. c. score Rifle practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion figure of Merit.	Inspecting Officer and Remarks.
	Full credit........	60	15	15	10	10	10	16·8	24	....	......	.....	
1st Battalion "Prince of Wales' Regiment . .	Lt.-Col. Butler........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	......	Lt.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G. With exception of first 3 columns points awarded by Major Young, R.R.C.I., St. John's, P.Q.
Full number, 36.	No. Present at Inspection.												
No. 1 Company.....	36	52	12	10	10	10	10	5·7	None issued.	0	109·7		
No. 2 do	25	42	8	8	10	10	10	4·9		11	81·9		
No. 3 do	32	48	12	11	10	10	10	9·7		4	106·7		
No. 4 do	17	46	11	6	10	10	10	7·3		19	81·3		
No. 5 do	28	48	12	9	10	10	10	8·2		8	99·2		
No. 6 do	35	51	13	12	10	10	10	8·8		1	113·8		
											592·6	98·76	
3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles of Canada".....	Lt.-Col. Starke	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	...	......	Winner of the "Sir Donald A. Smith Cup."	Lt.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G. With exception of first 3 columns points awarded by Major Young, R.R.C.I., St. John's, P.Q.
Full number, 36.	No. Present at Inspection.												
No. 1 Company.....	30	51	10	9	10	10	10	8·5	None issued.	6	102·5		
No. 2 do	30	52	11	12	10	10	10	6·6		6	105·6		
No. 3 do	36	52	12	12	10	10	10	7·6		....	113·6		
No. 4 do	46	50	12	13	10	10	10	8·0		....	113·0		
No. 5 do	33	52	11	12	10	10	10	5·9		3	107·9		
No. 6 do	41	53	12	12	10	10	10	6·6		....	113·6		
											656·2	109·36	
5th Battalion "Royal Scots of Canada".... .	Lt.-Col. Strathy	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	......	Lt.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G. With exception of first 3 columns points awarded by Major Young, R.R.C.I., St. John's, P.Q.
Full number, 36,	No. Present at Inspection.												
No. 1 Company.....	36	48	8	11	10	10	10	8·3	None issued.	0	105·3		
No. 2 do	31	45	9	11	10	10	10	5·4		5	95·4		
No. 3 do	34	52	12	11	10	10	10	5·7		2	108·7		
No. 4 do	36	51	13	12	10	10	10	7·0		0	113·0		
No. 5 do	31	48	12	9	10	10	10	5·1		5	99·1		
No. 6 do	33	46	12	10	10	10	10	7·3		3	102·3		
											623·8	103·96	
65th Bn. Mount Royal Rifles..	Lt.-Col. Prevost	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	Lt.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., with the exception of the first three columns, in which the points were awarded by Major Young, R.R.C.I., St. John, P.Q.
Full Number, 36.	No. present at Inspection.												
No. 1 Company.........	23	44	7	6	10	10	10	2·8	None issued.	13	76·8	91·67	
do 2 do	32	50	12	13	10	10	10	4·7		4	105·7		
do 3 do	24	47	11	9	10	10	10	4·6		12	89·6		
do 4 do	38	50	10	9	10	10	10	5·9		0	104·9		
do 5 do	24	45	12	8	10	10	10	3·3		12	86·3		
do 6 do	36	49	12	10	10	10	10	4·8		0	105·8		
do 7 do	18	46	10	9	10	10	10	2·6		18	79·6		
do 8 do	18	47	12	10	10	10	10	3·7		18	84·7		
											733·4		
6th Bn. Fusiliers........	Lt.-Col. Burland......	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	......	Lt.-Col. Houghton, D.A.G., with the exception of the first three columns, in which the points were awarded by Major Young, R.R.C.I., St. John, P.Q.
Full Number, 36.	No. present at Inspection.												
No. 1 Company.........	20	35	9	8	10	10	10	8·0	None issued.	16	74·0	84·03	
do 2 do	18	45	12	11	10	10	10	3·9		18	83·9		
do 3 do	23	44	10	10	10	10	10	5·1		13	86·1		
do 4 do	20	43	12	11	10	10	10	5·1		16	85·1		
do 5 do	22	43	12	10	10	10	10	5·1		14	86·1		
do 6 do	20	46	12	12	10	10	10	5·0		16	89·0		
											504·2		

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1895-96—INFANTRY.—*Continued.*

Corps Drill at Local Headquarters.

Military District No 7. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Squad and Company Drill.	Physical Drill.	Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercise.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Books and Records.	½ p. c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion figure of Merit.	Inspecting Officer and Remarks.
	Full credit........	60	15	15	10	10	10	16·8	24	....	......		
8th Bn. Royal Rifles.													
"A" Company......	Captain Vanfelson....	45	10	12	10	10	8	4·34	13	....	112·34	116·98⅔	Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G., M.D. No. 7.
"B" do	Lieut. Davidson	45	12	12	10	10	8	6·04	12	1	114·04		
"C" do	Captain Lamb........	48	12	12	10	10	10	9·45	13	1	123·45		
"D" do	do Ray	60	15	15	10	10	6	8·01	6	1	129·03		
"E" do	do Dunn	45	13	13	8	10	8	6·03	14	1	116·03		
"F" do	do Peters..	45	12	13	9	10	8	5·05	6	1	107·05		
9th Battalion Voltigeurs de Québec............	Lt.-Col. Roy.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	.....	Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D. A. G., M.D. No. 7.
"A" Company......	Capt. LeBell..........	55	....	10	10	10	....	5·17	....	1	89·17	93·74⅔	
"B" do	do Chabot..........	55	....	9	10	10	10	6·05	14	....	114·05		
"C" do	do Trudel..........	55	....	12	10	10	10	5·48	16	1	117·48		
"D" do	do Stein...........	30	....	5	10	10	....	1·77	8	1	63·77		
"E" do	2nd Lt. Bois..........	30	....	7	10	10	....	5·34	....	2	60·34		
"F" do	Capt. Evanturel	55	....	10	10	10	....	4·07	....	1	88·07		
"G" do	Lt. Dupuis	55	....	9	10	10	10	4·03	8	1	105·03		
"H" do	2nd Lt. Valin	55	....	10	10	10	10	5·07	14	2	112·07		
Military District No. 8.													
62nd Battalion..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	...	.....	No printed questions supplied.	....	.....	... ..	Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D.A.G.
"A" Company......	Lieut. McMichael.....	35	7	9	7	9	9	4·1		4	76·1	87·76	
"B" do	Capt. Lordly	48	10	11	8	9	9	5·8		....	100·8		
"C" do	do Manning...... .	35	7	9	7	9	9	5·2		1	80·2		
"D" do	Captain and Bt. Major Magee	40	7	11	7	9	9	5·7		2	86·7		
"E" do	Captain and Bt. Major Edwards	52	12	13	9	9	9	5·8		2	107·8		
"F" do	Capt. Churchill.......	35	7	8	5	9	9	5·		3	75		
St. John Rifle Co...... .	Capt. Smith........	54	12	13	9	9	9	9·1		....	115·1		

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1895-96—CAVALRY.

Military District No. 10. — Regiment—Troop.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Horses.	Squadron Drill Mounted.	Sword Exercise.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p. c. Score, Ball Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Regimental Average.	Inspecting Officer.
	Full marks.....	10	20	20	20	10	10	50	24	....	164		
Winnipeg Dragoons.....	Capt. Knight	10	15	15	10	5	5	3·9	18	....	81·9	......	Capt. E. H. T. Heward, R. C. D.
Manitoba Dragoons—"A" Troop	Capt. Hosmer	8	20	16	18	9	8	30	24	1	132	......	Capt. Evans, R. C. D.
Manitoba Dragoons—"B" Troop...........	Capt. Woodside	8	20	16	13	5	10	25½	24	1	120½	......	Capt. Evans, R. C. D.

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1895-96—INFANTRY.

Corps Drilling at Local Headquarters.

Military District No. 10. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Squad and Company Drill.	Physical Drill.	Manual, Firing and Bayonet Exercise.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Books and Records.	½ p. c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, Officers.	Deduct for Absentees.	Total.	Battalion figure of Merit.	Inspecting Officer and Remarks.
	Full credit........	60	15	15	10	10	10	.....	24	....	......	......	
90th Battalion...........	Lt.-Col. Boswell......												Lt.-Col. Holmes, D. A. G.
"A" Company......	Capt. Chambré........	30	....	7	9	8	3	.....	6	28	35	......	
"B" do	do Jackson........	15	....	8	8	8	4	... .	14	32	25	......	
"C" do	do Mitchell........	15	....	10	9	8	0	.....	0	26	16	......	
"D" do	do Rowley	15	....	7	8	8	0	....	0	26	13	... ..	
"E" do	Lieut. Irvine..... ...	15	....	8	5	8	6	.....	8	33	17	......	
"F" do	Capt. Allardyce.......	21	....	6	10	8	5	.....	8	24	34	.. ..	
"G" do	do Mulvey	15	....	6	6	8	3	.....	8	24	22	......	
"H" do	Lieut. Mermagen.	30	....	12	9	8	3	.....	16	27	51	26·5	
											212		

RETURN OF COMPARATIVE EFFICIENCY, 1895-96—ENGINEERS.

Military District No. 12. — Battalion—Company.	Officer Commanding.	Clothing and Accoutrements.	Arms and Armouries.	Manual Exercise.	Firing Exercise.	Company Drill.	Interior Economy, Records, &c.	½ p. c. Score, Rifle Practice.	Answers to Questions, officers.	Deduct for absentees.	Total.	Battalion Average.	Inspecting Officer, and Remarks.
	Full marks	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150	......	
Charlottetown Engineer Co.	Capt. Weeks..........	9	10	7	7	18	10	.....	20	5	76	......	Lt.-Col. Moore, D. A. G., M. D. No. 12.

By command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

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8536. "Henderson's Manitoba and North-west Territories Gazetteer and Directory for 1896." Henderson Directory Co., Winnipeg, Man., 28th May, 1896.

8537. "Théo." (Valse Elégante. — Pour Piano.) Composée par Eva Plouf, Montréal, Qué., 28 mai 1896.

8538. "Guard While I Sleep." (Sacred Song.) Arranged by Frederick Warrington, Toronto, Ont., 29th May, 1896.

8539. "The Westminster." (A Paper for the Home, June, 1896.) The Westminster Co., Toronto, Ont., 29th May, 1896.

8540. "The Archbishops of Canterbury." (Book which is now being preliminarily published in separate articles in the "Canadian Church Magazine and Mission News," Toronto. Rev. Chas. W. Mockridge, Toronto, Ont., 30th May, 1896.

8541. "Nouveau Cours Canadien d'Ecriture Droite." (Nos. 1-5.) John Ahern, Quebec, Que., 1st June, 1896.

8542. "Music Chart." Richard H. Ball, Port Burwell, Ont., 1st June, 1896.

8543. "High School Book-keeping Blanks for Primary Examination and Commercial Diploma Course." (Part 2.—With Notes.) Prepared by J. A. Wismer, M.A. The Copp, Clark Co. (Ld.), Toronto, Ont., 2nd June, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

49-1

OTTAWA, 5th June, 1896.

Notice *re* The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

To all whom it may concern:—

WHEREAS by the Act of the Dominion of Canada, 58-59 Vic., ch. 66 (1895), certain additional powers were provisionally conferred on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company (which company, incorporated by the Provincial Act of Ontario, 47 Vic., ch 75, and receiving extensions of time and further powers by subsequent Provincial Acts, obtained in 1891, a Dominion Act, 54-55 Vic., ch. 86, confirming it in the rights and privileges so acquired).

And whereas by the said Act 58-59 Vic., ch. 66, a certain by-law of the City of Hamilton, granting a bonus to the company was ratified and confirmed, the time for completion was extended, and other provisions were made, it being, however, provided by section 10, that the Act should not come into force until the company satisfy the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged certain indebtedness incurred for railway construction on their line between Hamilton and Cainsville, and until the Minister "certifies by publication in the *Canada Gazette* that he is so satisfied."

And whereas by an amending Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, 59 Vict., ch. 39, it was made sufficient that the company should satisfy the Minister that they "have deposited with the Bank of Hamilton, at Hamilton, the sum of at least eighty-five thousand dollars, to be held by the said bank in trust to pay and discharge" the said indebtedness, and that upon such deposit "and the acceptance thereof by the said bank" the bank should become trustees of the same for the payment of the said debts, and that "the cashier of the said bank having certified that the said deposit has been so made, "the Minister of Railways and Canals shall declare the said Act in full force and effect."

And whereas, under date the 13th of May, 1896, the city clerk of Hamilton has forwarded a certificate of the cashier of the Bank of Hamilton, bearing the same date, showing that the said sum of $85,000 has been deposited with the bank by the company, and that the bank accepts the same and agrees to hold it in trust for the objects, uses, and purposes set forth in sections 10 and 11 of the Statutes of 1895, chapter 66, and in section 2 of the Statutes of 1896, chapter 39 aforesaid.

The undersigned, being satisfied that such deposit has been duly made and accepted by the several parties concerned, in accordance with the above mentioned statutory requirements, hereby, under the powers by the aforesaid Act 59 Vic., ch. 39, conferred on him, certifies that he is so satisfied, and declares the Act 58-59 Vic., ch. 66 of 1895, in full force and effect.

JOHN HAGGART,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

Ottawa, 3rd June, 1896. 49-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1896, incorporating Edward Kirk Greene, jr., merchant, John Leckie Galletti, merchant, Charles Cushing, notary, John Edgar, merchant, Eben McAdam, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—The carrying on in all its branches of the business of manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description; the manufacture of, calendering and dealing in jute, cotton, cloths, twines and all products thereof; the printing, stamping, and otherwise completing the same; the acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith,—by the name of "The Beaver Bag Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
48-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1896, incorporating Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, The Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(*a*) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b*) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns and villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person;

(*c.*) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carburetted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes and to operate and deal in the same;

(*d.*) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters and more particularly to acquire, use, and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44943 known as the "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process";

(*e.*) To purchase or acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto, by the name of "The Economic Gas Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into ten thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
48-3 Secretary of State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Government of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway purposes sending, in the summer of this current year, a balloon expedition to the North Pole for exploration in the interests of science. The balloon will convey a party of three Swedish scientists, namely, Mr. Salomon August Andrée, aged 42; Dr. Nils Gustaf Ekholm, aged 48; and Mr. Nils Strinberg, aged 24. It is understood that the expedition will start from Spitzbergen in the early summer.

The Swedish and Norwegian Minister at the Court of St. James having, in the name of his Government, invoked the assistance of Her Majesty's Government with a view to making it generally known in the British possessions adjacent to the Polar Basin that the expedition in question will be attempted, and the Swedish Government being anxious also that the project should be made known to the authorities in other parts of Canada and to the general public in the Dominion through the medium of the press, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies has requested His Excellency's Government to do all in their power to meet the wishes of the Government of His Swedish and Norwegian Majesty in this matter.

Accordingly, Her Majesty's loyal subjects throughout this Dominion are hereby notified in the premises and are requested to give the explorers, should an opportunity present itself, all the help in their power. If the balloon be seen only and no communication be had with the exploring party, it is requested that the following particulars may be noted and communicated either to a local newspaper or to some learned body, namely, the day and the hour in which the balloon was seen, the direction of the balloon, and the direction of the wind.

Should any accident befall the explorers and should they arrive in any locality having lost the balloon, the inhabitants are asked to give them all possible assistance.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 16th day of May, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
47-3 Under Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,
OTTAWA, 1st May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters has this day received a license No. 149 to undertake with its members in Canada, the contract or contracts of life, disability and sickness insurance on the assessment plan to the extent specified in an Act of the Parliament of Canada, assented to on the 23rd day of April, 1896, entitled "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters." Oronhyatekha is the chief agent, and the head office is established at the City of Toronto.

W. FITZGERALD,
40–4 Superintendent of Insurance.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 18th May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Canadian Sick Benefit Society has this day received a license No. 150 to transact in Canada the business of insurance against sickness and disability, on the assessment plan.

Charles Egan is the Chief Agent of the society, and its head-office is established at the Town of Petrolia, Ontario.

W. FITZGERALD,
47-4 Superintendent of Insurance.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 19 of 1896.

I. POLLOCK SHOAL BUOY.

A red iron can buoy was on the 13th instant established by the Government of Canada on the south side of Pollock Shoal, lying south of Point Enragé, in the County of Lunenburg, on the southern coast of Nova Scotia.

Lat. N. 44° 14' 53"
Long. W. 64° 14' 35"

The buoy is moored in 7 fathoms water, about ¾ mile south of the extremity of Point Enragé and about 200 yards S.S.E. from a 2½ fathom patch not shown on Admiralty chart No. 342.

From the buoy Cross Island Light bears N.E. by E. ½ E. 5¼ miles.

From the buoy Rose Point bears N.E. by N. 2¾ miles.

From the buoy Moshers Island Light bears W. ¾ N. 3⅛ mile.

From the buoy West Ironbound Light bears W.S.W. 1⅝ mile.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 342 and 730.

II. SHOAL WATER NOT SHOWN OFF POINT ENRAGE.

The Superintendent of lights for Nova Scotia reports that while examining Pollock Shoal off Point Enragé, on the 13th instant, he found a boulder with an area of probably 50 to 60 feet covered with about 2½ fathoms water, at a place where the chart shows about 4½ fathoms. This shoal will be more accurately located and further information published.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 342 and 730.

III. HAND FOG ALARM AT CANSO HARBOUR LIGHT STATION.

A fog horn, to be worked by hand, has been placed at Canso Harbour Light Station, at the eastern extremity of the mainland of Nova Scotia, and will be operated by the keeper in answer to signals from vessels approaching the harbour.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 236.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 21st May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 49-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 16 of 1896.

I. GOVERNMENT RIFLE RANGE, McNAB'S ISLAND, HALIFAX HARBOUR, NOVA SCOTIA.

The following notice has been issued by the Chief Staff Officer of the Imperial Troops in garrison at Halifax, Nova Scotia, with reference to the annual target practice of the troops, on McNab's Island, commencing on the 11th instant.

"Owing to the extreme range of the Lee-Metford or Magazine Rifles, with which the musketry training of the troops will in future be conducted, and with a view to the better protection of the public, it has been found necessary to demarcate more clearly the area of water seawards, and to the south of above ranges, liable to be struck by spent or ricochet bullets.

"This area has been marked by four spar buoys placed at intervals between Thrum Cap Shoal and the Eastern Passage, at a distance of 3,000 yards from the stop butts. The buoys mark the extreme limits of the Danger Zone. The spars are painted red and are surmounted by cross heads painted red and white.

"Notice is therefore hereby given that any ship or boat passing inside these buoys during the hours of practice incurs serious risk, and no attempt should, under any circumstances, be made to cross the aforesaid area as long as the red flag hoisted at the south end of McNab's Island is left flying."

This notice will have effect from the 11th May, 1896.

II. BALLAST GROUND BUOY AT TIDNISH, N.S.

The black cask buoy marking the position of the ballast ground off Tidnish, in Bay Verte, between the Counties of Cumberland, N.S., and Westmoreland, N.B., has been moored this Spring in a new position, ½ mile N.W. from the entrance channel to the Ship Railway dock, and any vessels discharging ballast in Tidnish Harbour must discharge it between the buoy described and Tidnish Head. No ballast is on any account to be discharged to the eastward of the buoy.

This notice affects Admiralty chart No. 2034.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 47-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 17 of 1896.

I. IMPROVEMENT IN ARNPRIOR ISLAND LIGHT.

The mast from which a light was shown on an islet opposite the Town of Arnprior, Chats Lake, Upper Ottawa River, has been replaced by a new mast 10 feet higher than the old one, and the pressed lens lantern has been replaced by a 7th order dioptric lantern.

The colour of the light has also been changed from white to red. The light in future will be fixed *red*, elevated 40 feet above the ordinary level of the water, and should be visible 8 miles from all points of approach by water.

The white shed at the base of the mass remains as heretofore.

This notice affects Admiralty chart No. 797 and Canadian List of Lights No. 823.

II. CHANGE IN KINGSTON HARBOUR BUOYS.

On the opening of navigation this year the three platform buoys heretofore maintained on Penitentiary shoal, Myles shoal and Bolivia shoal respectively, in Kingston Harbour, Lake Ontario, were not moored in position but were replaced by wooden spar buoys surmounted by slat work globes or spheres.

The buoys are painted as heretofore, viz., in red and black bands, and are moored as near the middle of the shoals as possible, in 12 to 14 feet water. Vessels should give the buoys a good berth as the shoals extend some distance.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 259 B., 797 and 1152.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 47-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 18 of 1896.

I. RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT ON SOURIS EAST BREAKWATER.

On the 4th instant a temporary mast light was put in operation on the outer end of Souris East breakwater, on the east coast of Prince Edward Island, to take the place of the light carried away by storm in the autumn of 1895, as described in Part II of Notice to Mariners, No. 63 of 1895.

The light is fixed red, elevated 21 feet above high water mark, and should be visible 6 miles from all points seaward. The lens lantern is hoisted on a mast.

This light shows the end of the breakwater, and will be used, similarly to the old light carried away, until a proposed new block is added to the outer end of the breakwater, when a more permanent structure will be built.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 2034 and 2666, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 350.

II. ST. JOHNS LEDGE BELL BUOY REPLACED.

The bell buoy marking St. Johns Ledge, near Pubnico, in the Bay of Fundy, which went adrift from or sank at its moorings, as advertised in Notice to Mariners No. 8 of 1896, was replaced by a new buoy on the 2nd instant.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 11th May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 47-3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st May, 1895 and 1896.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,278,680 79	7,566,707 10
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,370 58	1,815,678 77
Dominion Notes	19,854,450 12	19,246,569 62
Savings Banks	42,667,597 46	44,966,902 69
Trust Funds	8,196,177 48	8,241,069 73
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,578,676 07	1,713,640 68
Total Gross Debt	316,029,502 29	318,183,103 79
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,692,677 56	35,711,267 46
Other Investments	7,484,331 84	5,970,867 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,586,377 73
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	16,534,814 71	14,938,251 61
Total Assets	68,635,326 10	67,206,764 75
Total Net Debt	247,394,176 19	250,976,339 04
do 30th April	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
Decrease of Debt	122,046 59	
Increase of Debt	....	1,142,601 77

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of May, 1895.	Total to 31st May, 1895.	Month of May, 1896.	Total to 31st May, 1896.
REVENUE:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,536,901 54	15,906,707 66	1,560,600 94	18,160,100 32
Excise	768,009 46	7,222,274 31	647,760 66	7,217,478 34
Post Office	210,000 00	2,645,011 70	245,000 00	2,777,312 34
Public Works, including Railways	358,758 27	3,351,091 86	329,548 57	3,302,975 60
Miscellaneous	183,571 24	1,381,754 97	194,532 20	1,494,204 31
Total	3,057,240 51	30,506,840 50	2,977,442 37	32,952,070 91
EXPENDITURE	3,082,039 25	29,302,832 25	3,540,758 28	28,596,864 25

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	78,694 44	2,117,566 96	128,925 91	2,116,838 20
Dominion Lands	5,902 54	75,411 39	4,233 25	56,136 68
Railway Subsidies	....	1,222,613 10	52,926 85	812,440 10
Militia	....	....	486,666 66	486,666 66
Total	84,596 98	3,415,591 45	672,752 67	3,472,081 64

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, for Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 4th June, 1896.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December
Fractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4...............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals......	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75	222,879 75		
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50	6,492,768 50		
$4...............	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00	341,146 00		
$5, $10 & $20....	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37	8,825 37		
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00	218,950 00		
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00	11,964,000 00		
Total.......	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62	19,248,569 62		

Fractional Notes....	$222,879 75
Provincial Notes....	29,502 87
Dominion Ones and Twos............	6,475,241 00
Dominion Fours....	341,146 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,371,400 00
Toronto "	3,421,400 00
Halifax "	645,000 00
St. John "	1,203,000 00
Winnipeg "	178,000 00
Charlottetown "	147,500 00
Victoria "	213,500 00
Total.........	$19,248,569 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th April, 1896....	$7,632,614 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg....	1,946,666 67
	$9,579,281 00
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,248,569.62....	4,812,142 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures....	$4,767,138 60
Unguaranteed Debentures....	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,248,569.62....	14,436,427 21
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures....	$2,813,572 79

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Sterling Debentures....	$4,767,138 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures....	2,813,572 79
Total excess....	$7,580,711 39

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1896.

46 tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of April, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits....	310,219 36	
Malt....	71,415 60	
Malt Liquor....	36 20	
Tobacco....	194,170 83	
Cigars....	48,748 60	
Inspection of Petroleum....	2,225 86	
Manufactures in Bond....	4,166 79	
Seizures....	773 01	
Other Receipts....	1,424 95	
Total Excise Revenue....	....	633,181 20
Culling Timber....	....	123 05
Hydraulic and other Rents....	....	2 00
Minor Public Works....	....	632 75
Inspection of Weights and Measures....	....	3,386 51
Gas Inspection....	....	1,549 50
Electric Light Inspection....	....	401 00
Law Stamps....	....	397 10
Other Revenues....	....	28 00
Grand Total Revenue....	....	639,701 11

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1896.

46-tf

SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 30th April, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter..........	$ 11,899 00	5,030 57
Animals......................	13,015 00	2,761 50
Books, Pamphlets, &c..........	61,305 00	16,027 24
Brass and manufactures of......	24,511 00	6,832 27
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds............	62,347 00	13,929 70
Flour....	7,576 00	1,855 21
Meal, Corn and Oat.........	7,404 00	1,719 72
Rice	11,022 00	7,512 56
Other Breadstuffs...........	18,113 00	3,884 60
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of................	202,958 00	60,889 55
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	18,686 00	5,605 80
Coal, Bituminous....	202,518 00	57,106 04
Copper, manufactures of.......	10,391 00	1,844 50
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c......	35,387 00	8,679 94
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.....	183,156 00	54,585 05
Cottons, Clothing,.............	41,000 00	12,660 20
“ Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.....	29,483 00	3,966 80
“ Thread on Spools.......	19,547 00	4,886 75
“ All other Manufactures of Cotton..	55,653 00	17,490 77
Drugs and Medicines..........	107,291 00	26,369 42
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	48,834 00	14,859 99
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	51,837 00	14,701 75
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c...	51,501 00	15,350 10
All other Fancy Goods.......	19,987 00	6,020 55
Fish and products of...........	27,719 00	5,096 14
Fruits and Nuts dried.........	53,584 00	18,171 86
“ Green, Oranges and Lemons	68,655 00	8,086 94
“ All other.....	7,526 00	2,195 54
Furs, Manufactures of..........	32,050 00	5,245 00
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
“ Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades.........	33,205 00	9,912 83
“ Window Glass......	26,957 00	5,498 10
“ Plate-Glass	12,940 00	3,365 06
“ All other Manufactures of.	12,708 00	2,978 99
Gunpowder and Explosive substances....	7,300 00	2,150 46
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of ..	29,991 00	8,578 92
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver. Silk or Felt	34,128 00	10,238 40
“ All other.............	62,278 00	18,658 38
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
“ Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate...................	52,341 00	4,900 47
“ Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,101 00	2,775 64
“ Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements.........	156,608 00	44,673 60
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$ 117,482 00	33,114 67
“ Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	34,825 00	11,951 49
“ Stoves and Castings......	12,002 00	3,338 14
“ Tubing.	58,743 00	13,811 17
“ All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel.........	176,543 00	47,625 86
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	49,895 00	12,621 90
Lead and manufactures of.....	14,020 00	2,784 68
Leather, all kinds............	82,497 00	14,067 00
“ Boots and Shoes.......	36,226 00	9,054 00
“ All other manufactures of Leather.....	15,054 00	3,962 90
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	14,918 00	3,113 37
Metals and manufactures of...	31,202 00	8,579 65
Musical Instruments..........	27,434 00	7,707 85
Oil, Mineral and Products of..	38,032 00	25,183 82
“ Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	26,670 00	5,334 00
“ All other...............	49,211 00	12,305 13
Paints and Colours...........	30,992 00	4,386 91
Paper, Envelopes, &c.........	99,690 00	31,522 49
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	9,348 00	3,288 81
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt....................	38,978 00	11,733 47
“ Butter, Cheese.....	30,508 00	5,799 52
Seeds and Roots..............	142,557 00	14,633 18
Silk, manufactures of..........	157,082 00	47,506 33
Soap, all kinds................	22,837 00	6,823 90
Spices, ground and unground..	15,059 00	2,696 54
Spirits, all kinds.............	57,443 00	140,419 94
Wines, Sparkling.............	9,168 00	2,488 18
“ other than Sparkling ..	21,427 00	14,591 75
Sugar.........................	249,001 00	52,153 62
Molasses & Syrups...........	60 940 00	5,832 67
Tobacco and Cigars...........	26,004 00	26,176 12
Vegetables.	18,003 00	4,857 62
Wood, manufactures of	54,709 00	12,277 75
Woollens : Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry....	87,007 00	26,128 07
“ Clothing......	55,863 00	18,941 04
“ Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c....	138,013 00	44,547 89
“ Dress Goods.......	207,080 00	62,008 84
“ Knitted Goods.....	46,048 00	17,648 27
“ Shawls....	2,628 00	660 95
“ Yarns.............	13,564 00	4,066 70
“ All other Manufactures of Woollens.	44,900 00	14,988 40
All other Dutiable Goods.....	990,271 00	268,165 41
Total Dutiable Goods....	5,339,386 00	1,575,996 91
“ Free..............	2,382,093 00	
Coin and Bullion........	188,662 00	
Grand Total............	7,910,141 00	1,575,996 91

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 30th April, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock...........	$ 21,106
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy....	27,942
Asphaltum or Asphalt..........	246
Broom Corn	7,828
Coal, Anthracite.....	161,146
Coffee	42,532
Cotton Waste..............................	18,162
“ Raw..........	122,535
Dyes, Chemicals, &c...........	156,887
Fish and products of.	4,511
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	86,619
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c......	45,972
Fur, skins not dressed......	57,795
Grease for soap making, &c	33,342
Hides and skins......	121,570
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude........	65,306
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn........	46,623
Metals, Brass and Copper.....................	61,745
“ Steel Rails for Railways..............	9,900
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other...............	$ 115,534
“ Tin and Zinc........................	61,465
“ Other.....	6,014
Oils, Vegetable..............................	7,404
Salt	20,766
Settlers' Effects.......	178,793
Silk, raw..................................	6,986
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed.	47,884
Tea............	102,446
Tobacco Leaf................................	127,841
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c....................	91,069
Wool......	118,386
All other Free Goods.........................	405,643
Total...	2,381,998
Coin and Bullion.............	188,757
Total Free Goods.............	2,570,755

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1896.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of April, 1896.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	619,651	9,910	629,561
do Fisheries	355,727	11,249	366,976
do Forest	1,230,784	172	1,230,956
Animals and their produce	1,165,106	34,425	1,199,531
Agricultural Products	406,906	9,743	416,649
Manufactures	774,856	73,110	847,966
Miscellaneous Articles	17,518	3,959	21,477
Totals	4,570,548	142,568	4,713,116
Bullion	16,950		16,950
Coin		128,836	128,836
Grand Total	4,587,498	271,404	4,858,902

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1896.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of April, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.			CR.
	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st March, 1896	28,135,562 38	WITHDRAWALS during month	802,206 27
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	630,832 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	8,964 89	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th April, 1896	27,973,152 90
	28,775,359 27		28,775,359 27

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th May, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 30th April, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, 31st March, 1896.	Deposits for April, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, April, 1896.	Balance, on 30th April, 1896.
	$ cts.	$.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	570,431 74	7,636 00	578,067 74	8,036 97	570,030 77
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	750,467 35	19,654 00	770,121 35	22,450 69	747,670 66
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	845,256 07	18,407 00	863,663 07	16,344 20	847,318 87
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	34,894 90	526 00	35,420 90	283 59	35,137 31
Amherst	275,118 43	5,408 00	280,526 43	4,097 61	276,428 82
Annapolis	237,297 32	3,101 00	240,398 32	1,913 15	238,485 17
Arichat	195,749 62	1,280 00	197,029 62	3,722 36	193,307 26
Barrington	174,201 16	749 00	174,950 16	1,664 64	173,285 52
Bridgewater	134,147 59	5,315 00	139,462 59	6,960 61	132,501 98
Guysboro'	110,334 59	226 00	110,560 59	564 31	109,996 28
Halifax	2,611,408 67	37,677 00	2,649,085 67	34,229 84	2,614,855 83
Kentville	309,413 28	3,984 00	313,397 28	8,875 96	304,521 32
Liverpool	254,712 88	2,645 00	257,357 88	6,713 65	250,644 23
Lunenburg	288,084 73	5,800 00	293,884 73	5,887 27	287,997 46
Maitland	63,445 79	1,499 00	64,944 79	892 64	64,052 15
New Glasgow	378,685 06	3,632 00	382,317 06	3,654 40	378,662 66
Parrsboro'	119,003 03	2,661 00	121,664 03	1,994 79	119,669 24
Pictou	295,267 74	927 00	296,194 74	2,018 60	294,176 14
Port Hood	118,967 81	263 00	119,230 81	635 02	118,595 79
Shelburne	119,410 74	514 00	119,924 74	3,116 76	116,807 98
Sherbrooke	68,379 39	1,383 00	69,762 39	886 01	68,876 38
Wallace	71,315 02	1,183 00	72,498 02	2,046 05	70,451 97
Weymouth	102,247 89	343 00	102,590 89	1,115 06	101,475 83
Yarmouth	629,041 28	9,764 00	638,805 28	14,308 91	624,496 37
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	273,018 28	3,278 00	276,296 28	1,586 29	274,709 99
Dalhousie	382,092 77	4,354 00	386,446 77	6,833 79	379,612 98
Fredericton	657,960 94	13,847 00	671,807 94	13,816 08	657,991 86
Newcastle	233,084 50	1,389 00	234,473 50	1,964 83	232,508 67
St. Andrews	288,061 47	1,804 95	289,866 42	3,405 95	286,460 47
St. John	4,092,930 98	43,830 00	4,136,760 98	56,957 59	4,079,803 39
Woodstock	499,060 89	5,832 00	504,892 89	10,555 11	494,337 78
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,810,483 64	25,738 00	1,836,221 64	30,557 43	1,805,664 21
Summerside	317,224 07	2,256 00	319,480 07	4,756 20	314,723 87
Total	17,311,199 62	236,905 95	17,548,105 57	282,846 36	17,265,259 21

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th May, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1896.

— —	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank..........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,451,872 22	180,000 00	31,889 14	9,757,103 22
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	4,918,166 21	83,000 00	239,444 69	5,240,610 90
Total..................	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,370,038 43	263,000 00	271,333 83	14,997,714 12

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,437,557 54	....	1,536,905 76	3,384,095 20	1,168,166 84	180,000 00	....	* 699,763 40	10,906,488 74
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec..............	....	2,380,983 67	82,500 00	446,372 27	1,643,703 35	816,586 11	83,000 00	65,204 00	108,510 42	5,626,859 82
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,818,541 21	82,500 00	1,983,278 03	5,027,798 55	1,984,752 95	263,000 00	65,204 00	808,273 82	16,533,348 56

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 8th May, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal.	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chie Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $112,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF " THE INSURANCE ACT " TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st MAY, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Aldersville	Chester	Lunenburg ... N.S.	Benj. Burgoyne.
Birchwood	Victoria	Cumberland ... N.S.	Chas. Chase.
Bondville	Brome	Brome ... Q.	Wm. A. McIntosh.
Burton		Yale and Cariboo ... B.C.	R. S. Burton.
Chester Nord	Chester	Arthabaska ... Q.	Mrs. A. LeBel.
Copperfield	Leeds	Megantic ... Q.	Philippe Landry.
Domremy	Sec. 30, Tp. 44, R. 27, W. of 2nd M.	... Sask.	Revd. J. Berthelot.
Eden Lake	Maxwellton	Pictou ... N.S.	John A. McDonald.
Egan Estate	Murchison	Nipissing ... O.	W. G. McKay.
Fassifern		Inverness ... N.S.	John R. Cameron.
Fontanges	Matane	Rimouski ... Q.	Alex. Levasseur.
Gingras	Livaudière	Bellechasse ... Q.	Amédée Grégoire.
Glenora		Inverness ... N.S.	James Lamey.
Grand St. Louis	Bécancour	Nicolet ... Q.	Miss M. Deshaies.
Hartville	Windsor	Hants ... N.S.	Walter H. Card.
Hawthorne	Port Hood	Inverness ... N.S.	Donald A. Beaton.
Head of Jeddore (reopened)		Halifax ... N.S.	Wm. J. Myers.
Jubilee		Victoria ... N.S.	Malcolm W. McLeod.
Kipiegun	Sec. 16, Tp. 15, R. 4, E. 1st M.	Selkirk ... M.	G. T. Sutherland.
Lavant (reopened)	Lavant	Lanark, N.R. ... O.	Wm. Barr.
Little Judique Ponds		Inverness ... N.S.	Rory McDonald.
Lower Sandy Point	Shelburne	Shelburne ... N.S.	Henry Goodick.
McArthur's Mills	Mayo	Hastings, N.R. ... O.	Arch. McArthur, jr.
Minerve	La Minerve	Labelle ... Q.	A. Ducharme.
Monalea	Chatham	Argenteuil ... Q.	James Fitzgerald.
Notre-Dame du Pont Main (reopened)	Dudley	Labelle ... Q.	J. M. Grenier.
Ophir	Coffin	Algoma ... O.	Hugh Orr.
Otthon	Sec. 36, Tp. 24, R. 5, W. of 2nd M.	... Assa. East.	Revd. John Kovacs.
(a) Pelee Island North	Pelee Island	Essex, S.R. ... O.	Colin B. Quick.
Purple Ridge	Sec. 24, Tp. 17, R. 14, W. of 1st M.	Macdonald ... M.	James Scott.
Raycroft	Darling	Lanark, N.R. ... O.	Robert White.
Rolling River	Sec. 34, Tp. 16, R. 19, W. of 1st M.	Marquette ... M.	Duncan Cameron.
Ronson (reopened)	Middleton	Norfolk, N.R. ... O.	E. A. Buchner.
Rossendale	Sec. 4, Tp. 10, R. 9, W. of 1st M.	Macdonald ... M.	John C. Glover.
Roy		Burrard ... B.C.	D. S. Gray.
St. Fabien	St. Mary's	Kent ... N.B.	F. A. Bastarache.
St. Gilbert	Lot 14	Prince West ... P.E.I.	Narcisse Gallant.
St. Malo Station	Auckland	Compton ... Q.	Edmond Gagnon.
Stanmore	Dalhousie	Restigouche ... N.B.	Margaret Allain.
Tantallon	Halifax	Halifax ... N.S.	Isaac Dauphinée.
Umatilla	Sec. 16, Tp. 26, R. 23, W. of 1st M.	Marquette ... M.	Geo. Robb.
Victoria Line		Inverness ... N.S.	John H. Cameron.
Waldegrave	Stirling	Colchester ... N.S.	Alex. Cock.

a) Opened 16th April.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Canterbury	County of	York, N.B.	to Meductic.
Elmsdale	do	Oxford, N.R., O.	to Golspie.
English Settlement	do	King's, N.B.	to Highfield.
Fortierville	do	Lotbinière, Q.	to Frontenac.
Oak Point	do	Selkirk, M.	to Radway.
Pearson's	do	King's, N.B.	to Pearsonville.
Prestwood	do	Selkirk, M.	to Monar.
St. Joseph de la Tabatière	do	Saguenay, Q.	to Mutton Bay.
Ste. Philomène d'Echaillons	do	Lotbinière, Q.	to Ste. Philomène de Fortierville
Silsburg	do	Perth, N.R., O.	to Kennicott.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Loch Erroch	District of New Westminster, B.C.
Ronson	County of Norfolk, N.R., O., closed 1st April.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b.*) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Religious Body to be called and known as "The Wesleyan Methodist Connection of Canada," and to authorize such corporation to meet and adopt, frame or repeal constitutions and make regulations for enforcing discipline in said Connection, and to empower said corporation to acquire, receive and take conveyances of such lands, moneys, mortgages, securities or other property as may be required for the purposes of a chapel or chapels, college or colleges, school or schools or other educational purposes connected with the said Connection, and for the purpose of a printing and publishing house or houses in connection with the said Connection, and for power to undertake and carry on such business of printing and publishing, and for authority and power to endow and support such chapels, colleges and schools, and such printing and publishing house or houses and a book depository or depositories in connection therewith, and to take and receive the benefit of any gift or devise by will or otherwise in its said corporate name or otherwise, and to give said Connection all necessary powers connected therewith.

BRADLEY & WYLD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of June, A.D. 1896.
49–9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Wolseley and Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to have their railway charter amended, so as to give an extension of time for the commencement and completion of their railway and for a reduction of the capital stock of the company, and in other respects.

LEVI THOMSON,
49–9 Solicitor for the applicants.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application shall be made for the incorporation of a company having for its object the construction of a bridge, for the general traffic and the passage of electric tramways on the St. Lawrence River, between some point on the south shore, and another point in the limits of the City of Montreal, on the north shore, in passing by Round Island and St. Helen Island, the channel to be traversed by a bridge with suspended carrier *Arnodin System*, and the construction and operation of electric tramways in the surrounding counties on the south shore.

J. U. EMARD,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 3rd June, 1896. 49–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the ensuing session thereof, for an Act confirming the deed of amalgamation entered into between the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, and to incorporate the said companies into one corporation under the name of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, with powers as in the several Acts relating to the said companies respectively and in the said deed of amalgamation are contained, or to change the name of the said amalgamated company.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & GREENE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 30th day of May, 1896. 49–9

THE HUDSON'S BAY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a railway to be operated by steam and electricity from Port Churchill on Hudson's Bay through North-west and Keewatin Territories, to Fond du Lac, on Lake Athabaska, and from Port Churchill aforesaid, on Hudson's Bay, through the Territory of Keewatin, south of Churchill River and north of Nelson River, to a point at or near Sea Falls, on said river; thence north of Lake Winnipeg through the Territory of Saskatchewan to Prince Albert, in said Territory; thence continuing through the said Territory and the Territory of Alberta, in a direct line to Calgary, in the said last mentioned Territory, with power to construct a branch line from a point near Manitou Lake, in the Territory of Saskatchewan, to Edmonton, in the Territory of Alberta. Also, with power to build, purchase, charter, maintain and navigate steam and other vessels to ply between Fort Churchill and other countries, to carry and convey passengers and freight, and carry on a general transportation service in connection with said railway; to construct, operate and maintain such bridges, docks, wharves, elevators, etc., as may be necessary and advantageous for the purposes of the said undertaking. Also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the whole length of the proposed railway and said branch, for the transmission of messages for the public as well as for the purposes of said railway; also to acquire such water powers as may be deemed requisite for the generation of electricity for the purposes of said railway and said branch, and the purchase, erection and maintenance of all such electrical plant as may be necessary in connection with said railway and branch, its bridges, elevators, wharves and docks; and with all such other powers and rights as may be advantageous and necessary to the success of said undertaking, including such as may be granted and prescribed, with the consent of the Parliament of Canada, by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12th May, 1896. 46–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that The Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act confirming, extending and augmenting the powers of the company; such Act to specially provide:—

1. For the construction, regulation, and control of harbours and navigation at the terminals of a ship canal, which the company is authorized to construct and operate from some point on Lake Ontario, within the County of York, to some point on the Georgian Bay;
2. That the company may divert and use the waters of any spring, creek, river, lake, or any other source or sources of water supply, for the purposes of the company, and regulate the levels of such waters;
3. That the company may regulate the traffic of the said canal or other navigable waters under the control of the company;
4. For the extension of the borrowing powers of the company, and to define the denomination and character of the notes, bonds, debentures, securities to be issued by the company;
5. For the construction and improvement by the company of other canals or waterways in Canada for the purpose of augmenting or increasing the traffic of the canal first mentioned;
6. The remission and exemption from all customs duties and charges on all plant, machinery and materials to be imported and used in the construction and equipment of the company's works.

J. A. MACDONALD,
Managing director of The Georgian Bay
Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Co.

46–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works and to reduce the number of its directors, and for other purposes.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
By A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated 7th May, 1896. 45–9

HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the east branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of rivers and waterways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon; and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canals and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solicitor for applicants.

Winnipeg, 2nd May, 1896. 44–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles and for the passage of cars propelled by any power, and for the acquisition of all terminal facilities and for power to lease to or otherwise give running powers thereover to any railway company; and to carry gas pipes, wires or cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity and other power; and with power to lay tracks on said bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York or the Congress of the United States of America for the same purpose; and also for power to construct, maintain and operate water wheels under said bridge for the generation of electricity and for all powers necessary for that purpose and for the transmission abroad of such electric force. The height of the arches of said bridge shall not be less than sixty feet and the interval between the abutments or piers shall be two hundred feet, and said bridge shall be constructed with a draw of two hundred feet across the channel of said river for the passage of rafts and all vessels. The rates of toll for the use of said bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle (including the driver) drawn by two horses, twenty cents for a single horse, carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

HARCOURT, COWPER & MACOOMB,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Welland, 13th April, 1896. 43–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to carry on the business of guaranteeing:—

1. Corporations, partnerships and individuals against lost occasioned by fraud practised upon paper representing or used as security for money;

2. Employees in positions of trust;

3. Titles to real estate and the validity of wills;

4. The repayment of loans and investments of money in manufacturing businesses, mining enterprises and in real estate;

5. The payment of rent, interest, dividends, mortgages, debentures and all other obligations of indebtedness, and

6. The payment of life, accident, fire and marine policies of insurance.

And for such other powers as may be incidental to such business.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Ottawa, 13th May, 1896. 46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railway, and to work the same either by steam or by electric power or both, from the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, to a crossing of the Saskatchewan River, at or near Grand Rapids, thence by the most practicable route to deep water navigation on Hudson Bay, with a branch line from a point at or near the International Boundary between Ranges eleven and fifteen, west of the first principal Meridian, in the said Province of Manitoba, running in a northerly or north-westerly direction to its intersection with the main line; also a branch line from a point on the main line near Grand Rapids to Edmonton *viâ* Prince Albert and Battleford in the North-west Territories, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the said railway and branches for all purposes, also to acquire, build, purchase, charter, own and operate steam and other vessels on lakes, rivers and other navigable waters for the purpose of facilitating the traffic in connection with said railway; to acquire, build, purchase, and own elevators, warehouses, wharves, docks and dockyards in connection with the said railway, with all the proper or usual powers, rights, and privileges given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of May, A.D. 1896.
46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm certain agreements with the Manitoba Government and The Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, and also to confirm certain transfers of its Government subsidies, and to confirm certain mortgages made by the company and the bond issue thereof, and to empower the company to issue land grant and second mortgage bonds and preference stock, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the company.
Toronto, 21st May, 1896. 47-9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Hamilton Powder Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act to enable it to—

1. Change the head office of the company to Montreal;

2. To increase the capital stock of the company;

3. To increase the number of directors of the company;

4. To increase the amount for which the company can presently issue bonds and debentures.

ROBERTSON, FLEET & FALCONER,
Attorneys for applicants.
Montreal, 26th May, 1896. 48-9

YUKON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, to incorporate the "Yukon Railway and Navigation Company," from a point at Taku River and Telegraph Creek or Dease River to Teslin Lake in British Columbia and the North-west Territories.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.
Ottawa, 15th May, 1896. 46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act amending the Acts incorporating the Quebec Steamship Company (Limited), and granting power to the said company to purchase, build, equip, run or lease, or acquire an interest in hotels and hotel property, and for other purposes.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicant.
Quebec, 15th May, 1896. 47-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.
Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.
Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The corporate name of the company is to be "The Wilkes-Westwood Company" (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of importers and dealers in fishing tackle, small wares, druggists sundries and

other merchandise, and to carry on generally such other business as appertains thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, Canada.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ten thousand dollars; the number of shares into which the said capital stock is to be divided is two hundred, and the amount of each share is fifty dollars.

5. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Albert Wilkes, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, merchant; Charles Herbert Westwood, of the same place, merchant; Annie Louisa Wilkes, of the same place, wife of the said William Albert Wilkes; Maggie May Westwood, of the same place, wife of the said Charles Herbert Westwood, and Annie Jane Clare, of the same place, widow.

6. The said William Albert Wilkes, Charles Herbert Westwood, Annie Louisa Wilkes, Maggie May Westwood and Annie Jane Clare are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CLEMENT & SPENCE,
Solicitors for applicants,
Confederation Life Building, Toronto.
Dated this 30th day of April, 1896. 49–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada. chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—(*a.*) To carry on a general laundry business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) To manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of wearing apparel; (*c.*) To carry on the business of dyers, scourers and carpet cleaners; (*d.*) To furnish offices, places of business, public institutions and private residences in the different provinces of Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is the City of Montreal.

4. The proposed amount of its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be six hundred and twenty-five of the par value of forty dollars each.

6. The applicants are Sévérin Lachapelle, doctor of medicine and member of the House of Commons of Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, doctor of medicine, Adhémar Delorme, merchant, Emile Joseph Hébert, clerk, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notary public, all of the Town of St. Henri, in the Province of Quebec; Lionel John Smith, merchant, John Edward Schultze, merchant, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturer, James Dyer Miller, trader, all of the City of Montreal, in said province, and Jeffrey Gordon Brock, steamship agent, of the Town of Lachine, in said Province; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BUSTEED & LANE,
Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, 3rd June, 1896. 49–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Beatty Gold Dredging and Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are:—

(*a.*) To acquire from M. Beatty & Sons, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, the lease of the Boston Bar on the Fraser River, near North Bend, in the Province of British Columbia, together with a dredging plant to operate under said lease;

(*b.*) To mine for gold and other minerals, and generally to carry on the business of mining for gold and other minerals;

(*c.*) To acquire leases, and to deal in mines and other mining rights, mineral claims and franchises, and mining rights elsewhere in that Province and throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the Yale District, in the Province of British Columbia.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow:—William Leverton Beatty, manufacturer, Harvey LeGrand Beatty, manufacturer, and Alvin Oscar Beatty, manufacturer, all of the Town of Welland, in the Province of Ontario; Henry Charles Symmes, contractor, of the Village of Niagara Falls, in the said County of Welland, and Hugh Edward McSloy, manufacturer, and James Augustine McSloy, manufacturer, both of the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, in the Province of Ontario; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

FRASER & WOODRUFF,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Niagara Falls, Ont., 2nd June, 1896. 49–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Windsor Salt Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the mining, manufacture, purchase, and sale of salt in its various forms in the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada; the acquisition of patents and properties necessary or desirable for any of such purposes; and the transaction of all matters or business incidental thereto or connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Montreal, railway president; Ernest G. Henderson, Windsor, Ontario, engineer; Robert F. Sutherland, Windsor, Ontario, barrister-at-law; John Morrow, Montreal, agent; and James Sutherland, Montreal, agent; the first three of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBERT F. SUTHERLAND,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated at Windsor, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1896.
47–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs, and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be thirty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be three hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Albert Hudson, agent, Frederick Bindon, agent, R. Preston Robinson, physician, and Alexander Bannerman, conductor, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario ; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America ; and Robert H. Preston, of Newboro, in the Province of Ontario, physician.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 16th May, 1896. 47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Lithographing Company," (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are : to carry on the business of lithographers, engravers, printers, publishers, importers of and dealers in advertising novelties, and any business incidental thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of fifty dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—David Morrice, merchant, Richard White, publisher, and Smeaton White, publisher, all of Montreal aforesaid, and Frederick William Heath, lithographer, William Stone, lithographer, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographer, and John Irving, artists, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Montreal, this 19th day of May, A.D. 1896.
47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Montreal Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are the construction of railways, bridges, dams, culverts, and generally the construction of all works for the development of, or in, in connection with the use of motive power of any kind whatsoever.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. The number of shares is to be five thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Herbert S. Holt, contractor, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, merchant, William Strachan, manufacturer, Alfred Brunet, gentleman, and Frederick L. Béique, barrister, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
& ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Montreal, 14th May, 1896. 46-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Port Hope Preserving and Canning Company," (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is the buying and selling, preserving and canning of vegetables, fruits, meats, fish and other articles of diet, and the manufacture of cans for the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow : William M. Miller, of the Town of Newark, in Wayne County in the State of New York, U.S.A., canner ; John Hume, seedsman ; William Craig, tanner ; Stanley Paterson, anker ; and Hugh Cameron Paterson, clerk, the last four of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario.

7. The said William M. Miller, John Hume, William Craig, Stanley Paterson and Hugh Cameron Paterson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHISHOLM & CHISHOLM,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Port Hope, May, 1896. 46-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To do a general trading business, and make, manufacture, buy or sell and deal in wood pulp of all descriptions ;

(*b.*) To buy, lease and sell any timber, sawed and unsawed, with a right to manufacture timber, cut wood, and make wooden articles of every description and ship and sell the same for manufacturing and other purposes ;

(*c.*) To buy, purchase, acquire, lease and sell any timber lands and limits and any other real estate requisite for the carrying on of its business, and to be vested generally with all the powers, privileges and rights requisite and proper to carry on the various kinds of business enumerated and to give effect to the intentions and objects of its incorporation.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000).

5. The number of shares is to be three thousand, of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Masterman, manufacturer, John A. Bauden, gentleman, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturer, Frederick Masterman, manufacturer, et William H. Masterman, manufacturer, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors.

FOSTER, MARTIN & GIROUARD,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 29th April, 1896. 44-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 28th April, 1896. 44-8

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The corporate name of the company is to be "Canadian Whisky Exporting Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—To export, import, manufacture, buy, sell and otherwise deal in spirituous, fermented, unfermented, and other liquors, including whiskys, wines, beer, cordials, mineral and other waters and drinks, and to carry on generally such other business as appertains thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the Town of Walkerville, in the County of Essex, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be $50,000.

5. The number of shares into which the capital stock is to be divided is five hundred, and the amount of each share is $100.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Edward Chandler Walker, of the said Town of Walkerville, Franklin Hiram Walker, and James Harrington Walker, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, all distillers ; William Aikman, junior, of the said City of Detroit, lawyer ; and William Robins, of the said Town of Walkerville, secretary.

7. The said Edward Chandler Walker, Franklin Hiram Walker, and William Robins, are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BLAKE, LASH & CASSELS,
44-6 Solicitors for the applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ætna Boiler Company (Limited)."

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows :—To purchase or lease the Ætna Safety Water Tube Boiler under Canadian Patent No. 43,672 and United States Patent No. 544619, and to manufacture and vend the same, also to acquire the patents for the said boiler in Great Britain and other countries, with power to sell and

assign, with or without royalty, any or all of said patents.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, underwriter; Reginald Northcote, of the same place, manufacturer's agent; the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, of the City of Montreal, Senator; John Alexander Gemmill, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law, and Archie Foster May, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law; of whom the said Hugh Scott, Reginald Northcote, Alexander Walker Ogilvie and John Alexander Gemmill are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of May, 1896.
44-2-46-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company will be held at the head-office of the company, in the Town of Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia, at the hour of five o'clock p.m., of Wednesday, the 8th day of July, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors for said company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before such shareholders meeting.

AUSTIN CORBIN,
Secretary.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1896. 49-5

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council on Monday, the third day of August, 1896, at the City of Ottawa, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons may then appear and be heard to sanction an agreement entered into between the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, for the amalgamation of the said companies in accordance with and under the provisions of the Statute in that behalf made and provided.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & GREENE,
Solicitors for the said companies.

Dated at Ottawa, this 5th day of June, 1896. 49-9

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIVIDEND 150.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th June instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date at the banking-house in this city on and after Friday, the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Board,

J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.

St. John, N.B., 2nd June, 1896. 49-5

LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at its banking-house at St. Jean, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22nd June to the 6th July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. N. GAUTHIER,
Cashier.

St. Jean, 6th May, 1896. 49-5

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at the Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, A.D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or on the first day thereafter that the application may be heard at the same place and hour, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of, and for an order extending for a period of fifty years from the date thereof, the agreement bearing date the 9th day of July, A.D. 1895, made between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of traffic to be interchanged between the respective railways of the said companies, and for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the railways of the said companies respectively as provided for in the separate agreement between the same parties and the Dominion Construction Company and the American Loan and Trust Company, bearing even date therewith.

And notice is hereby further given that application will also be made by the said Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company to His Excellency the Governor in Council at the same place, date and hour, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the agreements bearing date respectively the 9th day of July, 1895, the 18th day of December, 1895, and the 21st day of April, 1896, between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Dominion Construction Company, and the American Loan and Trust Company, for a lease or grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of running powers over the extension of the track of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, from a point near Garth Street, in the City of Hamilton, to a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, near the Desjardins Canal, now in course of construction by this company, and also for a grant to the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the joint use with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the yards and terminals within the City of Hamilton, of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, as set out in said agreements.

And take notice that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid, and then and there be heard on such application.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary.
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1896. 49-9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada has ceased to transact business in Canada, and that pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, application will be made to the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or after the 10th day of August next, by the said The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada, for the release of its securities, and all policy holders in Canada opposing such release are hereby required to file their opposition with the said the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or before the said 10th day of August next.

PARKE & PURDOM,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1896. 45-14

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Company of Canada will be held at the office of Messrs. H. & A. Allan, Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of June, A.D. 1896, at eleven o'clock A.M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and if approved, to sanction the entering into and execution of an agreement leasing to the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, the use of the tracks or running rights over the tracks of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company between a point at or near the Town of Gladstone in the Province of Manitoba, and the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, together with the joint right with the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company to make use of that company's terminal property and facilities at the Town of Portage la Prairie, and further providing for the division of the earnings done by the two companies upon and in connection with the said portion of the tracks of the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company.

By order of the Board,

E. W. RILEY,
Secretary.

Dated this 20th day of May, 1896. 46–4

THE ONTARIO BANK.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of June next.

At this meeting the shareholders will amongst other matters be asked to pass a by-law providing that the capital shall be reduced from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES McGILL,
General manager.

Toronto, 15th May, 1896. 47–4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of The Montreal and Province Line Railway Company will be held at the office, number 136 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, at the hour of twelve of the clock noon, on the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the purposes of,—

First—Allotting the stock as provided under the charter.

Second—Taking over the property of the line of railway formerly known as The Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company, and

Generally to organize the said company, elect its officers and do such other business as may be necessary.

By order of the Provisional Board of Directors.

47–4

MONTREAL ISLAND BELT LINE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of The Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1608 Notre-Dame Street, on the twenty-ninth day of June next, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business, whether general or special, as may be submitted to the meeting.

J. P. MULLARKEY,
Secretary *pro tem.*

Montreal, 27th May, 1896. 48–4

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company will be held at the head office of the company, Central Chambers, Elgin Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday, the 26th day of May, 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary-treasurer.

Ottawa, 9th May 1896. 46–4

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of The North-west Irrigation Act, as amended, that the application of the Springbank Irrigation District for the right to divert sufficient water from the Elbow River, on the S.E. ¼ of Section 4, Township 24, Range 4 west of the 5th Meridian, to irrigate some 21,200 acres as shown by the plans filed by the district, and to construct the necessary works to enable the water so diverted to be used for irrigation purposes, has received the approval of the Governor in Council to the extent that the district has been granted the right to divert the water applied for at high water stage of the stream, and further has been granted five years from the 18th February, 1895, within which to complete the construction of their works, no changes or alterations in these proposed works having been ordered by the Governor in Council.

The memorial of the district, accompanied by the necessary plans, profiles and specifications was filed with the Minister of the Interior, on the fourteenth of November, 1894, and with the Agent, on the 5th day of November, 1894.

The particulars as to the district and the proposed works are as follows :—

The district was created under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories in September, 1894, and which was subsequently confirmed by the Act of Parliament 58–59 Vict., chap. 33.

The district is authorized by the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance to pledge the lands within the district as security for debentures sold to raise the amounts necessary to construct the above mentioned works, the amount so raised being limited to a sum equal to six dollars per acre upon the lands which can be actually irrigated from the proposed works, with an assessment limited to one dollar per acre per annum upon the lands irrigated, to pay for interest, management, maintenance and sinking fund.

The present Trustees of the district, who under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance are the Board of Management, are, Joseph McPherson, William A. Gibson and W. W. Stuart.

The probable number of consumers of the water diverted is stated by the memorial filed to be one hundred. The lands to be irrigated in their present condition with improvements, are stated to be worth about $8 per acre, which lands are stated to be at present used for ranching purposes, and to be unsuitable for agriculture except by the application of water through irrigation.

The rates to be charged by the district for water supplied for irrigation purposes is the rate to be hereafter fixed under the provisions of The Irrigation District Ordinance above referred to. 45-5

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the shareholders of The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, at Montreal, on the 13th day of June, 1896, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., to consider a proposition to retire and cancel the present outstanding first mortgage bonds, and to issue in place thereof new 5 per cent gold bonds to the amount of $800,000, to be secured by a first mortgage ; and to consider a further proposition to issue 6 per cent gold bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding $400,000, which are to be secured by a second mortgage ; and to consider such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Montreal, 19th May, 1896. 46–5

NOTICE.—Lam Tung, of the City of New Westminster in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster in the said province, a plan showing certain works or buildings constructed by him upon the Fraser River within the said

district, and a description of the site in which such works have been placed.

The said Lam Tung will apply to the Governor General in Council immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plan and site and of the construction of the said works.

LAM TUNG.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1896. 46-5

IN pursuance of Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 92, and a certain Order in Council dated 12th June, 1893, notice is hereby given that Elias Rogers and Ferral Carlton Dinniny will after the expiration of one month from the date hereof, apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for approval of the construction of certain work in Toronto Bay, which may be described as the filling in of that part of the water lot lying immediately to the south of and adjacent to the water lot firstly described in a certain patent from the Crown to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, dated 21st February, 1840, bounded on the north by the line between the points near the site of the late French Fort and Gooderham's Windmill as described in said patent; on the east and west respectively by the production southerly of the western and eastern boundaries of the water lot owned by John Small and Alexander Legge as set out in said patent, and on the south by the Windmill line as fixed by said Order in Council of 12th June, 1893.

And notice is further given that the said applicants, in accordance with the provisions of said Statute, have deposited plans and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of each in the Office of the Registrar of the Eastern Division of the City of Toronto.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT
& SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants,
28-30 Toronto St., Toronto.

Dated at Toronto, this 23rd May, 1896. 47-5

SUMMERSIDE BANK.

NOTICE.—A dividend of three and one half per cent on the capital stock of the Summerside Bank, for the six months ending the 30th day of April, 1896, has been declared out of the profits of the Bank and will be paid to the stockholders thereof, at their banking-house, at Summerside, P.E.I., on and after the 4th day of June next.

ROBT. McC. STAVERT,
Cashier.

Summerside, P.E.I., 7th May, 1896. 45-4

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

Ottawa, 1er mai 1896.

Arthur Boyle, du village de Dunnville, dans la province d'Ontario, écuyer : Percepteur dans les douanes de Sa Majesté, *vice* Peter Flynn, écuyer, décédé.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la Foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous—Salut :

ATTENDU que par et de l'avis et du consentement de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons jugé à propos de DISSOUDRE le présent parlement du Canada, qui se trouve prorogé au DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

Sachez maintenant, qu'à cette fin Nous publions Notre présente Proclamation Royale, et par icelle DISSOLVONS en conséquence le dit Parlement du Canada, et les Sénateurs et les Membres de la Chambre des Communes sont en conséquence exemptés de s'assembler et d'être présents le dit DEUXIÈME jour de JUIN prochain.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—Salut :

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons ce jour donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquels Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni ; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
42–tf Canada.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

SACHEZ que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de ce réunir en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
43–tf du Canada.

DÉPÊCHES.

[1237 J.]
DOWNING STREET,
Canada. 16 décembre 1895.
N° 326.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre copie du document cité dans l'annexe ci-jointe, reçu du Bureau des affaires étrangères, concernant les règlements sanitaires établis au sujet de navires arrivant à des ports italiens.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,
Votre très obéissant serviteur,
R. H. MEADE,
Pour le Secrétaire d'Etat.

L'administrateur du
Gouvernement du Canada.

Date.	Description du document.
1895. 23 novembre..	Traduction d'un décret italien.

TRADUCTION d'un décret du ministère italien de l'Intérieur, concernant les précautions sanitaires maritimes.

N° 9.

Considérant l'avantage, généralement parlant, d'exempter les navires arrivant à des ports italiens, dans les circonstances ordinaires, de présenter leur patente de santé lorsque le renseignement sanitaire est marqué sur les papiers du bord ; et en vertu du pouvoir conféré par les règlements sanitaires maritimes de déterminer (de concert avec le ministre de la Marine) quelles mesures doivent être prises en ces matières,—le ministre de l'Intérieur décrète ce qui suit :—

Que tout vaisseau arrivant à des ports italiens d'autres ports européens, est exempté de présenter sa patente de santé ; et cette exemption s'applique également aux navires des ports atlantiques de l'Amérique du Nord et du Canada ; mais, dans tous les cas, les navires arrivant de ports qui ont été soit déclarés infectés par les autorités locales, ou ont été proclamés tels par le ministère italien de l'Intérieur ne sont pas compris, et devront être munis de patentes de santé.

Et chaque navire compris dans les termes du présent décret, portera marqué sur sa liste de l'équipage, ou sur son certificat, le renseignement concernant les conditions sanitaires du lieu de départ, les conditions hygiéniques du navire même et de sa cargaison, et l'état de santé de l'équipage et des passagers, et au moment du départ et au port d'arrivée.

Les préfets des provinces maritimes et les autorités des havres sont chargés de l'exécution du présent décret.

Daté à Rome, le 23 novembre 1895.

(Signé) CRISPI,
48–2 Ministre de l'Intérieur.

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1769]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 16e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et ses modifications, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 8 des règlements établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 5 de février 1889, et continués en vigueur par l'arrêté en conseil du 21 de septembre 1893, pour la régie du passage d'eau sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent entre Prescott dans la province d'Ontario et Puissance du Canada, et Ogdensburgh dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit et il est par le présent modifié en tant qu'il s'agit des heures de traversée, à l'effet que le bac commencera à traverser chaque jour à 8 heures du matin, sauf les dimanches, et continuera de traverser d'un côté à l'autre a des intervalles d'une heure, successivement ensuite, jusqu'à 6 heures du soir, au lieu de 7 a.m. à 7 p.m. comme autrefois.

JOHN J. McGEE,
48-4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

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[78]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 7e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 de décembre 1895, modifiant l'article 19 des règlements concernant les poids et mesures établis par arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 42 des Arrêtés en Conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent annulé en tant qu'une erreur d'un point décimal y a été commise dans les poids en grains, et que les règlements corrigés ci-dessous soient et ils sont par le présent établis en leur lieu et place :—

La forme de toutes les mesures de capacité devra être cylindrique ou conique ; dans cette dernière forme elles ne seront vérifiées que si elles sont capables de contenir, lorsque pleines jusqu'à la partie la plus étroite du goulot, les poids respectifs d'eau distillée, spécifiés plus bas :—

Pour chaque gallon	10 liv. av.
Pour chaque ½ gallon	5 liv. av.
Pour chaque pinte	2½ liv. av.
Pour chaque ½ chopine	4375 grains troy.
Pour chaque roquille	2187 grains troy.
Pour chaque ½ roquille	1093 grains troy.

pesé à l'air contre des poids en cuivre à une température de 62° F., et avec le baromètre à 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

48–4

[1716]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 13e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. A. P. St. Laurent, maître de havre au port de Rimouski, province de Québec, en remplacement de Joseph St. Laurent, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

47–4

[1769]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 16e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 12 de juillet 1895, établissant que sujet aux règlements et restrictions contenus dans l'arrêté en conseil du 6 de juin 1892, concernant les approvisonnements de navires, le tabac pourrait, jusqu'à la fin de la session alors suivante du parlement, être sorti de l'entrepôt en franchise, pour servir sur les vapeurs et vaisseaux engagés dans la chasse aux phoques sur les hautes mers, et sur les vapeurs et vaisseaux quittant un port canadien pour un port de mer étranger, soit et il est par le présent modifié en prolongeant ses dispositions jusqu'à la fin de la prochaine session du parlement.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

48–4

[1457]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 28e jour d'avril 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT que par l'arrêté en conseil du 15 de septembre 1888, chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, et l'arrêté en conseil du 6e jour de juillet 1893, passé en vertu de l'article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," des règlements ont été établis concernant la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, et dans la Colombie-Britannique, et par l'arrêté en conseil du 1er de janvier 1875, les règlements du gouvernement du Nouveau-Brunswick relatifs au bois sur les terres de la Couronne furent adoptés au sujet du bois sur les terres des Sauvages dans la dite province.

Et considérant qu'il est à propos que des règlements soient établis en vertu de l'article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," pour la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages dans tout le Dominion, et que les règlements pour la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, tels qu'énoncés dans le dit chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus du Canada, et ses modifications, conviennent à toutes les parties du Dominion, à l'exception de la Colombie-Britannique pour laquelle des règlements sont établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 6 de juillet 1893.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu du dit article 54 de "l'Acte des Sauvages," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que les règlements concernant la vente du bois sur les terres des Sauvages en Ontario et Québec, établis par le dit arrêté en conseil du 15 de septembre 1888, chapitre 30 des Arrêtés en conseil refondus, et les modifications à iceux, soient rendus applicables, et ils sont par le présent déclarés applicables à toute la Puissance du Canada, à l'exception de la province de la Colombie-Britannique.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

46–4

[1690]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 15e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'article 17 de "l'Acte du revenu consolidé et de l'audition," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine, pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la division du revenu de l'intérieur de Saint-Jean, P. Q., qui comprend les comtés suivants, savoir :—Brome, Iberville, Missisquoi, Napierville, Shefford et Saint-Jean, soit et elle est par le présent attachée à la division du revenu de l'intérieur de Sherbrooke, et sera désignée sous le nom de Division du revenu de l'intérieur de Sherbrooke.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

47–4

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE

1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
1er juin 1896.

O. G. 37.

ARRÊTÉ EN CONSEIL.

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 8e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que le contrôle de l'effectif de Milice Active adopté par l'arrêté en conseil du 28 de décembre 1895 soit et il est par le présent modifié comme suit :

Infanterie et carabiniers, effectifs, 1895-96—43e bataillon,—

1 lieutenant-colonel.
2 majors.
6 capitaines.
6 lieutenants.
6 seconds lieutenants.
1 adjudant.

1	quartier-maître.
1	chirurgien.
1	aide-chirurgien.
1	payeur.
1	sergent-major de régiment.
1	sergent-fourrier de régiment.
1	chef de musique.
1	sergent-trompette.
1	sergent d'ordonnance.
1	sergent du payeur.
12	sergents.
18	caporaux.
18	trompettes.
24	musiciens.
186	soldats.
290	total de tous grades.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

O. G. 38.

RÈGLEMENTS ET ORDRES.

GRADE DES OFFICIERS MÉDECINS ET VÉTÉRINAIRES.

1. Le grade de ces officiers est substantif ou honoraire.

2. Le grade relatif a été aboli.

3. Les officiers médecins qui autrefois avaient le grade de chirurgiens auront à l'avenir le grade substantif de chirurgiens-majors. Ceux qui autrefois avaient le grade d'aides-chirurgiens auront le grade substantif de chirurgiens-lieutenants.

4. Les officiers médecins auxquels a été conféré un grade, sans solde, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 91 des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887, ou qui ont obtenu un grade relatif en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 95 des dits Règlements, auront un grade honoraire comme suit :—

Ancien grade sans solde, ou grade relatif.	Grade honoraire.
Chirurgien-major	Chirurgien-lieutenant-colonel.
Chirurgien	Chirurgien-major.
Aide-chirurgien après 5 ans de service................	Chirurgien-capitaine.

5. Les officiers vétérinaires qui autrefois avaient le grade de chirurgiens vétérinaires auront le grade substantif de vétérinaires-lieutenants. Les chirurgiens vétérinaires qui avaient le grade relatif de capitaine en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 95 des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887, auront le grade honoraire de vétérinaire-capitaine.

O. G. 39.

GRADE TITULAIRE.

Les paragraphes 89, 90 et 91 des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887, sont cancellés et remplacés par le suivant :—

89. Le Gouverneur général s'occupera spécialement de la promotion pour service distingué en campagne, ou pour service utile au pays.

90. Les officiers capables recommandés aux quartiers-généraux par des officiers commandants d'unités, par l'entremise d'officiers commandant des districts, recevront le grade titulaire ci-dessous :—

Nature du service.	Grade titulaire.
Après 10 ans comme major commandant une batterie d'artillerie de campagne..................	Lieutenant-colonel.
Après 15 ans comme major ou major-titulaire de cavalerie, d'artillerie de place, du génie, et de l'infanterie—dont 10 avec le rang substantif de major...........	Lieutenant-colonel.
Après 10 ans avec le grade substantif de capitaine dans une unité de la Milice Active.. . . .	Major.
Après 7 ans de service continu comme capitaine substantif dans une unité de la Milice Active, et en possession d'un diplôme de gradué du Collège Militaire Royal du Canada........	Major.
Après 5 ans de service continu comme lieutenant dans une unité de la Milice Active, et en possession d'un diplôme de gradué du Collège Militaire Royal du Canada	Capitaine.

O. G. 40.

GRADE HONORAIRE.

Les paragraphes 94 et 95 des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887, sont cancellés, et remplacés par les suivants :—

94. Les officiers recommandées aux quartiers généraux par des officiers commandants d'unités, par l'entremise d'officiers commandant des districts, recevront le grade honoraire ci-dessus ;—

Nature du service.	Grade substantif.	Grade honoraire.
Lors de la nomination............:.	Payeur ; Quartier-maître.......	Capitaine.
Lors de la nomination.............	Maître d'équitation.	Lieutenant.
Après 5 ans de service commissionné. ...	Chirurgien-lieutenant ; Vétérinaire-lieutenant ; Maître-d'équitation.....	Un degré de grade.
Après 10 ans de service commissionné.	Payeur ; Quartier-maître	Major.
Après 15 ans de service commissionné.	Chirurgien-lieutenant ; Vétérinaire-lieutenant	Chirurgien-major ; Vétérinaire-major.
Après 20 ans de service avec le grade substantif actuel..	Chirurgien-major....	Chirurgien-lieutenant-colonel.

95. Le grade sera tout simplement honoraire et ne confèrera pas le droit d'aucun commandement autre que celui auquel le porteur peut avoir droit en vertu de sa commission substantive.

1. Le service pour lequel les officiers sont recommandés pour grade honoraire doit avoir été continu.

2. Les antidates ne seront pas accordées dans le cas du grade honoraire.

O. G. 41.

INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.

NOMINATION DES PAYEURS DE RÉGIMENT.

1. Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil, le 28 d'avril 1896, d'ordonner que le con-

trôle d'effectif régimentaire de la Milice Active, pour l'année fiscale courante, soit modifié en y faisant l'ajouté suivant :—

"Les payeurs peuvent être nommés à des unités, lorsque la chose est nécessaire, en étant publiés dans les Ordres Généraux, de la manière ordinaire."

2. L'Ordre Général 33 de 1892 est cancellé. (B.A.G. 60556. M. et D. 14688.)

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O. G. 42.

EXERCICES DE CAVALERIE.

Edition revisée.

Les Exercices de Cavalerie, 1896, en deux volumes, promulgués au service impérial par l'Ordre de l'Armée 81 de 1896, ont été approuvés pour servir dans la Milice canadienne, et remplaceront les Exercices de Cavalerie, 1885.

Les exemplaires seront délivrés à tous les intéressés.

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O. G. 43.

COLLÈGE MILITAIRE ROYAL DU CANADA.

Uniforme des gradués.

Messieurs les cadets qui ont été gradués au Collège Militaire Royal du Canada, en étant nommés à un corps de la Milice Active, auront trois ans pour se procurer l'uniforme du corps auquel ils auront été nommés. Durant cet intervalle ils auront la permission de porter l'uniforme du Collège Militaire Royal, avec les modifications suivantes :—

Epaulières de drap bleu bordé d'un simple rang de gallon de Russie, et petit bouton du modèle du collège. Insignes du grade en or.

—

O. G. 44.

INSPECTEURS DE CAVALERIE ET D'INFANTERIE.

Devoirs.

Le Major Général commandant, reconnaissant l'extrême importance d'instituer et de maintenir un type uniforme d'efficacité dans la cavalerie et l'infanterie de la Milice Active, aussi bien que dans l'artillerie, a, dans ce but, et en conséquence de l'impossibilité pour lui d'inspecter chaque année, tous les corps dans le Dominion, approuvé la nomination d'un inspecteur de cavalerie et d'inspecteurs d'infanterie.

Les devoirs de ces officiers seront comme suit :—

Inspecteur de cavalerie.

(1.) La nature exacte des exercices à exécuter durant les camps et les inspections ; la pratique de la carabine ; les livres à montrer, et le système d'économie interne, seront promulgués de temps à autre par l'officier général commandant, et l'inspecteur de cavalerie devra lui faire un rapport sur la manière dont ses services auront été remplis.

(2.) L'inspection annuelle des unités de cavalerie, autant que possible, dans les districts militaires Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 et 9, soit en camps d'instruction ou aux dépôts.

A cet effet les unités de cavalerie mobilisée en camps d'instruction seront placées sous la surveillance de l'inspecteur de cavalerie, quant à l'exécution de la nature des exercices, etc., ainsi promulgués.

(3.) L'adjudication de points de mérite pour aptitude générale, autant que possible, à des unités de cavalerie.

(4.) Les officiers commandant des districts avertiront l'inspecteur de cavalerie quant aux dates auxquelles les unités de cavalerie sous leur commandement seront prêtes pour l'inspection, et lui fourniront toutes les facilités pour qu'il puisse faire une inspection aussi parfaite que possible.

Inspecteurs d'infanterie.

(1.) La surveillance des inspections annuelles faites par les sous-adjudants généraux de toutes les unités d'infanterie, soit en camp soit aux dépôts, dans leurs districts, en vue d'adopter et de mettre en pratique un système uniforme d'exercices, de discipline, et d'économie interne.

(2.) La nature exacte des exercices à exécuter dans les camps et aux inspections ; le tir à la carabine ; les livres à montrer, et le système d'économie interne, seront promulgués de temps à autre par le major-général commandant, et les officiers inspecteurs devront lui faire un rapport sur la manière dont ces services ont été remplis.

(3.) Les officiers commandant des districts feront part à l'inspecteur d'infanterie de leur division d'inspections des dates auxquelles les corps sous leur commandement seront prêts à être inspectés, et lui fourniront toutes les facilités pour qu'il puisse faire une inspection aussi parfaite que possible.

(4.) Il est bien entendu que la responsabilité actuelle des sous-adjudants généraux de districts quant à l'exécution des détails d'inspections, l'adjudication des points de mérite, etc., ne sera en aucune manière amoindrie par la présence d'un inspecteur d'infanterie.

(5.) Pour les fins de ces inspections le Dominion sera divisé en deux divisions, savoir :—

Division d'inspection d'infanterie de l'Est.

Comprendra les districts militaires Nos 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, et 12.

Division d'inspection d'infanterie de l'Ouest.

Comprendra les districts militaires Nos 1, 2, 3, 4 et 10.

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O. G. 45.

EXERCICE DE LA MILICE 1895-96.

(*Publié comme Ordre Général spécial le* 5 *de mai* 1896.)

(1.) Vu le paragraphe 2 de l'Ordre Général 42 de 1895, quatre jours de solde (en sus des huit jours qui y sont autorisés), seront accordés à tous les officiers, sous-officiers et soldats des corps mentionnés dans le dit Ordre Général qui ont déjà fait 12 jours d'exercices ; ou, dans le cas de batteries de campagne, qui n'ont pas encore accompli leur exercice annuel pour l'année fiscale courante.

(2.) Les corps urbains auront jusqu'au 30 de juin courant, pour compléter ou accomplir les douze jours d'exercices pour lesquels la paie est autorisée.

(3.) Les batteries de campagne qui ont déjà fait 8 jours d'exercices en camp, pourront compléter les 12 jours d'exercices sur le même pied que les corps urbains.

(4.) Les officiers commandant des unités seront tenus de fournir des bordereaux supplémentaires pour quatre jours de paie, par le canal ordinaire. (B.A.G. 60643. M. et D. 10928.)

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O. G. 46.

LOCALISATION.

32e bataillon d'infanterie "Bruce"—Compagnie No 6. Le dépôt de cette compagnie est changé de Arran, Ont., à Tara, Ont.

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O. G. 47.

PRATIQUE DE L'ARTILLERIE DE CAMPAGNE.

Des "Instructions for Practice, Field Artillery" revisées ont été approuvées et seront distribuées à tous les intéressés.

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O. G. 48.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

L'Ordre Général 21 de 1896 est modifié en en retranchant "Gants d'été 1," qui y sont autorisés pour les unités d'infanterie des corps permanents.

Le paragraphe suivant du même Ordre Général "Une distribution semblable à celle faite lors de l'enrôlement aura lieu annuellement aux sous-officiers et hommes des corps permanents à l'anniversaire de l'enrôlement, ou aussitôt après que possible," est modifié en ajoutant après le mot annuellement "sauf tel que ci-après établi."

Les deux paragraphes suivants sont ajoutés immédiatement après le paragraphe commençant par les mots "Deux gilets en serge......"

"Que deux bonnets de police et un bonnet de service seront distribués tous les trois ans. Le deuxième bonnet de police ne sera distribué qu'au commencement de la troisième année de service.

"Des épaulières pour les gilets en serge seront distribuées tous les deux ans ; les épaulières pour les tuniques doivent durer trois ans."

O. G. 49.

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ—1895-96—INFANTERIE—*Suite.*

District militaire No. 1. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Maniement des armes.	Exercice du tir.	Exercice de compagnie.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. des points, tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible..	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	....	150	......	
7e bataillon............	Lt.-col. Lindsay. ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	....	.....	Lieut.-col. Smith.
Compagnie "A"....	Capit. Graham........	8	17	5	5	10	8	21	....	17	57		
do "B"....	do Thomas........	8	16	4	4	8	8	15	....	11	52		
do "C"....	Lieut. Watt	8	16	6	6	11	8	17	7	17	62		
do "D"....	....	7	14	6	6	11	8	25	....	15	62		
do "E"....	Capit. Kingsmill......	7	15	6	6	12	8	17	16	18	69		
do "F"....	do Dawson........	7	14	4	5	10	8	19	...	25	42	57·33	
25e bataillon............	Lt.-col. Stacey........	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	....	Lieut.-col. Smith.
Compagnie "A"....	Lieut. Campbell......	8	15	6	6	14	8	19	9	1	84		
do "B"....	Capit. McLoughlin....	8	17	6	6	15	....	8	15	2	73		
do "C"....	do Green..........	8	15	5	5	14	8	19	8	1	81		
do "D"....	do Stacey	8	15	5	6	14	8	21	18	2	93	82·34	
District militaire No. 2.													
2e bataillon "Queen's Own Rifles."	Lt.-col. Hamilton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	...	.....	Lt-col. Otter, S.A.G., et Lt-col. Buchan, S.A.G. sup.
Compagnie "A"...	Capt. Thompson	8½	18½	6½	6	16½	9½	19·05	22½	....	107.05	101·43⅓	
do "B"....	do Llwyd	7½	18	5½	5	15½	9	26·52	14½	....	101·52		
do "C"....	do Peuchen........	7	18	6	5	16½	9	19·96	13½	....	94·96		
do "D"....	do Mason..........	8	18½	6½	7	17	9	19·34	21	....	106·34		
do "E"....	Capt. et Major titulaire Mutton.............	9	16	7	7½	18	9½	21·64	18½	....	107·14		
do "F"...	Capt. McGee..........	8½	17	7½	7½	17	9½	15·39	17	....	99·39		
do "G"....	Lieut. LeVesconte....	7½	17	6½	6½	16	8½	14·78	14½	....	91·28		
do "H" . .	Capt. Gunther........	8	18½	6	7	16	9½	15·92	22½	....	103·42		
do "I"...	Capt. et Major titulaire Murray......... ..	8½	19	7½	7	17½	9½	14·90	19½	....	103·40		
do "K"....	Capt. Rennie..........	7½	17	7	6½	17	9½	20·33	15	....	99·83		
10e bataillon, "Grenadiers Royaux."	Lt-col. Mason.........	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	.....	Lt-col. Otter, S.A.G., et Lt-col. Buchan, S.A.G. sup.
Compagnie "A"....	Capt. Cameron... ...	8	16	6½	7	17½	7½	13·72	22	....	98·22	88·26⅔	
do "B"....	do Boyd....	8	18	7½	7½	16	9½	13·40	20½	....	98·40		
do "C"....	do Caston.........	6½	18	5½	5	12½	9½	9·10	17½	....	83·60		
do "D"....	do Stinson	7½	17	6½	6½	16½	8½	9·84	15	....	87·34		
do "E"....	do assie..........	7½	18	7½	7	18	9½	7·72	15	....	90·22		
do "F"....	do Sweetman	7	18	6	5½	16	9½	5·98	13	....	80·98		
do "G"....	do McKay	7½	17	6½	5	17½	9	6·92	14	....	83·42		
do "H"....	do Lehmann......	6½	16½	7	7½	17	7	8·80	15	....	85·30		
do "I"....	do McLean........	7½	18	6½	6	16	7	7·52	14½	....	83·02		
do "K"....	do Trotter.	8	17	7	6	18½	8	5·64	20	....	90·14		
13e bataillon............	Lt-col. Gibson	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	.....	......	Lt-col. Otter, S.A.G., et Lt-col. Buchan, S.A.G. sup.
Compagnie "A"....	Capt. et Major titulaire Stoneman...........	8½	19	6	7	16	9	28·50	23	....	117·00	115·62¼	
do "B"....	Capt. Labatt.	8	19	6½	6½	16	9½	31·00	22	....	118·50		
do "C"....	Capt. et Major titulaire Zealand	7½	19	5½	7	15½	9½	28·00	21	....	113·00		
do "D"....	Capt. Ross	8½	19	6½	6½	16	9½	27·72	21	....	114 72		
do "E"....	do Osborne	9	19	5½	6½	16½	9½	33·01	23	....	122·01		
do "F"....	do Tidswell........	8½	19	6	6½	14½	9½	29·24	21	....	114·74		
do "G"....	do Mewburn.	8	19	6	6½	17½	9½	24·51	23½	....	114·51		
do "H"....	do Moore..........	8½	19	5½	7	17½	9	20·50	23½	....	110·50		
38e bataillon............	Lt.-col. Spence........	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	.....	......	Lt-col. Otter, S.A.G.
Compagnie "A"....	Capt. Fuller..........	8	16½	5	5	17	8½	11·09	21½	5	87·59	62·94⅓	
do "B"....	do Muir..........	6	15	5	5	13	7	.....	6	7	50·00		
do "C"....	do Cameron..	6½	16	6	6	16	7½	9·05	7	....	74·05		
do "D"....	do Robertson	....	14	....	....	....	5	......	....	38	......		Désorganisée.
do "E"....	do Curtis.........	7	16	6½	6	14	7½	16·57	10	13	70·57		
do "F"....	do Nelles..	8½	17	7	7	18	9	14·96	14	....	95·46		
48e "Highlanders"......	Lt.-col. Davidson.	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	....	......	.....	Lt-col. Otter, S.A.G., et Lt-col. Buchan, S.A.G. sup.
Compagnie "A"....	Capt. Robertson	8	19	6½	6½	16½	9½	10·50	14½	....	100·00	99·84¼	
do "B"....	do Donald	8½	19	7½	7	18	9½	20·10	20½	....	110·10		
do "C"....	do Currie	9	19	7	6½	16½	9	18·02	20	....	105·20		
do "D"....	do Michie..........	8½	19	6½	6	15	9½	13·53	16	....	94·03		
do "E"....	do Orchard	9	19	6	6½	15	9½	19·52	8	....	92·52		
do "F"....	do Hendrie........	8	19	5½	6	13½	9	14·54	14	....	89·54		
do "G"....	do Ramsay	8	19	7	6	17	8½	15·56	21	....	102·06		
do "H"....	Capt. et Major titulaire Henderson..........	9	19	7	6½	18	9½	20·50	16	....	105·50		

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ—1895-96—INFANTERIE.—*Suite.*

Corps s'exerçant aux dépôts.

District militaire No. 3. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Exercices d'escouade et de compagnie.	Exercice physique.	Man. des armes, feux et escrime à la baïon'ette.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Livres et archives.	½ p.c. des points, tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Chiffre de mérite par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur.
	Maximum possible.	60	15	15	10	10	10	.....	24	....	....		
11e bataillon...........	... .	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	...	....	......	......	Lt.-col. Cotton
Compagnie n° 1.....	Capt. Dupuis.........	40	....	11	10	10	7	7·9	8	2	91·9		
do n° 2.....	Lieut. Cunningham...	35	....	11	10	10	7	7·5	8	6	82·6		
do n° 3.....	do E. Strange.....	45	....	14	10	10	10	8	8	3	102		
do n° 4.....	Capt. Hora...	38	....	11	10	10	5	9	7	1	89		
do n° 5.....	do Kent.	40	....	10	10	10	8	8·2	7	1	92·2		
do n° 6.....	do Walkem	38	....	9	10	10	8	7·5	16	3	95·5		
												92·2	
15e bataillon...........	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....	...	.. .	......	Lt.-col. Cotton
Compagnie n° 1. ...	Capt. Muir...........	35	6	8	10	10	10	Pas de tir à la cible.	8	13	74		
do n° 2.....	do Osborne........	30	6	8	10	10	10		6	11	69		
do n° 3.....	do Walmsley	24	6	6	10	10	10		5	2	69		
do n° 4.....	do McGuinnes.....	28	6	6	6	10	10		8	9	65		
do n° 5.....	do Vermilyea .. .	30	6	8	10	10	10		10	11	73		
do n° 6.....	do Stewart	20	4	8	10	10	10		14	9	77		
												71·1	
57e bataillon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	. ..	....	. ..	......	Lt.-col. Cotton
Compagnie n° 1.....	Capt. Stevenson	28	12	8	8	10	8	4·9	8	7	79·9		
do n° 2.....	do Schofield	50	12	10	10	10	10	8·1	16	4	122·1		
do n° 3.....	do Hill	30	10	8	10	8	8	6·2	15	5	90·2		
do n° 4.....	do Lech...........	36	12	8	8	8	5	5·1	14	6	90·1		
do n° 5.....	do Miller...... ...	54	12	8	10	10	10	9·3	16	1	128·3		
do n° 6....	do Hayes...	30	12	10	8	8	5	7·1	13	3	90·1		
												100·1	

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1895-96—CAVALERIE.

District militaire No. 4. — Régiment—Troupe.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Chevaux.	Exercice d'escadron à cheval.	Exercice du sabre.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. des points, tir à balle.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne régimentaire.	Officier inspecteur.
	Maximum possible.	10	20	20	20	10	10	50	24	....	164	......	
Dragons de la Princesse Louise.	Capitaine et Major tit. F. Gourdeau........	10	16	16	16	8	10	4·81	24	5	99·81	99·81	Lt.-col. Aylmer.

ETAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1895-96—INFANTERIE.

Corps s'exerçant aux dépôts.

District militaire No. 4. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Exercice d'escouade et de compagnie.	Exercice physique.	Man. des armes, feux et escrime à la baïon'ette.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Livres et archives.	½ p. c. des points, tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Chiffre de mérite par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible.	60	15	15	10	10	10	.....	24	....	......	......	
Gardes à P. du G. G....	Lt-col. Hodgins.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.... .	Major Young, pour les 3 premières colonnes, le Col. Aylmer pour les autres.
Compagnie No. 1....	....	40	9	7	10	10	10	3·22	16	13	92·22		
do No. 2....	....	42	11	10	10	10	10	4·80	16	11	102·80		
do No. 3....	....	39	9	11	10	10	10	4·20	8	8	93·20		
do No. 4....	....	40	11	8	10	10	10	4·24	16	10	99·24		
do No. 5....	....	40	10	5	10	10	10	4.49	14	8	95·49		
do No. 6....	....	44	10	7	10	10	10	4·54	16	0	111·54		
											594·49	99·08	

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1895-96—INFANTERIE.—*Suite.*

Corps s'exerçant aux dépôts.

District militaire No. 4. Suite. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Exercices d'escouade et de compagnie.	Exercice physique.	Man. des armes, feux et escrime à la baïon'ette.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Livres et archives.	½ p. c. des points, tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Chiffre de mérite par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible	60	15	15	10	10	10	16·8	24	....	.....		
43e bataillon...........	Lt-col. Wright........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	......	Major Young, pour les 3 premières colonnes, le Col. Aylmer, pour les autres.
Compagnie No. 1....	....	49	12	12	10	10	10	12·27	24	....	139·27		
do No. 2....	....	46	10	11	10	10	10	10·48	22	....	129·48		
do No. 3....	....	45	8	11	10	10	10	8·27	24	....	126·27		
do No. 4....	....	52	12	13	10	10	10	13·3	24	...	144·30		
											539·32	134·83	
District militaire No. 5.													
1er bataillon "Prince of Wales' Regiment"....	Lt.-col. Butler........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	.....	Lt.-col. Houghton, S. A. G. Points accordés par le Major Young, R.R.I.C., St. Jean, P.Q, sauf les trois premières colonnes.
Nombre complet, 36.	Nombre présent à l'inspection.												
Compagnie No. 1....	36	52	12	10	10	10	10	5·7	Aucune.	0	109·7		
do No. 2....	25	42	8	8	10	10	10	4·9		11	81·9		
do No. 3....	32	48	12	11	10	10	10	9·7		4	106·7		
do No. 4....	17	46	11	6	10	10	10	7·3		19	81·3		
do No. 5....	28	48	12	9	10	10	10	8·2		8	99·2		
do No. 6....	35	51	13	12	10	10	10	8·8		1	113·8		
											592·6	98·76	
3e bataillon "Victoria Rifles of Canada".....	Lt.-col. Starke........	....	....	....	....	...	...	.....	....	....	......		Lt.-col. Houghton, S. A. G. Points accordés par le Major Young, R.R.I.C., St. Jean, P.Q., sauf les trois premières colonnes.
Nombre complet, 36.	Nombre présent à l'inspection.												
Compagnie No. 1....	30	51	10	9	10	10	10	8·5	Aucune.	6	102·5	Gagnant de la "Coupe Sir Donald A. Smith."	
do No. 2....	30	52	11	12	10	10	10	6·6		6	105·6		
do No. 3....	36	52	12	12	10	10	10	7·6		....	113·6		
do No. 4....	46	50	12	13	10	10	10	8·0		....	113·0		
do No. 5....	33	52	11	12	10	10	10	5·9		3	107·9		
do No. 6....	41	53	12	12	10	10	10	6·6		....	113·6		
											656·2	109·36	
5e bataillon "Royal Scots of Canada"..... ...	Lt.-col. Strathy.	....	....	....	....	...	...	.....	....	....	......	......	Lt.-col. Houghton, S. A. G. Points accordés par le Major Young, R.R.I.C., St. Jean, P.Q., sauf les trois premières colonnes.
Nombre complet, 36.	Nombre présent à l'inspection.												
Compagnie No. 1....	36	48	8	11	10	10	10	8·3	Aucune.	0	105·3		
do No. 2....	31	45	9	11	10	10	10	5·4		5	95·4		
do No. 3....	34	52	12	11	10	10	10	5·7		2	108·7		
do No. 4....	36	51	13	12	10	10	10	7·0		0	113·0		
do No. 5....	31	48	12	9	10	10	10	5·1		5	99·1		
do No. 6....	33	46	12	10	10	10	10	7·3		3	102·3		
											623·8	103·96	
65e bat. Carabiniers Mont Royal	Lt.-col. Prevost.......	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	.....	Lt.-col. Houghton, S. A. G. Points accordés par le Major Young, R.R.I.C., St. Jean, P.Q., sauf les trois premières colonnes.
Nombre complet, 36.	Nombre présent à l'inspection.												
Compagnie No. 1. . .	23	44	7	6	10	10	10	2·8	Aucune.	13	76·8	91·67	
do No. 2.......	32	50	12	13	10	10	10	4·7		4	105·7		
do No. 3.......	24	47	11	9	10	10	10	4·6		12	89·6		
do No. 4.......	38	50	10	9	10	10	10	5·9		0	104·9		
do No. 5......	24	45	12	8	10	10	10	3·3		12	86·3		
do No. 6.......	36	49	12	10	10	10	10	4·8		0	105·8		
do No. 7.......	18	46	10	9	10	10	10	2·6		18	79·6		
do No. 8.......	18	47	12	10	10	10	10	3·7		18	84·7		
											733·4		
6e bat. Fusiliers.........	Lt.-col. Burland	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	.....	Lt.-col. Houghton, S. A. G. Points accordés par le Major Young, R.R.I.C., St. Jean, P.Q., sauf les trois premières colonnes.
Nombre complet, 36.	Nombre présent à l'inspection.												
Compagnie No. 1......	20	35	9	8	10	10	10	8·0	Aucune.	16	74·0	84·03	
do No. 2.......	18	45	12	11	10	10	10	3·9		18	83·9		
do No. 3.......	23	44	10	10	10	10	10	5·1		13	86·1		
do No. 4.......	20	43	12	11	10	10	10	5·1		16	85·1		
do No. 5.......	22	43	12	10	10	10	10	5·1		14	86·1		
do No. 6.......		46	12	12	10	10	10	5·0		16	89 0		
											504·2		

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1895-96—INFANTERIE.

Corps s'exerçant aux dépôts.

District militaire No. 7. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Exercices d'escouade et de compagnie.	Exercice physique.	Man. des armes, feux et escrime à la baïon'ette.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Livres et archives.	½ p.c. des points, tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Chiffre de mérite par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur.
	Maximum possible..	60	15	15	10	10	10	16·8	24	....	......	......	
8e bataillon Carabiniers Royaux.													
Compagnie "A"....	Capitaine Vanfelson...	45	10	12	10	10	8	4·34	13	....	112·34	116·98⅔	Lt.-col. Duchesnay, S. A. G., D.M. N° 7.
do "B"....	Lieut. Davidson	45	12	12	10	10	8	6·04	12	1	114·04		
do "C"....	Capt. Lamb...........	48	12	12	10	10	10	9·45	13	1	123·45		
do "D"....	do Ray............	60	15	15	10	10	6	8·01	6	1	129·03		
do "E"....	do Dunn..........	45	13	13	8	10	8	6·03	14	1	116·03		
do "F"....	do Peters..........	45	12	13	9	10	8	5·05	6	1	107·05		
9e bataillon "Voltigeurs de Québec".........	Lt.-col. Roy..........	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	......	......	Lt.-col. Duchesnay, S. A. G., D.M. N° 7.
Compagnie "A"...	Capt. LeBell..........	55	....	10	10	10	....	5·17	....	1	89·17	93·74⅔	
do "B"....	do Chabot..........	55	....	9	10	10	10	6·05	14	....	114·05		
do "C"....	do Trudel..........	55	....	12	10	10	10	5·48	16	1	117·48		
do "D"....	do Stein...........	30	....	5	10	10	....	1·77	8	1	63·77		
do "E"....	2nd Lt. Bois..........	30	....	7	10	10	....	5·34	....	2	60·34		
do "F"....	Capt. Evanturel	55	....	10	10	10	....	4·07	....	1	88·07		
do "G"....	Lt. Dupuis............	55	....	9	10	10	10	4·03	8	1	105·03		
do "H"....	2nd Lt. Valin.........	55	....	10	10	10	10	5·07	14	2	112·07		
District Militaire No. 8.													
62e bataillon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	......	Lt.-col Maunsell, S.A.G.
Compagnie "A"....	Lieut. McMichael. ...	35	7	9	7	9	9	4·1	Aucune.	4	76·1	87·76	
do "B"....	Capt. Lordly	48	10	11	8	9	9	5·8		....	100·8		
do "C"....	do Manning........	35	7	9	7	9	9	5·2		1	80·2		
do "D"....	Capt. et Maj. tit. Magee.	40	7	11	7	9	9	5·7		2	86·7		
do "E"....	do do Edwards.	52	12	13	9	9	9	5·8		2	107·8		
do "F"....	Capt. Churchill.	35	7	8	5	9	9	5·		3	75·		
Cie de Carabiniers de St. Jean	Capt. Smith..........	54	12	13	9	9	9	9·1		....	115·1		

ETAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITE—1895-96—CAVALERIE.

District militaire No. 10. — Régiment—Troupe.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Chevaux.	Exercice d'escadron à cheval.	Exercice du sabre.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. des points, tir à balle.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne régimentaire.	Officier inspecteur.
	Maximum possible...	10	20	20	20	10	10	50	24	....	164	......	
Dragons de Winnipeg...	Capitaine Knight.....	10	15	15	10	5	5	3·9	18	....	81·9	.. ..	Capt. E. H. T. Heward, D. R. C.
Dragons du Manitoba—Troupe "A".........	Capitaine Hosmer.....	8	20	16	18	9	8	30	24	1	132	......	Capt. Evans, D. R. C.
Dragons du Manitoba—Troupe "B".........	Capitaine Woodside...	8	20	16	13	5	10	25½	24	1	120½	......	Capt. Evans, D. R. C.

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1895-96—INFANTERIE.

District militaire No. 10. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Exercice d'escouade et de compagnie.	Exercice physique.	Man. des armes, feux et escrime à la baïon'ette.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Livres et archives.	½ p. c. des points, tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Chiffre de mérite par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible.	60	15	15	10	10	10	.....	24	...	....	....	
90e bataillon....	Lt.-col. Boswell.......												Lt.-col. Holmes, S.A.G.
Compagnie "A".....	Capt. Chambré.......	30	....	7	9	8	3	...	6	28	35	.....	
do "B".....	do Jackson........	15	....	8	8	8	4	.....	14	32	25	. ..	
do "C".....	do Mitchell........	15	....	10	9	8	0	......	0	26	16	.....	
do "D".....	do Rowley	15	....	7	8	8	0	.....	0	26	13	......	
do "E".....	Lieut. Irvine..........	15	....	8	5	8	6	.....	8	33	17	.....	
do "F".....	Capt. Allardyce.......	21	....	6	10	8	5	.....	8	24	34	...	
do "G".....	do Mulvey	15	....	6	6	8	3	.....	8	24	22	......	
do "H".....	Lieut. Mermagen.....	30	....	12	9	8	3	.....	16	27	51	...	
											212	26·5	

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE L'EFFICACITÉ, 1895-96—GÉNIE.

District militaire No. 12. — Bataillon—Compagnie.	Officier commandant.	Habillement et accoutrements.	Armes et arsenaux.	Maniement des armes.	Exercice du tir.	Exercice de compagnie.	Economie interne, archives, etc.	½ p. c. du total des points au tir à la carabine.	Réponses aux questions, officiers.	Déduction pour absences.	Total.	Moyenne par bataillon.	Officier inspecteur et observations.
	Maximum possible.	10	20	8	8	20	10	50	24	...	150	....	
Cie de Génie de Charlottetown.	Capt. Weeks...	9	10	7	7	18	10	.....	12	5	76	. . .	Lt-col. Moore, S. A. G., D.M. No. 12

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, lieut.-colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de Milice,
Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 20e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, Patrick François Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—

(*a.*) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des appareils à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b.*) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour leur entretien et fonctionnement dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs en Canada, et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c.*) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour accroître le pouvoir éclairant et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz à air carburé pour servir dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la manufacture, l'éclairage et autres fins, et les exploiter et en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir, vendre et disposer tous droits brevetés d'invention concernant les dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser, et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada, numéro 44943, sous le titre de "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process" ;

(*e.*) Acheter ou acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour chauffage, éclairage, la cuisine, la manufacture ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et s'y rattachant,—sous le nom de "The Economic Gas Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres divisé en dix mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

48-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 20e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, marchand, John Leckie Galletti, marchand, Charles Cushing, notaire, John Edgar, marchand, et Eben McAdam, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer et faire le commerce de sacs de toutes sortes, fabriquer, calendrer et vendre du jute, du coton, des tissus et ficelles, et tous produits de ces articles ; les imprimer, étamper et autrement les compléter ; acquérir et disposer de tous et chacun des droits brevetés s'y rapportant, sous le nom de "Beaver Bag Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
Secrétaire d'Etat.

48-3

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT.

AVIS public est donné par les présentes que le gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et Norvège se propose d'envoyer, dans le cours de l'été prochain, une expédition en ballon au Pôle Nord, pour faire des explorations dans l'intérêt de la science. Ce ballon transportera trois savants Suédois, savoir : M. Auguste Salomon Andrée, âgé de 42 ans ; M. Nils Gustaf Ekholm, âgé de 48 ans et M. Nils Strinberg, âgé de 24 ans.

Il est entendu que l'expédition partira de Spitzberg au commencement de l'été. Le Ministre de Suède et Norvège à la Cour de St. James, au nom de son gouvernement, a prié le gouvernement de Sa Majesté la Reine de l'aider à faire connaître, dans les possessions britanniques adjacentes au Pôle, le fait qu'une telle expédition sera tentée ; et vu que le gouvernement de la Suède désire que ce projet soit porté à la connaissance des autorités canadiennes et du public canadien en général, par la voie de la presse, le Très Honorable Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies a demandé au gouvernement de Son Excellence de faire tout en son pouvoir pour rencontrer à ce sujet les vues du gouvernement de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et Norvège.

En conséquence, tous les loyaux sujets de Sa Majesté résidant dans le Dominion sont par les présentes informés que l'expédition en question aura lieu, et sont priés, si l'occasion se présente, d'aider les explorateurs autant qu'il sera en leur pouvoir de le faire. Si le ballon était aperçu sans pouvoir communiquer avec les explorateurs, on demande que les particularités suivantes soient prises en notes et communiquées à un papier-nouvelles local ou à une institution scientifique, savoir : le jour, l'heure où le ballon aura été vu, la direction de sa course et la direction du vent.

Si les explorateurs victimes d'un accident arrivaient à un endroit après avoir perdu leur ballon, les habitants du lieu sont priés de leur porter secours par tous les moyens possibles.

Daté au bureau du Secrétariat d'Etat le 16 mai 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
Sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

47-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'avril 1896.

DT. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic.*, *chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) AV.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 mars 1896	28,135,562 38	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	802,206 37
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	630,832 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	8,964 89	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 avril 1896................	27,973,152 90
	28,775,359 27		28,775,359 27

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 18 mai 1896.

47-tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 mai 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,278,680 79	7,566,707 10
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,370 58	1,815,678 77
Billets en circulation	19,854,450 12	19,246,569 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,667,597 46	44,966,902 69
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,196,177 48	8,241,069 73
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,578,676 07	1,713,640 68
Total de la dette brute	316,029,502 29	318,183,103 79
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,692,677 56	35,711,267 46
Autres placements	7,484,331 84	5,970,867 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,586,377 73
Divers, et comptes de banque	16,534,814 71	14,938,251 61
Total de l'actif	68,635,326 10	67,206,764 75
Total de la dette nette	247,394,176 19	250,976,339 04
" au 30 avril	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
Diminution de la dette	122,046 59	
Augmentation de la dette	....	1,142,601 77

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de mai 1895.	Total au 31 mai 1895.	Mois de mai 1896.	Total au 31 mai 1896.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,536,901 54	15,906,707 66	1,560,600 94	18,160,100 32
Excise	768,009 46	7,222,274 31	647,760 66	7,217,478 34
Département des Postes	210,000 00	2,645,011 70	245,000 00	2,777,312 34
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	358,758 27	3,351,091 86	329,548 57	3,302,975 60
Divers	183,571 24	1,381,754 97	194,532 20	1,494,204 31
Total	3,057,240 51	30,506,840 50	2,977,442 37	32,952,070 91
DÉPENSES	3,082,039 25	29,302,832 25	3,540,758 28	28,596,864 25

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	78,694 44	2,117,566 96	128,925 91	2,116,838 20
Terres fédérales	5,902 54	75,411 39	4,233 25	56,136 68
Subventions aux chemins de fer	....	1,222,613 10	52,926 85	812,440 10
Milice	....	....	486,666 66	486,666 66
Total	84,596 98	3,415,591 45	672,752 67	3,472,081 64

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 4 juin 1896.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba; $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314,	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg.; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg.: débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c.; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens; $73,000 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $90,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés $2\frac{3}{4}$ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto.	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts.	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$190,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province. de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $55,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. in

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

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RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimees ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a*.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b*.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Ordre spécial de la Chambre des Communes.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

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Substance des règles et formes de procéder du Sénat concernant les bills de divorce.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS public est par le présent donné qu'à la prochaine session du parlement du Canada, application sera faite pour l'incorporation d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont, pour le trafic général et le passage des tramways électriques sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, entre quelque point sur la rive sud et quelque point dans les limites de la cité de Montréal sur la rive nord, en touchant à l'île Ronde et à l'île Sainte-Hélène, la partie du chenal devant être traversée par un pont à transbordeur, *système Arnodin*, et pour la construction et l'opération des tramways électriques dans les comtés environnants sur la rive sud.

J. U. EMARD,
Avocat des requérants.

Montréal, 3 juin 1896. 49–9

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de poudre de Hamilton s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte spécial lui permettant—

1. De changer le siège d'affaires de la compagnie à Montréal ;
2. D'augmenter le capital-actions de la compagnie ;
3. D'augmenter le nombre de directeurs de la compagnie ;
4. D'augmenter le montant pour lequel la compagnie peut actuellement émettre des obligations et débentures.

ROBERTSON, FLEET ET FALCONER,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 26 mai 1896. 48–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant les actes constitutifs de la Compagnie des Steamships de Québec (à resp. limitée), et conférant à la dite compagnie le pouvoir d'acheter, construire, équipper, conduire ou louer, ou acquérir un intérêt dans des hôtels et propriété d'hôtel, et pour d'autres fins.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Québec, 15 mai 1896. 47–9

CHEMIN DE FER BAIE D'HUDSON ET PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer mû par la vapeur et l'électricité partant de Port Churchill sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant les territoires du Nord-Ouest et de Kéwatin jusqu'à Fond du Lac sur le lac Athabasca, et depuis Port Churchill susdit sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant le territoire de Kéwatin au sud de la rivière Churchill et au nord de la rivière Nelson, jusqu'à un point à ou près de Sea Falls, sur la dite rivière ; de là, au nord du lac Winnipeg traversant le territoire de Saskatchewan jusqu'à

Prince-Albert, dans le dit territoire ; de là, continuant sur le dit territoire et le territoire d'Alberta, en ligne droite jusqu'à Calgary, dans le dit territoire en dernier lieu mentionné, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement depuis un point près du lac Manitou, dans le territoire de Saskatchewan, jusqu'à Edmonton, dans le territoire d'Alberta. Aussi, avec pouvoir de construire, acheter, noliser, entretenir et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres pour faire le service entre Fort Churchill et d'autres contrées, porter et transporter des passagers et du fret, et faire un service général de transport en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; construire, exploiter, et entretenir les ponts, docks, quais, élévateurs, etc., qui seront nécessaires et avantageux pour les fins de la dite entreprise. Aussi, construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone tout le long du chemin de fer projeté et du dit embranchement, pour la transmission de messages pour le public ainsi que pour les fins du dit chemin de fer ; aussi, acquérir les pouvoirs hydrauliques qui seront jugés nécessaires pour la génération de l'électricité pour les fins du chemin de fer et du dit embranchement, et l'achat, construction et entretien de tout outillage électrique qui sera trouvé nécessaire en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer et son embranchement, ses ponts, élévateurs, quais et docks ; et avec tous autres pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être avantageux et nécessaires au succès de la dite entreprise, y compris tels pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être accordés et prescrits, avec le consentement du parlement du Canada, par le parlement de la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12 mai 1896. 46-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un chemin de fer, mû par la vapeur ou par l'électricité, ou les deux, partant de la ville de Portage la Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, et allant jusqu'à un gué de la rivière Saskatchewan, aux ou près des Grands Rapides ; de là, par la route la plus praticable, jusqu'à la navigation en eau profonde sur la Baie d'Hudson, avec un embranchement depuis un point à ou près de la frontière internationale entre les rangs onze et quinze, à l'ouest du premier médidien principal, dans la dite province du Manitoba, courant dans une direction nord ou nord-ouest jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne mère ; aussi une ligne d'embranchement depuis un point sur la ligne mère près des Grands Rapides jusqu'à Edmonton *via* Prince-Albert et Battleford, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ; avec pouvoir de construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone le long du dit chemin de fer et ses embranchements pour toutes fins que ce soit ; aussi acquérir, construire, acheter, noliser, posséder et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres sur les lacs, rivières et autres eaux navigables, dans le but de faciliter le trafic en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; acquérir, construire, acheter et posséder des élévateurs, entrepôts, quais, docks et chantiers en rapport avec le dit chemin fer ; avec tous les pouvoirs et privilèges nécessaires ou ordinaires donnés ou conférés aux compagnies constituées pour aucune des fins susdites.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Ottawa, 14 mai 1896. 46-9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet de passer un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et d'améliorer la navigation des rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à établir une navigation continue, et de prélever des péages ; et de construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et de construire et exploiter des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et fournir la force motrice s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres usages, et généralement avoir et exercer tels pouvoirs qui sont conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par "l'Acte des chemins de fer," et qui seront applicables à la navigation des canaux et eaux intérieures.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Winnipeg, 2 mai 1896. 44-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, par la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de canal du Lac Manitoba, afin d'obtenir un acte confirmant certains arrangements avec le Gouvernement du Manitoba et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest, et aussi pour confirmer certains transferts de sa subvention du gouvernement, et pour confirmer certaines hypothèques créées par la compagnie et l'émission de ses obligations, et pour autoriser la compagnie à émettre des octrois de terres et des obligations portant deuxièmes hypothèques et des actions privilégiées, et pour d'autres fins.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS ET TORRANCE,
Solliciteurs de la compagnie.

Toronto, 21 mai 1896. 47-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont (*a.*) Faire un commerce général de buanderie dans la cité de Montréal et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b.*) Manufacturer des chemises, cols, poignets et autres articles d'habillement ; (*c.*) Faire les opérations de teinturiers, dégraisseurs, et nettoyeurs de tapis ; (*d.*) Fournir aux bureaux, places d'affaires, institutions publiques et résidences privées dans les diverses provinces du Canada les fournitures et nécessaires de toilette.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant projeté de son capital-action sera de vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de six cent vingt-cinq, de la valeur au pair de quarante piastres chacune.

6. Les requérants sont :—Sévérin Lachapelle, docteur en médecine et député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, docteur en médecine, Adhémar Delorme, marchand, Emile Joseph Hébert, commis, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notaire public, tous de la ville de Saint-Henri, dans la province de Québec ; Lionel John Smith, marchand, John Edward Schultze, marchand, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturier, James Dyer Miller, commerçant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province, et Jeffrey Gordon Brock, agent de vapeurs, de la ville de Lachine, dans la dite province ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

BUSTEED ET LANE.
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 3 juin 1896. 49-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le

Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "La Compagnie de Lithographie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont, de faire les opérations de lithographes, graveurs, imprimeurs, éditeurs, importateurs et commerçants d'inventions en fait d'annonces, et de tout ce qui s'y rattache.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cinquante piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—David Morrice, marchand, Richard White, éditeur, et Smeaton White, éditeur, tous de Montréal susdit, et Frederick William Heath, lithographe, William Stone, lithographe, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographe, et John Irving, artiste, tous de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Daté à Montréal, ce 19e jour de mai A.D. 1896.
47-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie de construction de Montréal" (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Construire des chemins de fer, ponts, barrages, ponceaux, et généralement tous travaux pour le développement et l'utilisation du pouvoir moteur de toute sorte.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions est de cinq mille, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, entrepreneur, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, marchand, William Strachan, manufacturier, Alfred Brunet, bourgeois, et Frédérick L. Béïque, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
et ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 14 mai 1896.
46-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines à marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines utilisées dans le maniement ou le traitement des matières postales, et les brevets déjà accordés ou qui seront ci-après accordés pour ces inventions pour la Puissance du Canada et pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays ci-devant accordés à Charles F. Brown sur les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous les privilèges d'une nature quelconque accordés ou conférés en vertu de ces brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines couvertes par ces brevets, ou tous perfectionnements à ces brevets, avec le pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement, des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, en Irlande, en Ecosse, dans le Pays de Galles et au Canada, ou dans aucun des dits pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et d'acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets au bénéfice de la compagnie pour tous les perfectionnements de ces machines, et de faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre le but que se propose la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusetts ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et dont la majorité seront résidents du Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.
Montréal, 28 avril 1896.
44-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnées :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Masterman Sulphite Pulp Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Faire les opérations générales de trafic, et manufacturer, acheter et vendre de la pulpe de bois de toutes sortes ;

(*b.*) Acheter, louer et vendre du bois de construction, scié et non scié, avec le droit de fabriquer du bois de construction, abattre du bois, et faire des articles en bois de toute sorte, et les expédier et vendre pour des fins de manufacture et autres ;

(*c.*) Acheter, acquérir, louer et vendre toutes terres à bois et coupes de bois et tout autre immeuble nécessaire aux fins de son industrie, et exercer et jouir de tous les pouvoirs, privilèges et droits nécessaires et propres à atteindre les diverses fins énumérées, et donner effet aux intentions et objets de son incorporation.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en les cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de trois cent mille piastres ($300,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de trois mille, de cent piastres chacune.

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont comme suit :—William Masterman, manufacturier, John A. Bauden, bourgeois, Arthur S. Masterman, manufacturier, Frederick Masterman, manufacturier, et William H. Masterman, manufacturier, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

FOSTER, MARTIN ET GIROUARD,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 29 avril 1896. 44-6

AVIS DIVERS.

LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de deux pour cent sur le capital payé de cette banque, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable à son bureau, à Saint-Jean, mardi, le septième jour de juillet prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 22 juin au 6 juillet prochain, ces deux jours compris.

Par ordre du bureau,
J. N. GAUTHIER,
Caissier.

St. Jean, 6 mai 1896. 49-5

COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER DE CEINTURE DE L'ILE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer de ceinture de l'Ile de Montréal sera tenue au bureau de la compagnie, No. 1608 rue Notre-Dame, dans la ville de Montréal, le 29e jour de juin prochain, 1896, à trois heures de l'après-midi, pour l'élection des directeurs et pour transiger les autres affaires tant générales que spéciales qui peuvent être soumises à l'assemblée.

J. P. MULLARKEY,
Secrétaire *pro tem.*

Montréal, 27 mai 1896. 48-4

AVIS public est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal à la Ligne Provinciale aura lieu au bureau, numéro 136 rue Saint-Jacques, en la cité de Montréal, à midi, le vingt-cinquième jour de juin prochain, dans le but—

Premièrement—De répartir le capital social tel que prescrit par la charte,

Deuxièmement—Prendre à sa charge la propriété de la ligne de chemin de fer ci-devant appelée Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal, Portland et Boston ; et

Généralement, organiser la dite compagnie, élire ses officiers et transiger telles autres affaires qui seront nécessaires.

Par ordre du conseil de directeurs provisoires.
47-4

AVIS.—Une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, à Montréal le 13e jour de juin 1896, à 10.30 a.m., dans le but d'étudier une proposition de retirer et canceller les présentes obligations portant premières hypothèques en circulation, et d'émettre en leur lieu et place de nouvelles obligations 5 pour cent en or jusqu'au montant de $800,000, garanties par une première hypothèque ; et d'étudier une autre proposition d'émettre des obligations 6 pour cent en or de la compagnie jusqu'à un montant n'excédant pas $400,000, garanties par une deuxième hypothèque ; et prendre en considération telles autres affaires de la compétence de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 9 mai 1896. 46-5

CHEMIN DE FER MANITOBA ET NORD-OUEST.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest du Canada aura lieu au bureau de messieurs H. et A. Allan, Montréal, mercredi, le vingt-quatrième jour de juin A.D. 1896, à onze heures a.m., dans le but d'examiner, et si elle est approuvée, de sanctionner l'exécution d'un arrangement à l'effet d'affermer à la Compagnie de chemin de fer et du canal du Lac Manitoba, l'usage des lisses ou droit de parcours sur les lisses de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest entre un point à ou près de la ville de Gladstone, dans la province du Manitoba, et la ville de Portage-la-Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, ainsi que le droit conjoint avec la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest de se servir des propriété et facilités de tête de ligne à la ville au Portage-la-Prairie, et pourvoyant de plus à la division des recettes des deux compagnies sur et en rapport avec la dite partie des lisses de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. W. RILEY,
Secrétaire.

Daté ce 20e jour de mai 1896. 46-4

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OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1896.

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE WHEELOCK BURBIDGE, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada : to be a Commissioner for the purpose of making an inquiry into and to investigate and adjudicate upon the claims of Messrs. Bancroft, Connolly & Co., arising out of their contract for the construction of the Kingston Graving Dock.

—

28th May, 1896.

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE WHEELOCK BURBIDGE, Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada : to be a Commissioner for the purpose of making an inquiry into and to investigate and adjudicate upon the claims of the Contractor Jabez Bunting Snowball, arising out of the construction of the Indiantown Branch of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]
CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—GREETING :

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-tf

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1769]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 12th day of July, 1895, providing that subject to regulations and restrictions contained in the Order in Council of the 6th June, 1892, respecting ships stores, tobacco might, until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament, be ex-warehoused free of excise duty, for use on steamers and vessels engaged in sealing on the high seas and on steamers and vessels clearing from a Canadian for a foreign sea-port,—shall be and the same is hereby amended by extending the provisions thereof until the end of the next Session of Parliament.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48-4

[1717]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Samuel Hagan, of Thessalon, in the District of Algoma and Province of Ontario, to be Wharfinger of the Government Wharf at that place.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

47-4

[1769]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries" and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Section 8 of the Regulations made by the Order in Council of the 5th February, 1889, and continued in force by the Order in Council of the 21st September, 1893, for the governance of the ferry across the Saint Lawrence River between Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, and Ogdensburgh, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, shall be and the same is hereby amended in so far as the hours of running are concerned, so as to provide that the ferry shall commence to ply each day at the hour of 8 o'clock in the morning, Sundays excepted, and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of one hour successively thereafter, until the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening, instead of as heretofore, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48-4

[1766]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the authority contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner "Atalanta," registered at the Port of Halifax, N.S., official number 101,380, to "Tessie M. Crosby."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48-4

[1716]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Harbour Masters Act, chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. A. P. St. Laurent, to be Harbour Master of the Port of Rimouski, Province of Quebec, in the room of Mr. Joseph St. Laurent, deceased.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

47-4

[78]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Weights and Measures Act, chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 2nd December, 1895, amending section 19 of the Regulations respecting Weights and Measures, established by the Order in Council of the 9th January, 1889, being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled inasmuch as an error of one point of decimal was made therein in the grain weights, and that the following corrected regulations be and the same are hereby established in lieu thereof :—

The form of all measures of capacity must be cylindrical or conical : when of the latter form, they shall not be verified unless they are capable of containing, when filled to the narrowest parts of the neck, the respective weights of distilled water as set forth below :—

For every gallon	10 lbs. av.
For every ½ gallon	5 lbs. av.
For every quart	2½ lbs. av.
For every ½ pint	4375 grains troy.
For every gill	2187 grains troy.
For every ½ gill	1093 grains troy.

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F., and with the barometer at 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48–4

[1660]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Villa lots Nos. 37 and 38, at Revelstoke, British Columbia, which are shown coloured pink on the annexed plan, be, and the same are hereby reserved and set apart for cemetery purposes : And inasmuch as Revelstoke is an unincorporated community, the said lands shall be vested in Noble Coursier, merchant ; John Abramson, hotel-keeper, and H. J. Bourne, hotel-keeper, as trustees therefor.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

48–4

[1690]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of Section 17 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Inland Revenue Division of Saint John's, P.Q., which comprises the following counties, viz. :—Brome, Iberville, Missisquoi, Napierville, Shefford and Saint John's, shall be and the same is hereby attached to the Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke, to be known and designated as the Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

47–4

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

1896.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
13th June, 1896.

G. O. 50.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

CAVALRY.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD.—To be Major : Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Orlando Dunn, *vice* F. C. Denison, deceased.

To be Captain : Lieutenant George Taylor Denison, jr., *vice* Dunn, promoted.

To be Lieutenant : 2nd Lieutenant George Peters, *vice* Denison, jr., promoted.

6TH "DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ROYAL CANADIAN HUSSARS."—"A" Troop—To be Lieutenant : Lieutenant William Henry Schneider, from the Winnipeg Troop of Dragoons, to complete establishment.

8TH "PRINCESS LOUISE'S NEW BRUNSWICK HUSSARS." To be Lieutenants, from the 23rd December, 1895 : 2nd Lieutenants Edwin Ketchum Parks, and Guy Stanhope Kinnear, to complete establishment.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE DRAGOON GUARDS.—Captain and Brevet Major François Frederic Evariste Gourdeau is permitted to resign his appointment as Commanding Officer and is transferred to the Cavalry Reserve of Officers with the rank of Major.

To be Captain, from the 16th May, 1896 : Lieutenant Robert Brown, *vice* Gourdeau, retired.

To be Lieutenant, from the 16th May, 1896 : 2nd Lieutenant Charles Algernon Eliot, *vice* Brown promoted.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally, from the 16th May, 1896 : Troop Sergeant Major Arthur Hamilton Hume Powell, *vice* Eliot, promoted.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

1st BRIGADE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald H. Macdonald is permitted to resign his appointment as Commanding Officer, and is transferred to the Canadian Artillery Reserve of Officers.

2ND "OTTAWA" FIELD BATTERY.—To be Major : Captain D. I. Vernon Eaton, *vice* Bliss, appointed to Head-Quarters Staff.

7TH "WELLAND CANAL" FIELD BATTERY.—To be Captain, from the 6th June, 1896 : John Edward Armstrong, Gentleman, *vice* Wiley, retired.

9TH "TORONTO" FIELD BATTERY.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally : Captain John Francis Crean, from the 2nd Battalion, "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada," *vice* Armstrong, retired.

12TH "NEWCASTLE" FIELD BATTERY.—Surgeon-Major Ferdinand L. Pedolin is permitted to resign his commission.

13TH "WINNIPEG" FIELD BATTERY.—That part of General Order dated the 5th November, 1886, relating to the promotion of Major L. W. P. Coutlee is amended by ante-dating such promotion to the 10th April, 1886.

2ND "MONTREAL" REGIMENT.—Surgeon-Captain John Munro Elder is granted the Honorary rank of Surgeon Major under the provisions of paragraph 94, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally : Edward Albert Cowley and Edward Michael Renouf, Gentlemen, to complete establishment.

INFANTRY AND RIFLES.

3RD BATTALION, "VICTORIA RIFLES OF CANADA." Surgeon-Captain Charles J. C. Wilson having left the limits his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be Surgeon-Lieutenant: William H. Jamieson, Esquire, M. D., *vice* Wilson, retired.

5th Battalion "Royal Scots of Canada."—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant John F. Mackie is permitted to retire.

6th Battalion "Fusiliers."—To be Major: Captain John Bayne MacLean, from the 10th Battalion "Royal Grenadiers," *vice* MacAulay, retired.

To be Lieutenants: 2nd Lieutenants Carl Wilfred Gardner, *vice* Converse, promoted; W. Ernest Witt, *vice* Henderson, promoted; Ashley Cooper, *vice* Shorey, promoted, and Lieutenant Reginald Mortimer Courtney, from the Reserve of Officers, to complete establishment.

8th Battalion "Royal Rifles."—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant William H. Davidson, to complete establishment.

To be Lieutenants to complete establishment: 2nd Lieutenants, Edward R. Hale; Walter S. Champion and John J. Sharples.

9th Battalion Rifles, "Voltigeurs de Québec."—Captain Frank Pennée is permitted to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Captain on retirement.

Lieutenant Charles A. Pariseault having left the limits his name is removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

2nd Lieutenant Emile F. Joncas is permitted to resign his commission.

To be Major: Captain Louis F. Pinault, *vice* Roy, promoted.

To be Captains: Lieutenant P. G. Roy, *vice* Pennée, retired, and 2nd Lieutenant Alphonse Garant, *vice* Pinault, promoted.

10th Battalion, "Royal Grenadiers."—To be Quarter-Master with the Honorary rank of Captain: Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Robert Oliver Montgomery, *vice* Eliot, deceased.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Duncan Frederic Campbell, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

14th Battalion "The Princess of Wales' Own Rifles."—That part of General Order 36 of 1896 relating to the appointment of Provisional 2nd Lieutenant John Herald is cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"To be Assistant-Surgeon: John Herald, Esquire, " M.D., *vice* Garrett, promoted."

15th Battalion "Argyle Light Infantry."—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: William Stoddard Conger, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

16th "Prince Edward" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 3 Company.—To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant Alden A. Ferguson, to complete establishment.

22nd Battalion "Oxford Rifles."—No. 8 Company.—That part of General Order 36 of 1896 relating to the appointment of 2nd Lieutenant William Seymour Mackay is cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant William Seymour Mackay, *vice* Quinn, promoted."

26th "Middlesex" Battalion of Light Infantry.—No. 1 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Frank A. Reid, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 5 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant William B. Culbert having left the limits his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

Provisional 2nd Lieutenant W. J. Knox is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Andrew Herbert Monteith, Gentleman, *vice* Culbert, retired, and Herbert Wesley Baker, Gentleman, *vice* Knox, retired.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 1 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Norval T. Bowman having left the limits his name is removed from the List of Officers of the Active Militia.

30th "Wellington" Battalion of Rifles.—No. 9 Company.—To be Captain: 2nd Lieutenant Louis Conrad Wideman, *vice* Booth, retired.

To be Lieutenant: 2nd Lieutenant William Henry Anderson, *vice* Thompson, retired.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 3 Company.—Lieutenant William D. Anderson is permitted to resign his commission.

No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Bertram Grenville Wimans, Gentleman, *vice* Wallace, transferred.

39th "Norfolk" Battalion of Rifles.—No. 1 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant L. B. C. Livingstone is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Fred. Edwin Beemer, Gentleman, *vice* Livingstone, retired.

No. 3 Company.—To be Lieutenant, from the 1st April, 1896: 2nd Lieutenant Francis Edward Mason, *vice* Ferris, retired.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Horatio Pope Price, Gentleman, *vice* Mason, promoted.

No. 5 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Herbert Andrew Horning, Gentleman, *vice* Jackson, retired.

43rd "Ottawa and Carleton" Battalion of Rifles."—To be Paymaster with the Honorary rank of Captain: Captain Edward D. Sutherland, *vice* Parker, retired.

To be Captains, from the 8th May, 1896: Lieutenant and Temporary Captain Alexander MacLean; Lieutenant Fitzmaurice Edward Stuart, and 2nd Lieutenant Henry Watters, to complete establishment.

To be Lieutenants, from the 8th May, 1896: 2nd Lieutenant Joseph Henry Bollard, and Douglas Winder Cameron, Gentleman, to complete establishment.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: Albert Peter Low, Gentleman; Henry York Complin, Gentleman; Walter Silas Odell, Gentleman; John Henderson Dewar, Gentleman, and William Savage, Gentleman.

68th "King's County" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 10 Company.—That part of General Order 36 of 1896 relating to the appointment of 2nd Lieutenant Harry Edward Sawyer is amended by eliminating the word "provisionally."

82nd "Queen's County" Battalion of Infantry.—Paymaster and Honorary Captain John McPhail and Quarter-Master George D. Davison are granted the Honorary rank of Major under the provisions of para. 94, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1887.

84th "St. Hyacinthe" Battalion of Infantry.—No. 2 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenants Olivier Morin and William C. Whitney having respectively left the limits and failed to qualify, their names are removed from the list of Officers of the Active Militia.

To be 2nd Lieutenants, provisionally: William John Walker, *vice* Morin, retired, and Félix Provost, *vice* Whitney, retired.

No. 3 Company.—To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Joseph Arthur Séguin, Gentleman, *vice* Gendron, deceased.

No. 5 Company.—Provisional 2nd Lieutenant Ludger Berthiaume is permitted to retire.

To be 2nd Lieutenant, provisionally: Thomas Joseph Bourgeois, Gentleman, *vice* Berthiaume, retired.

90th "Winnipeg" Battalion of Rifles.—Quarter-Master Honorary Captain Robert J. Whitla is permitted to resign his commission and to retain his Honorary rank on retirement.

ASSOCIATIONS FOR DRILL IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Halifax Academy, Halifax, N. S.

The formation of three Companies is authorized in connection with this Acadamy.

No. 1. Company.

To act as Captain : F. Gordon Zwicker.
To act as Lieutenant : Wilfred A. Hare.
To act as 2nd Lieutenant : Harold Stewart.

No. 2 Company.

To act as Captain : Thomas C. Wood.
To act as Lieutenant : Arthur G. Mooney.
To act as 2nd Lieutenant : Frank Stephen.

No. 3 Company.

To act as Captain : George Campbell.
To act as Lieutenant : John Murphy.
To act as 2nd Lieutenant : William Delaney.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

Rank, Name and Corps.	Class.	Course.	Grade.	Percentage of Marks obtained.		
				Written.	Practical.	Average Percentage.
Cavalry.						
2nd Lt. A. R. Sweatman, 2nd. Drag.	1	S	A	74	68	71
Serg. J. Taylor, Man. Drag.	1	S	B	92	77	82
do F. O. Sissons, do	1	S	B	86	66	73
do A. S. Brown, do	2	S	B	74	62	67
do F. A. Connor, do	2	S	B	81	54	64
Private J. H. Morrison do	1	S	B	78	69	73
Trump. W. Scott, do	3	S	B	.....	50	50
do L. Fittinger, Win. Drag.	3	S	B	....	50	50
do A. W. Boyce, 13th F.B.	3	S	B	....	50	50
Artillery.						
Capt. C. A. Worsnop, 5th Reg. C.A.	1	S	B	84	79	81·62
do C. C. Bennett, do	1	S	B	82·50	89·25	85·87
2nd Lt. L. R. Johnson, do	1	S	B	84·50	80 00	82 25
do C. G. Johnson, do	1	S	B	69·00	76·75	72·87
do F. W. Boultbee, do	1	S	B	83·25	83·75	83·50
do J. R. Tite do	1	S	B	95·00	84·00	89·50
do H. C. Akroyd, do	1	S	B	79·00	81·75	80·37
do H. H. Baker, do	1	S	B	91·00	65·50	78·25
Serg. F. Spence, 16th F.B.	1	S	B	94·66	90·16	91·66
do T. H. Waldie, 8th do	1	S	B	92·66	82·33	85·77
Corp. W. J. Thom, 14th do	1	S	B	96·66	86	89·55
Bomb. L. Dubeau, R.C.A.	1	S	B	81·66	84·66	83·66
do W. Edwards, 13th F.B.	1	S	B	78	76·33	76·88
do J. Clancy, 13th do	2	S	B	69·33	68 33	68·66
Act. Bomb. J. Stamp, R.C.A.	1	S	B	83·66	85·16	84·66
Gunner J. Berube, R.C.A.	1	S	B	77·66	80·83	79·77
do M. Miskel, 2nd F.B.	2	S	B	44·33	73·66	63·88
do H. Latremoille, 4th do	1	S	B	77·66	80	79·22
do J. Killey, 4th do	1	S	B	69·33	78·66	75·55
do W. Cliffe, 8th do	2	S	B	60	73	68·66
do C. J. Allen, 4th do	1	S	B	78·33	79	78·77
Co. Serg. Major J. C. Cornish, 5th Reg. C.A.	1	S	B	84·00	82·50	83·25
Corp. J. D. Stuart, do	1	S	B	85 25	67·00	76·12
do F. J. Crickmay, do	2	S	B	59·25	73·50	66·37
do J. J. Hillier, do	1	S	B	74·00	69·75	71·87
Bomb. E. L. Wilband,	1	S	B	73·50	68·75	71·12
do P. G. Barwick, do	1	S	B	79·00	67·50	73·25
do H. Young, do	2	S	B	53 00	61·00	57·00
Gunner R. T. Burnett, do	1	S	B	89·25	59·75	74·50
do K. L. Burnett, do	1	S	B	88·25	73·75	81·00
do R. F. Marrion, do	2	S	B	71·25	63·60	67·37
do H. M. Henderson, do	2	S	B	68·00	57·50	62·75
do J. C. A. Bates, do	2	S	B	65 00	70·50	67·75
do A. W. Ballard, do	2	S	B	67·50	55·50	61 50
do R. T. Brown, do	1	S	B	84·50	76·00	80·25
do R. T. Biggar,	2	S	B	67·25	62·75	65·00
do T. S. Brown, do	1	S	B	76·50	72·00	74·25
do H. Burnes, do	1	S	B	78 75	69·25	74·00
do H. B. Dougherty, do	2	S	B	78·25	56·75	67·50
Artillery—*continued.*						
Gunner W. W. Foster, 5th Reg. C. A.	1	S	B	80·75	67·25	74·00
do P. McL. Forin, do	1	S	B	90·00	68·00	79·00
do C. R. Green, do	2	S	B	43·75	64·00	53·87
do D. C. Newcombe, do	1	S	B	81·25	63·00	72·12
do A. W. Jervis, do	2	S	B	70·25	59·00	64·62
do J. McKie, do	1	S	B	73·25	69·75	71·50
do L. A. Martin, do	1	S	B	53·50	61·00	57·25
do C. Millard, do	1	S	B	86·25	65·25	75·75
do J. Moscrap, do	1	S	B	97·50	70·00	83·75
do G. E. Williamson, do	1	S	B	81·75	70·50	76·12
do C. B. Worsnop, do	2	S	B	64·00	62·75	63·37
do S. Purcell, do	2	S	B	47·25	53·00	50·12
do J. Reynolds, do	1	S	B	80·75	70·25	75·50
do M. J. Ravey, do	2	S	B	74·25	52·75	63·50
Infantry.						
Captain C. F. Pineault, 9th Bn.	1	Sp	A	90	73	81
do R. E. W. Turner, Q.O.C. Hrs.	2	Sp	A	78	50	64
do T. Somers, 53rd Bn.	1	Sp	A	81	71	76
do S. H. Botterill, 58th do	1	Sp	A	78	72	75
2nd Lt. W. H. Davidson, 8th Bn.	1	Sp	A	74	71	72
do E. R. Hale, 8th do	1	Sp	A	77	68	72
do J. J. Sharples, 8th do	1	Sp	A	74	67	70
do J. A. Morin, 17th do	1	Sp	A	82	72	77
do T. A. O'Farrell, 87th do	1	Sp	A	81	64	72
do A. Panet, 87th do	1	Sp	A	77	68	72
do A. Garant, 9th do	1	Sp	A	72	69	70
do J. Livernois, 87th do	2	Sp	A	72	62	67
do W. S. Champion, 8th do	2	Sp	A	70	68	69
do G. A. Taschereau, 23rd do	2	Sp	A	56	69	62
do A. B. A. Gagnon, 89th do	2	Sp	A	60	58	59
do J. A. La Rue, 87th do	2	Sp	A	68	57	62
do C. K. Fraser, 53rd do	1	Sp	A	84	75	79
do J. P. Wells, 53rd do	1	Sp	A	83	70	76
do L. E. M. Dastous, 53rd dd	2	Sp	A	70	54	62
do J. J. Penhale, 53rd do	2	Sp	A	74	58	66
do O. Redman, 81st do	1	S	A	74	69	71
do O. L. Pope, 58th do	1	S	A	76	73	74
2nd Lieut. W. H. Murray, 58th Bn.	2	S	A	79	60	69
do A. Lefebre, 64th do	2	S	A	46	59	52
do J. A. Hamel, 81st do	2	S	A	50	63	56
Sergt. J. S. Bradley, 58th do	1	S	B	71	70	70
do W. S. Herbert, 3rd do	2	L	B	79	54	66
do D. Drolet, 85th do	2	S	B	65	59	62
do W. Westover, 79th do	2	S	B	68	69	68
do J. Boutin, 92nd do	2	S	B	57	69	63
do P. McGregor, Brandon Inf. Co.	2	S	B	68	58	63
Corporal A. E. Lavoie, R.R.C.I.	1	L	B	90	81	85
do G. La Ferrière, 9th Bn.	2	L	B	66	68	67
do C. Gale, 8th do	1	L	B	75	71	73
do C. Lemay, 81st do	1	S	B	75	77	76
do A. Pope 5th do	1	S	B	79	78	78
do C. W. Husk, 54th do	2	S	B	61	45	53
do A. Fraser, 90th do	2	S	B	53	48	50
Lance Cor'l T. Cockrill, 90th do	2	S	B	58	51	54
do A. Bean, R.R.C.I.	1	L	B	74	77	75
do F. A. Wilson, do	1	L	B	83	75	79
do J. Pelletier, 9th Bn.	1	S	B	65	75	70
do A. Smith, 5th do	1	S	B	79	74	76
do J. Pittis, 5th do	1	S	B	74	79	71
do A. Blondeau, 87th do	2	S	B	50	61	55
Private G. Gagne, 9th Bn.	2	S	B	56	65	60
do B. Heal, 79th do	2	S	B	55	58	56
do N. L. Leslie, 51st do	2	S	B	54	69	61
do A. Pinkerton, G.G.F.G.	2	S	B	68	58	63
do H. Fawcett, 43rd Bn.	2	S	B	70	42	56
do A. Johnson, Brandon Inf. Co.	2	S	B	59	46	52
do L. Rumbolt, 90th Bn.	2	S	B	59	46	52
do W. G. Daniels, 43rd do	2	S	B	58	49	53
do F. J. Hawken, G.G.F.G.	1	S	B	71	77	74
do L. E. J. Buteau, 17th Bn.	2	S	B	67	70	68
do W. Clark, 5th do	2	S	B	71	65	68
do J. H. Bingham, R.R.C.I.	1	S	B	70	70	70
Bugler J. Tuson, 90th Bn.	1	S	B	.....	75	75
do W. Ruddell, do	2	S	B	.....	60	60
do C. A. Webb, do	2	S	B	.....	60	60

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

The undermentioned provisionally appointed Officers having qualified themselves for their appointments are confirmed in their rank from the dates set opposite their respective names:—

2nd Lieutenant A. R. Sweatman, 2nd Dragoons; from the 30th April, 1896.

Captain C. A. Worsnop, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; from the 11th April, 1896.

Captain C. C. Bennett, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; from the 11th April, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant L. R. Johnson, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; from the 11th April, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant C. G. John, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; from the 11th April, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant F. W. Boultbee, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; from the 11th April, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. R. Tite, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; from the 11th April, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant H. C. Akroyd, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; from the 11th April, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant H. H. Baker, 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; from the 11th April, 1896.

Captain T. Somers, 53rd Battalion; from the 8th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant W. H. Davidson, 8th Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant E. R. Hale, 8th Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. J. Sharples, 8th Battalion, from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. A. Morin, 17th Battalion, from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant T. A. O'Farrell, 87th Battalion, from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant A. Panet, 87th Battalion, from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant A. Garant, 9th Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. Livernois, 87th Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant W. S. Champion, 8th Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant G. A. Taschereau, 23rd Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant A. B. A. Gagnon, 89th Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. A. La Rue, 87th Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant C. K. Fraser, 53rd Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. P. Wells, 53rd Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant L. E. M. Dastous, 53rd Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. J. Penhale, 53rd Battalion; from the 14th May, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant O. Redman, 81st Battalion; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant O. L. Pope, 58th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant W. H. Murray, 58th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant A. Lefebvre, 64th Battalion; from the 31st March, 1896.

2nd Lieutenant J. A. Hamel, 81st Battalion; from the 31st March, 1896.

By Command,

M. AYLMER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant Adjutant General of Militia,
Canada.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 10th June, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8544. "Be My Heart's Queen." Words by Fred C. Vorhauer, Music by Will A. Vorhauer. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 4th June, 1896.

8545. "Chariot Race, or Ben Hur, March." By E. T. Paull. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 4th June, 1896.

8546. "Shriners' March to Mecca." (Two-Step.) By Fred Kneeland. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 4th June, 1896.

8547. "Rod and Canoe, Rifle and Snowshoe in Quebec's Adirondacks." By G. M. Fairchild, Jr., Cap Rouge, Que., 4th June, 1896.

8548. "Making Fate." By "Pansy." (Mrs. G. R. Alden.) Wm. Briggs, (Book-Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 4th June, 1896.

8549. "'Neath the Wellows I am Waiting." Words by Edward Oxenford. Music by Albert I. Bowbeer, Brantford, Ont., 5th June, 1896.

8550. "A Shrine to Wagner." (Photograph from Original painting executed by Applicant). James Brotherwood, Stratford, Ont., 5th June, 1896.

8551. "The Canadian Magazine, June, 1896." The Ontario Publishing Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 6th June, 1896.

8552. "The Mind of the Master." By John Watson, D.D. (Ian Maclaren.) Hodder & Stoughton, London, England, 8th June, 1896.

8553. "Bills, Notes and Cheques." By J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D. (Second Edition.) The Carswell Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont., 8th June, 1896.

8554. "Promises Forgotten." Words By Fred C. Vorhauer, Music by Will A. Vorhauer. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 10th June, 1896.

8555. "The Grand Seigneur." (Canadian Ballad.) Words by William H. Drummond, M.D., Music by Percival J. Illsley, Mus. Bac. Whaley, Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., 10th June, 1896.

8556. "Rays of Light from Bible Lands." By Rev. Robert Wilson, Ph.D. Robert A. H. Morrow, St. John, N.B., 10th June, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
50–1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

General Order.

THE Special sitting of the Exchequer Court of Canada, fixed by General Order of the 2nd day of April, 1896, to be holden at the City of Halifax, N.S., on the 6th day of July, 1896, is hereby rescinded; and it is hereby ordered that a special sitting of the said Court in lieu thereof be holden at the Court-house, in the said City of Halifax, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of September, 1896, commencing at the hour of 11 a.m.

Dated at Ottawa, this 8th day of June, A.D. 1896.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
50–3 J.E.C.

Ottawa, 5th June, 1896.

Notice *re* The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

To all whom it may concern:—

WHEREAS by the Act of the Dominion of Canada, 58-59 Vic., ch. 66 (1895), certain additional powers were provisionally conferred on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company (which company, incorporated by the Provincial Act of Ontario, 47 Vic., ch 75, and receiving extensions of time and further powers by subsequent Provincial Acts, obtained in 1891, a Dominion Act, 54-55 Vic., ch. 86, confirming it in the rights and privileges so acquired).

And whereas by the said Act 58-59 Vic., ch. 66, a certain by-law of the City of Hamilton, granting a bonus to the company was ratified and confirmed, the time for completion was extended, and other provisions were made, it being, however, provided by section 10, that the Act should not come into force until the company satisfy the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged certain indebtedness incurred for railway construction on their line between Hamilton and Cainsville, and until the Minister "certifies by publication in the *Canada Gazette* that he is so satisfied."

And whereas by an amending Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, 59 Vict., ch. 39, it was made sufficient that the company should satisfy the Minister that they "have deposited with the Bank of Hamilton, at Hamilton, the sum of at least eighty-five thousand dollars, to be held by the said bank in trust to pay and discharge" the said indebtedness, and that upon such deposit "and the acceptance thereof by the said bank" the bank should become trustees of the same for the payment of the said debts, and that "the cashier of the said bank having certified that the said deposit has been so made, "the Minister of Railways and Canals shall declare the said Act in full force and effect."

And whereas, under date the 13th of May, 1896, the city clerk of Hamilton has forwarded a certificate of the cashier of the Bank of Hamilton, bearing the same date, showing that the said sum of $85,000 has been deposited with the bank by the company, and that the bank accepts the same and agrees to hold it in trust for the objects, uses, and purposes set forth in sections 10 and 11 of the Statutes of 1895, chapter 66, and in section 2 of the Statutes of 1896, chapter 39 aforesaid.

The undersigned, being satisfied that such deposit has been duly made and accepted by the several parties concerned, in accordance with the above mentioned statutory requirements, hereby, under the powers by the aforesaid Act 59 Vic., ch. 39, conferred on him, certifies that he is so satisfied, and declares the Act 58-59 Vic., ch. 66 of 1895, in full force and effect.

JOHN HAGGART,
Minister of Railways and Canals.
Ottawa, 3rd June, 1896. 49-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1896, incorporating Edward Kirk Greene, jr., merchant, John Leckie Galletti, merchant, Charles Cushing, notary, John Edgar, merchant, Eben McAdam, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—The carrying on in all its branches of the business of manufacturing and dealing in bags of every description; the manufacture of, calendering and dealing in jute, cotton, cloths, twines and all products thereof; the printing, stamping, and otherwise completing the same; the acquiring and disposing of any and all patent rights in connection therewith,—by the name of "The Beaver Bag Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
48-3 Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 20th day of May, 1896, incorporating Robert Bickerdike, trader, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banker, Francis J. Freese, manager, The Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, Senator, James G. Ross, accountant, William P. O'Brien, manufacturer, Patrick Francis Doody, manager, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—

(*a*) To manufacture gas and to construct gas plants and lay gas pipes for use in cities, towns and villages of the Dominion of Canada;

(*b*) To acquire, construct, operate and maintain any system or systems for the supply of gas and the plant and appliances necessary for the maintenance and working of the same in cities, towns and villages, parishes and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; and to sell, deal in and dispose of the same to any corporation or person;

(*c*.) To acquire any system or process of increasing the illuminating and heating power and effecting a saving in the consumption of coal gas in cities and large towns and also for manufacturing and supplying a new carburetted air gas for use in towns and villages, factories, country houses and other places in the Dominion of Canada, for cooking, manufacturing, illuminating and other purposes and to operate and deal in the same;

(*d*.) To acquire, deal in and dispose of all patent rights of invention relating to said matters and more particularly to acquire, use, and sell all rights and privileges granted under letters patent of the Dominion of Canada, number 44943 known as the "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process";

(*e*.) To purchase or acquire and operate any other system or systems of producing gas for heating, illuminating, cooking, manufacturing or other purposes, together with the plant, machinery, materials and all appurtenances necessary and adherent thereto, by the name of "The Economic Gas Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars divided into ten thousand shares of ten dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 29th day of May, 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
48-3 Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE,
OTTAWA, 18th May, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that The Canadian Sick Benefit Society has this day received a license No. 150 to transact in Canada the business of insurance against sickness and disability, on the assessment plan.

Charles Egan is the Chief Agent of the society, and its head-office is established at the Town of Petrolia, Ontario.

W. FITZGERALD,
47-4 Superintendent of Insurance.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 20 of 1896.

I. CHANGE IN BUOYS AT MOUTH OF RIVER DETROIT.

The Canadian buoys on the east side of the dredged channel at the mouth of River Detroit, Lake Erie, have this season been rearranged and increased in number. The channel has been dredged by the American Government to a width of 800 feet, its axis being a straight line joining Detroit River Lighthouse (American) and Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse (Canadian).

The Canadian buoys marking the east edge of this dredged cut are now seven red wooden spars. They are situated approximately 400 feet east of the centre line of the above dredged channel, and are respectively 4,462, 5,632, 6,927 (approximately), 8,221, 10,029, 11,365 and 13,525 feet above Detroit River Lighthouse. This last most northerly buoy is about 18,600 feet below Bois Blanc Lighthouse. The above distances are measured along the axis of the channel to points immediately opposite to the buoys.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 332, 490 and 678.

II. PILOT ISLAND RANGE LIGHTS.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America that, on or about the 4th June, 1896, the colour of each of the lights of this range, located on the south side of Mud Lake, River St. Mary, will be changed from red to white.

No other change will be made.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2nd June, 1896. 50-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 19 of 1896.

I. POLLOCK SHOAL BUOY.

A red iron can buoy was on the 13th instant established by the Government of Canada on the south side of Pollock Shoal, lying south of Point Enragé, in the County of Lunenburg, on the southern coast of Nova Scotia.

Lat.	N.	44°	14'	53"
Long.	W.	64°	14'	35"

The buoy is moored in 7 fathoms water, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of the extremity of Point Enragé and about 200 yards S.S.E. from a $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathom patch not shown on Admiralty chart No. 342.

From the buoy Cross Island Light bears N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

From the buoy Rose Point bears N.E. by N. $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

From the buoy Moshers Island Light bears W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. $3\frac{1}{8}$ mile.

From the buoy West Ironbound Light bears W.S.W. $1\frac{5}{8}$ mile.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 342 and 730.

II. SHOAL WATER NOT SHOWN OFF POINT ENRAGE.

The Superintendent of lights for Nova Scotia reports that while examining Pollock Shoal off Point Enragé, on the 13th instant, he found a boulder with an area of probably 50 to 60 feet covered with about $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms water, at a place where the chart shows about $4\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. This shoal will be more accurately located and further information published.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 342 and 730.

III. HAND FOG ALARM AT CANSO HARBOUR LIGHT STATION.

A fog horn, to be worked by hand, has been placed at Canso Harbour Light Station, at the eastern extremity of the mainland of Nova Scotia, and will be operated by the keeper in answer to signals from vessels approaching the harbour.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 236.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 21st May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 49–3

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st May, 1895 and 1896.

Public Debt.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,278,680 79	7,566,707 10
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,370 58	1,815,678 77
Dominion Notes	19,854,450 12	19,246,569 62
Savings Banks	42,667,597 46	44,966,902 69
Trust Funds	8,196,177 48	8,241,069 73
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,578,676 07	1,713,640 68
Total Gross Debt	316,029,502 29	318,183,103 79
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,692,677 56	35,711,267 46
Other Investments	7,484,331 84	5,970,867 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,586,377 73
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	16,534,814 71	14,938,251 61
Total Assets	68,635,326 10	67,206,764 75
Total Net Debt	247,394,176 19	250,976,339 04
do 30th April	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
Decrease of Debt	122,046 59	
Increase of Debt		1,142,601 77

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of May, 1895.	Total to 31st May, 1895.	Month of May, 1896.	Total to 31st May, 1896.
Revenue:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,536,901 54	15,906,707 66	1,560,600 94	18,160,100 32
Excise	768,009 46	7,222,274 31	647,760 66	7,217,478 34
Post Office	210,000 00	2,645,011 70	245,000 00	2,777,312 34
Public Works, including Railways	358,758 27	3,351,091 86	329,548 57	3,302,975 60
Miscellaneous	183,571 24	1,381,754 97	194,532 20	1,494,204 31
Total	3,057,240 51	30,506,840 50	2,977,442 37	32,952,070 91
Expenditure	3,082,039 25	29,302,832 25	3,540,758 28	28,596,864 25

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	78,694 44	2,117,566 96	128,925 91	2,116,838 20
Dominion Lands	5,902 54	75,411 39	4,233 25	56,136 68
Railway Subsidies		1,222,613 10	52,926 85	812,440 10
Militia			486,666 66	486,666 66
Total	84,596 98	3,415,591 45	672,752 67	3,472,081 64

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, for Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 4th June, 1896.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December
Fractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4..............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62
	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals.....	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75	222,879 75	224,675 75	
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50	6,492,768 50	6,519,768 50	
$4..............	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00	341,146 00	339,778 00	
$5, $10 & $20....	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37	8,825 37	8,825 37	
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00	218,950 00	217,850 00	
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00	11,964,000 00	12,061,500 00	
Total.......	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62	19,248,569 62	19,372,397 62	

Fractional Notes.....	$224,675 75
Provincial Notes....	29,502 87
Dominion Ones and Twos.............	6,502,241 00
Dominion Fours....	339,778 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,547,200 00
Toronto "	3,364,000 00
Halifax "	612,000 00
St. John "	1,207,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,000 00
Charlottetown "	149,500 00
Victoria "	218,000 00
Total.........	$19,372,397 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th May, 1896......	$7,758,435 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg....................	1,946,666 67
	$9,705,102 00
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,372,397.62..............	4,843,099 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures......................	$4,862,002 60
Unguaranteed Debentures..	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,372,397.61..............	14,529,298 22
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures................................	$2,720,701 78

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures......................	$4,862,002 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures....................................	2,720,701 78
Total excess..................................	$7,582,704 38

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th May, 1896.

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits..	315,070 23	
Malt Liquor......................................	50 00	
Malt...	60,103 46	
Tobacco..	207,672 03	
Cigars...	60,007 10	
Inspection of Petroleum..........................	1,723 09	
Manufactures in Bond.............................	4,180 67	
Seizures...	622 15	
Other Receipts...................................	1,741 95	
Total Excise Revenue.............................	....	651,170 68
Culling Timber...................................	....	1,564 76
Hydraulic and other Rents........................	....	336 00
Minor Public Works...............................	....	210 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures...............	....	2,401 33
Gas Inspection...................................	....	1,803 50
Electric Light Inspection........................	....	297 00
Law Stamps.......................................	....	507 30
Other Revenues...................................	....	8 00
Grand Total Revenue..............................	....	658,298 57

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th June, 1896.

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SUMMARY STATEMENT (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 30th April, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 11,899 00	5,030 57
Animals	13,015 00	2,761 50
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	61.305 00	16,027 24
Brass and manufactures of	24,511 00	6,832 27
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	62,347 00	13,929 70
Flour	7,576 00	1,855 21
Meal, Corn and Oat	7,404 00	1,719 72
Rice	11,022 00	7,512 56
Other Breadstuffs	18,113 00	3,884 60
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	202,958 00	60,889 55
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	18,686 00	5,605 80
Coal, Bituminous	202,518 00	57,106 04
Copper, manufactures of	10,391 00	1,844 50
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	35,387 00	8,679 94
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	183,156 00	54,585 05
Cottons, Clothing,	41,000 00	12,660 20
“ Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	29,483 00	3,966 80
“ Thread on Spools	19,547 00	4,886 75
“ All other Manufactures of Cotton	55,653 00	17,490 77
Drugs and Medicines	107,291 00	26,369 42
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	48,834 00	14,859 99
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	51,837 00	14,701 75
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	51,501 00	15,350 10
All other Fancy Goods	19,987 00	6,020 55
Fish and products of	27,719 00	5,096 14
Fruits and Nuts dried	53,584 00	18,171 86
“ Green, Oranges and Lemons	68,655 00	8,086 94
“ All other	7,526 00	2,195 54
Furs, Manufactures of	32,050 00	5,245 00
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
“ Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	33,205 00	9,912 83
“ Window Glass	26,957 00	5,498 10
“ Plate-Glass	12,940 00	3,365 06
“ All other Manufactures of.	12,708 00	2,978 99
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	7,300 00	2,150 46
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	29,991 00	8,578 92
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	34,128 00	10,238 40
“ All other	62,278 00	18,658 38
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
“ Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	52,341 00	4,900 47
“ Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	12,101 00	2,775 64
“ Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	156,608 00	44,673 60
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$ 117,482 00	33,114 67
“ Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	34,825 00	11,951 49
“ Stoves and Castings	12,002 00	3,338 14
“ Tubing	58,743 00	13,811 17
“ All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	176,543 00	47,625 86
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	49,895 00	12,621 90
Lead and manufactures of	14,020 00	2,784 68
Leather, all kinds	82,497 00	14,067 00
“ Boots and Shoes	36,226 00	9,054 00
“ All other manufactures of Leather	15,054 00	3,962 90
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	14,918 00	3,113 37
Metals and manufactures of	31,202 00	8,579 65
Musical Instruments	27,434 00	7,707 85
Oil, Mineral and Products of	38,032 00	25,183 82
“ Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	26,670 00	5,334 00
“ All other	49,211 00	12,305 13
Paints and Colours	30,992 00	4,386 91
Paper, Envelopes, &c	99,690 00	31,522 49
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	9,348 00	3,288 81
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	38,978 00	11,733 47
“ Butter, Cheese	30,508 00	5,799 52
Seeds and Roots	142,557 00	14,633 18
Silk, manufactures of	157,082 00	47,506 33
Soap, all kinds	22,837 00	6,823 90
Spices, ground and unground	15,059 00	2,696 54
Spirits, all kinds	57,443 00	140,419 94
Wines, Sparkling	9,168 00	2,488 18
“ other than Sparkling	21,427 00	14,591 75
Sugar	249,001 00	52,153 62
Molasses & Syrups	60 940 00	5,832 67
Tobacco and Cigars	26,004 00	26,176 12
Vegetables.	18,003 00	4,857 62
Wood, manufactures of	54,709 00	12,277 75
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	87,007 00	26,128 07
“ Clothing	55,863 00	18,941 04
“ Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	138,013 00	44,547 89
“ Dress Goods	207,080 00	62,008 84
“ Knitted Goods	46,048 00	17,648 27
“ Shawls	2,628 00	660 95
“ Yarns	13,564 00	4,066 70
“ All other Manufactures of Woollens.	44,900 00	14,988 40
All other Dutiable Goods	990,271 00	268,165 41
Total Dutiable Goods	5,339,386 00	1,575,996 91
“ Free	2,382,093 00	
Coin and Bullion	188,662 00	
Grand Total	7,910,141 00	1,575,996 91

FREE GOODS entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 30th April, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 21,106
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	27,942
Asphaltum or Asphalt	246
Broom Corn	7,828
Coal, Anthracite	161,146
Coffee	42,532
Cotton Waste	18,162
“ Raw	122,535
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	156,887
Fish and products of.	4,511
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	86,619
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	45,972
Fur, skins not dressed	57,795
Grease for soap making, &c	33,342
Hides and skins	121,570
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	65,306
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	46,623
Metals, Brass and Copper	61,745
“ Steel Rails for Railways	9,900
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	$ 115,534
“ Tin and Zinc	61,465
“ Other	6,014
Oils, Vegetable	7,404
Salt	20,766
Settlers' Effects	178,793
Silk, raw	6,986
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	47,884
Tea	102,446
Tobacco Leaf	127,841
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c	91,069
Wool	118,386
All other Free Goods	405,643
Total	2,381,998
Coin and Bullion	188,757
Total Free Goods	2,570,755

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1896.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of April, 1896.

——	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	619,651	9,910	629,561
do Fisheries	355,727	11,249	366,976
do Forest	1,230,784	172	1,230,956
Animals and their produce	1,165,106	34,425	1,199,531
Agricultural Products	406,906	9,743	416,649
Manufactures	774,856	73,110	847,966
Miscellaneous Articles	17,518	3,959	21,477
Totals	4,570,548	142,568	4,713,116
Bullion	16,950		16,950
Coin		128,836	128,836
Grand Total	4,587,498	271,404	4,858,902

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 22nd May, 1896.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of April, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR. CR.

	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 31st March, 1896	28,135,562 38	WITHDRAWALS during month	802,206 27
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	630,832 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	8,964 89	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 30th April, 1896	27,973,152 90
	28,775,359 27		28,775,359 27

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 18th May, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st May, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 30th April, 1896.	Deposits for May, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, May, 1896.	Balance, 31st May, 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	570,030 77	7,618 51	577,649 28	9,243 55	568,405 73
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	747,670 66	17,032 00	764,702 66	15,960 48	748,742 18
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	847,318 87	19,455 00	866,773 87	23,076 06	843,697 81
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	35,137 31	850 00	35,987 31	90 00	35,897 31
Amherst	276,428 82	4,567 00	280,995 82	5,891 52	275,104 30
Annapolis	238,485 17	3,641 00	242,126 17	3,435 77	238,690 40
Arichat	193,307 26	2,137 00	195,444 26	1,658 33	193,785 93
Barrington	173,285 52	1,327 00	174,612 52	672 01	173,940 51
Bridgewater	132,501 98	1,654 00	134,155 98	1,699 31	132,456 67
Guysboro'	109,996 28	1,396 00	111,392 28	1,584 90	109,807 38
Halifax	2,614,855 83	32,776 00	2,647,631 83	33,707 40	2,613,924 43
Kentville	304,521 32	4,732 00	309,253 32	7,763 60	301,489 72
Liverpool	250,644 23	1,554 00	252,198 23	4,593 31	247,604 92
Lunenburg	287,997 46	6,307 00	294,304 46	3,009 41	291,295 05
Maitland	64,052 15	384 00	64,436 15	983 04	63,453 11
New Glasgow	378,662 66	3,395 00	382,057 66	4,129 18	377,928 48
Parrsboro'	119,669 24	1,975 00	121,644 24	2,630 56	119,013 68
Pictou	294,176 14	1,535 00	295,711 14	3,777 69	291,933 45
Port Hood	118,595 79	315 00	118,910 79	1,455 34	117,455 45
Shelburne	116,807 98	1,899 00	118,706 98	1,385 25	117,321 73
Sherbrooke	68,876 38	1,239 00	70,115 38	394 60	69,720 78
Wallace	70,451 97	590 00	71,041 97	809 73	70,232 24
Weymouth	101,475 83	309 00	101,784 83	1,520 24	100,264 59
Yarmouth	624,496 37	6,503 00	630,999 37	7,999 89	622,999 48
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	274,709 99	2,198 00	276,907 99	4,126 64	272,781 35
Dalhousie	379,612 98	2,643 00	382,255 98	4,207 93	378,048 05
Fredericton	657,991 86	9,722 00	667,713 86	12,077 04	655,636 82
Newcastle	232,508 67	2,977 00	235,485 67	2,953 97	232,531 70
St. Andrews	286,460 47	1,495 00	287,955 47	1,819 02	286,136 45
St. John	4,079,803 39	51,093 00	4,130,896 39	47,918 14	4,082,978 25
Woodstock	494,337 78	9,604 00	503,941 78	12,548 14	491,393 64
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,805,664 21	18,873 00	1,824,537 21	35,710 02	1,788,827 19
Summerside	314,723 87	2,151 00	316,874 87	3,808 29	313,066 58
Total	17,265,259 21	223,946 51	17,489,205 72	262,640 36	17,226,565 36

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST MAY, 1896.

—	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank.........	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,294,274 10	180,000 00	25,660 08	9,593,276 04
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	5,052,512 75	83,000 00	54,828 51	5,190,341 26
Total.	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,346,786 85	263,000 00	80,488 59	14,783,617 30

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,432,305 12	....	1,610,325 87	3,446,178 94	897,815 38	180,000 00	....	* 697,945 86	10,764,571 17
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec.............	....	2,380,611 32	82,500 00	411,406 37	1,683,203 35	804,867 20	83,000 00	42,404 00	89,708 28	5,577,700 52
Total..................	1,500,000 00	4,812,916 44	82,500 00	2,021,732 24	5,129,382 29	1,702,682 58	263,000 00	42,404 00	787,654 14	16,342,271 69

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. Garland,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, Ottawa, 9th June, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal.	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chie Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent, Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B),	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $112,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31ST MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JUNE, 1896.

Name of Post Office.	Township or Parish.	Electoral County and Province or Territory.	Postmaster.
Alfred Centre	Alfred	Prescott . . . O.	Josiah Smith.
Bear Cove	Halifax	Halifax . . . N.S.	Joseph A. Johnson.
Bridgetown	Lot 55	King's . . . P.E.I.	John Wm. Ward.
Burke		Inverness . . . N.S.	David Burke.
Chaboillez Square (branch office)	City of Montreal	St. Anne . . . Q.	Henry Hedge.
Cordova	Sec. 34, Tp. 13, R. 17, West of 1st M.	Marquette . . . M.	Reuben Rear.
Double Hill	Lot 63	Queen's East . . . P.E.I.	L. Matheson.
Ellis River	Lot 16	Prince West . . . P.E.I.	B. Cameron.
Erieau	Harwich	Kent . . . O.	E. S. Spashett.
Eskasoni Island	St. Andrews	Cape Breton . . . N.S.	Daniel S. McPhee.
Forty Mile Creek	Yukon River	North-west Territory	G. R. Voss.
Glen Morrison	Mira	Cape Breton . . . N.S.	Donald Morrison.
Heriot Bay		Burrard . . . B.C.	H. A. Bull.
Maple Plains	Lot 27	Prince East . . . P.E.I.	John H. Ranahan.
Maxwellton Station	Clare	Digby . . . N.S.	Stephen W. Mack.
Merimichie		Inverness . . . N.S.	Mrs. Margaret McDonald.
Militia Point		do . . . N.S.	Kenneth McIntosh.
Mitchell Settlement	Durham	Restigouche . . . N.B.	Wm. Arseneau.
Monk Road	Faraday	Hastings, N.R. . . . O.	John Young.
Mount Royal Avenue (branch office)	City of Montreal	Maisonneuve . . . Q.	Roch Ouimet.
Oak Point	Sec. 36, Tp. 17, R. 5, West of 1st M.	Selkirk . . . M.	Gilbert Hackland.
Palmer Rapids (reopened)	Raglan	Renfrew, S.R. . . . O.	Robert Rodden.
Parkbeg	Sec. 31, Tp. 17, R. 2, West of 3rd M.	. . . Assa. West.	Robert F. Manley.
Peel Street (branch office)	City of Montreal	St. Antoine . . . Q.	N. E. Hamilton.
Poplar Grove	Lot 12	Prince West . . . P.E.I.	George Ellands.
Rama Mission	Rama	Ontario, N.R. . . . O.	Samuel B. Nanigishking.
Robb	Egremont	Grey, S.R. . . . O.	Samuel Robb.
St. Denis Street (branch office)	City of Montreal	St. Lawrence . . . Q.	L. R. Baridon.
St. Lawrence Street Centre (branch office)	do	do . . . Q.	Ulric Brosseau.
Seal Harbour	Stormont	Guysborough . . . N.S.	John Crooks.
South Dummer (reopened)	Dummer	Peterborough, E.R. . . . O.	Thos. Ritchie.
Thames Road	Usborne	Perth, S.R. . . . O.	John Allison.
Thorndyke	Lot 33	Queen's East . . . P.E.I.	Silas R. Prowse.
Urbinville	Lot 16	Prince West . . . P.E.I.	J. J. Gallant.
Wanborough		Burrard . . . B.C.	R. Chambers.
Weldon	Elgin	Albert . . . N.B.	Martin Carty.
Wildwood	Downie	Perth, S.R. . . . O.	Wm. Lang.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Kildare Station	County of Prince West, P.E.I.	to St. Louis.
McPherson's Station	Vancouver, B.C.	to Cowichan Station.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Hureauville	County of Richmond, N.S., closed 5th May.
Sutherland's River	do Pictou, N.S., closed 1st May.
Tambling's Corners	do Middlesex, S.R., O.
Tarbert	do Wellington, N.R. O.
Valdez Island	District of Burrard, B.C.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a.* All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b.* No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b*.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :--

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SUBSTANCE OF RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES AND APPLICATIONS FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Religious Body to be called and known as "The Wesleyan Methodist Connection of Canada," and to authorize such corporation to meet and adopt, frame or repeal constitutions and make regulations for enforcing discipline in said Connection, and to empower said corporation to acquire, receive and take conveyances of such lands, moneys, mortgages, securities or other property as may be required for the purposes of a chapel or chapels, college or colleges, school or schools or other educational purposes connected with the said Connection, and for the purpose of a printing and publishing house or houses in connection with the said Connection, and for power to undertake and carry on such business of printing and publishing, and for authority and power to endow and support such chapels, colleges and schools, and such printing and publishing house or houses and a book depository or depositories in connection therewith, and to take and receive the benefit of any gift or devise by will or otherwise in its said corporate name or otherwise, and to give said Connection all necessary powers connected therewith.

BRADLEY & WYLD,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of June, A.D. 1896.
49-9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Wolseley and Fort Qu'Appelle Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, to have their railway charter amended, so as to give an extension of time for the commencement and completion of their railway and for a reduction of the capital stock of the company, and in other respects.

LEVI THOMSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
49-9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application shall be made for the incorporation of a company having for its object the construction of a bridge, for the general traffic and the passage of electric tramways on the St. Lawrence River, between some point on the south shore, and another point in the limits of the City of Montreal, on the north shore, in passing by Round Island and St. Helen Island, the channel to be traversed by a bridge with suspended carrier *Arnodin System*, and the construction and operation of electric tramways in the surrounding counties on the south shore.

J. U. EMARD,
Solicitor for applicants.

Montreal, 3rd June, 1896.
49-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the ensuing session thereof, for an Act confirming the deed of amalgamation entered into between the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, and to incorporate the said companies into one corporation under the name of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, with powers as in the several Acts relating to the said companies respectively and in the said deed of amalgamation are contained, or to change the name of the said amalgamated company.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & GREENE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 30th day of May, 1896.
49-9

THE HUDSON'S BAY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a railway to be operated by steam and electricity from Port Churchill on Hudson's Bay through North-west and Keewatin Territories, to Fond du Lac, on Lake Athabaska, and from Port Churchill aforesaid, on Hudson's Bay, through the Territory of Keewatin, south of Churchill River and north of Nelson River, to a point at or near Sea Falls, on said river; thence north of Lake Winnipeg through the Territory of Saskatchewan to Prince Albert, in said Territory; thence continuing through the said Territory and the Territory of Alberta, in a direct line to Calgary, in the said last mentioned Territory, with power to construct a branch line from a point near Manitou Lake, in the Territory of Saskatchewan, to Edmonton, in the Territory of Alberta. Also, with power to build, purchase, charter, maintain and navigate steam and other vessels to ply between Fort Churchill and other countries, to carry and convey passengers and freight, and carry on a general transportation service in connection with said railway; to construct, operate and maintain such bridges, docks, wharves, elevators, etc., as may be necessary and advantageous for the purposes of the said undertaking. Also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the whole length of the proposed railway and said branch, for the transmission of messages for the public as well as for the purposes of said railway; also to acquire such water powers as may be deemed requisite for the generation of electricity for the purposes of said railway and said branch, and the purchase, erection and maintenance of all such electrical plant as may be necessary in connection with said railway and branch, its bridges, elevators, wharves and docks; and with all such other powers and rights as may be advantageous and necessary to the success of said undertaking, including such as may be granted and prescribed, with the consent of the Parliament of Canada, by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12th May, 1896. 46–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that The Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act confirming, extending and augmenting the powers of the company; such Act to specially provide:—

1. For the construction, regulation, and control of harbours and navigation at the terminals of a ship canal, which the company is authorized to construct and operate from some point on Lake Ontario, within the County of York, to some point on the Georgian Bay;
2. That the company may divert and use the waters of any spring, creek, river, lake, or any other source or sources of water supply, for the purposes of the company, and regulate the levels of such waters;
3. That the company may regulate the traffic of the said canal or other navigable waters under the control of the company;
4. For the extension of the borrowing powers of the company, and to define the denomination and character of the notes, bonds, debentures, securities to be issued by the company;
5. For the construction and improvement by the company of other canals or waterways in Canada for the purpose of augmenting or increasing the traffic of the canal first mentioned;
6. The remission and exemption from all customs duties and charges on all plant, machinery and materials to be imported and used in the construction and equipment of the company's works.

J. A. MACDONALD,
Managing director of The Georgian Bay
Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Co.

46–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works and to reduce the number of its directors, and for other purposes.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
By A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated 7th May, 1896. 45–9

HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the east branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of rivers and waterways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon; and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canals and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solicitor for applicants.

Winnipeg, 2nd May, 1896. 44–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles and for the passage of cars propelled by any power, and for the acquisition of all terminal facilities and for power to lease to or otherwise give running powers thereover to any railway company; and to carry gas pipes, wires or cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity and other power; and with power to lay tracks on said bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York or the Congress of the United States of America for the same purpose; and also for power to construct, maintain and operate water wheels under said bridge for the generation of electricity and for all powers necessary for that purpose and for the transmission abroad of such electric force. The height of the arches of said bridge shall not be less than sixty feet and the interval between the abutments or piers shall be two hundred feet, and said bridge shall be constructed with a draw of two hundred feet across the channel of said river for the passage of rafts and all vessels. The rates of toll for the use of said bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle (including the driver) drawn by two horses, twenty cents for a single horse, carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

HARCOURT, COWPER & MACOOMB,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Welland, 13th April, 1896. 43–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to carry on the business of guaranteeing:—

1. Corporations, partnerships and individuals against lost occasioned by fraud practised upon paper representing or used as security for money;

2. Employees in positions of trust;

3. Titles to real estate and the validity of wills;

4. The repayment of loans and investments of money in manufacturing businesses, mining enterprises and in real estate;

5. The payment of rent, interest, dividends, mortgages, debentures and all other obligations of indebtedness, and

6. The payment of life, accident, fire and marine policies of insurance.

And for such other powers as may be incidental to such business.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 13th May, 1896. 46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railway, and to work the same either by steam or by electric power or both, from the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, to a crossing of the Saskatchewan River, at or near Grand Rapids, thence by the most practicable route to deep water navigation on Hudson Bay, with a branch line from a point at or near the International Boundary between Ranges eleven and fifteen, west of the first principal Meridian, in the said Province of Manitoba, running in a northerly or north-westerly direction to its intersection with the main line; also a branch line from a point on the main line near Grand Rapids to Edmonton *viâ* Prince Albert and Battleford in the North-west Territories, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the said railway and branches for all purposes, also to acquire, build, purchase, charter, own and operate steam and other vessels on lakes, rivers and other navigable waters for the purpose of facilitating the traffic in connection with said railway; to acquire, build, purchase, and own elevators, warehouses, wharves, docks and dockyards in connection with the said railway, with all the proper or usual powers, rights, and privileges given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of May, A.D. 1896.
46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm certain agreements with the Manitoba Government and The Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, and also to confirm certain transfers of its Government subsidies, and to confirm certain mortgages made by the company and the bond issue thereof, and to empower the company to issue land grant and second mortgage bonds and preference stock, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the company.

Toronto, 21st May, 1896. 47-9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Hamilton Powder Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act to enable it to—

1. Change the head office of the company to Montreal;

2. To increase the capital stock of the company;

3. To increase the number of directors of the company;

4. To increase the amount for which the company can presently issue bonds and debentures.

ROBERTSON, FLEET & FALCONER,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 26th May, 1896. 48-9

YUKON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, to incorporate the "Yukon Railway and Navigation Company," from a point at Taku River and Telegraph Creek or Dease River to Teslin Lake in British Columbia and the North-west Territories.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 15th May, 1896. 46-9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act amending the Acts incorporating the Quebec Steamship Company (Limited), and granting power to the said company to purchase, build, equip, run or lease, or acquire an interest in hotels and hotel property, and for other purposes.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicant.

Quebec, 15th May, 1896. 47-9

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Kootenay Mine Exploration Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a.*) To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information in regard to mines, mining districts and localities;

(*b.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell, dispose of and deal with, mines and mining rights of all kinds, and undertakings connected therewith;

(*c.*) To work, exercise, develop and turn to account, mines and mining rights, and any undertaking connected therewith;

(*d.*) To buy, sell, concentrate, smelt, refine, manipulate and deal in minerals of all kinds, and, in particular, gold, silver, and other precious metal and precious stones;

(*e.*) To carry on any other businesses which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*f.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company;

(*g.*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company. And to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist, any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

(*h.*) To sell the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities in or of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

(*i.*) To promote any other company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company;

(*j.*) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any land, buildings, easements, machinery, plant and stock in trade;

(*k.*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the promotion of the company or the conduct of its business;

(*l.*) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(*m.*) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority, any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(*n.*) To take, or otherwise acquire, and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company;

(*o.*) To procure the company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place or in and elsewhere abroad;

(*p.*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out, or control any roads, ways, tramways, railways, branches or sidings, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores, and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and contribute to, subsidise, or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out, or control thereof;

(*q.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company;

(*r.*) To distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is $200,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 40,000 of a par value of $5 each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—George Gooderham, of the City of Toronto, distiller; Rufus Henry Pope, of the Village of Cookshire, in the Province of Quebec, merchant; Thomas Gibbs Blackstock, of the City of Toronto, barrister; Joseph Walker Beatty, of the City of Toronto, accountant, and David Fasken, of the City of Toronto, barrister; all of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said company.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT,
CHADWICK & RIDDELL,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 9th day of June, 1896. 50-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The corporate name of the company will be "La Compagnie de publications artistiques" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are the following:—

(*a.*) To acquire the necessary rights to print and publish literary, artistic and other works;

(*b.*) To buy, sell, manufacture and produce such artistic, literary and other works;

(*c.*) To obtain, use, sell, buy, lease or license the use of patents and patent rights, designs, copyrights, etc., and sell, lease and otherwise deal with the same;

(*d.*) To acquire and possess all the printing material, engraving on wood and metal, the plant connected with and necessary to said arts and industries, and also the real property necessary to the purposes of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose thereof;

(*e.*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other companies, and to sell and otherwise dispose thereof.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of fifty dollars each.

5. The names in full, address and occupation of each of the applicants are,—Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, banker, of the City of St. Cunégonde of Montreal, Louis Joseph Odilon Beauchemin, stationer, Aphrodise Mathias Charbonneau, commission agent, Joseph Adam, advocate, and Ubalde Plourde, advocate; these last four, of the City and District of Montreal, will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 18th May, 1896. 50-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs, and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be thirty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be three hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Albert Hudson, agent, Frederick Bindon, agent, R. Preston Robinson, physician, and Alexander Bannerman, conductor, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario ; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America ; and Robert H. Preston, of Newboro, in the Province of Ontario, physician.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated 16th May, 1896. 47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Lithographing Company," (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are : to carry on the business of lithographers, engravers, printers, publishers, importers of and dealers in advertising novelties, and any business incidental thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of fifty dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—David Morrice, merchant, Richard White, publisher, and Smeaton White, publisher, all of Montreal aforesaid, and Frederick William Heath, lithographer, William Stone, lithographer, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographer, and John Irving, artists, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 19th day of May, A.D. 1896.
47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Montreal Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are the construction of railways, bridges, dams, culverts, and generally the construction of all works for the development of, or in, in connection with the use of motive power of any kind whatsoever.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. The number of shares is to be five thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Herbert S. Holt, contractor, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, merchant, William Strachan, manufacturer, Alfred Brunet, gentleman, and Frederick L. Béïque, barrister, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
& ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Montreal, 14th May, 1896. 46-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Port Hope Preserving and Canning Company," (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is the buying and selling, preserving and canning of vegetables, fruits, meats, fish and other articles of diet, and the manufacture of cans for the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow : William M. Miller, of the Town of Newark, in Wayne County in the State of New York, U.S.A., canner ; John Hume, seedsman ; William Craig, tanner ; Stanley Paterson, anker ; and Hugh Cameron Paterson, clerk, the last four of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario.

7. The said William M. Miller, John Hume, William Craig, Stanley Paterson and Hugh Cameron Paterson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHISHOLM & CHISHOLM,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Port Hope, May, 1896. 46-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants

and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the company is to be "The Wilkes-Westwood Company" (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of importers and dealers in fishing tackle, small wares, druggists sundries and other merchandise, and to carry on generally such other business as appertains thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, Canada.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ten thousand dollars; the number of shares into which the said capital stock is to be divided is two hundred, and the amount of each share is fifty dollars.

5. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Albert Wilkes, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, merchant; Charles Herbert Westwood, of the same place, merchant; Annie Louisa Wilkes, of the same place, wife of the said William Albert Wilkes; Maggie May Westwood, of the same place, wife of the said Charles Herbert Westwood, and Annie Jane Clare, of the same place, widow.

6. The said William Albert Wilkes, Charles Herbert Westwood, Annie Louisa Wilkes, Maggie May Westwood and Annie Jane Clare are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CLEMENT & SPENCE,
Solicitors for applicants,
Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1896. 49–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada. chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—(*a.*) To carry on a general laundry business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) To manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of wearing apparel; (*c.*) To carry on the business of dyers, scourers and carpet cleaners; (*d.*) To furnish offices, places of business, public institutions and private residences in the different provinces of Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is the City of Montreal.

4. The proposed amount of its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be six hundred and twenty-five of the par value of forty dollars each.

6. The applicants are Sévérin Lachapelle, doctor of medicine and member of the House of Commons of Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, doctor of medicine, Adhémar Delorme, merchant, Emile Joseph Hébert, clerk, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notary public, all of the Town of St. Henri, in the Province of Quebec; Lionel John Smith, merchant, John Edward Schultze, merchant, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturer, James Dyer Miller, trader, all of the City of Montreal, in said province, and Jeffrey Gordon Brock, steamship agent, of the Town of Lachine, in said Province; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BUSTEED & LANE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 3rd June, 1896. 49–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Beatty Gold Dredging and Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To acquire from M. Beatty & Sons, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, the lease of the Boston Bar on the Fraser River, near North Bend, in the Province of British Columbia, together with a dredging plant to operate under said lease;

(*b.*) To mine for gold and other minerals, and generally to carry on the business of mining for gold and other minerals;

(*c.*) To acquire leases, and to deal in mines and other mining rights, mineral claims and franchises, and mining rights elsewhere in that Province and throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the Yale District, in the Province of British Columbia.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—William Leverton Beatty, manufacturer, Harvey LeGrand Beatty, manufacturer, and Alvin Oscar Beatty, manufacturer, all of the Town of Welland, in the Province of Ontario; Henry Charles Symmes, contractor, of the Village of Niagara Falls, in the said County of Welland, and Hugh Edward McSloy, manufacturer, and James Augustine McSloy, manufacturer, both of the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, in the Province of Ontario; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

FRASER & WOODRUFF,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Niagara Falls, Ont., 2nd June, 1896. 49–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Windsor Salt Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the mining, manufacture, purchase, and sale of salt in its various forms in the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada; the acquisition of patents and properties necessary or desirable for any of such purposes; and the transaction of all matters or business incidental thereto or connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Montreal, railway president; Ernest G. Henderson, Windsor, Ontario, engineer;

Robert F. Sutherland, Windsor, Ontario, barrister-at-law; John Morrow, Montreal, agent; and James Sutherland, Montreal, agent; the first three of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBERT F. SUTHERLAND,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Windsor, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1896.
47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows:—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 28th April, 1896.
44-8

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ætna Boiler Company (Limited)."

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows:—To purchase or lease the Ætna Safety Water Tube Boiler under Canadian Patent No. 43,672 and United States Patent No. 544619, and to manufacture and vend the same, also to acquire the patents for the said boiler in Great Britain and other countries, with power to sell and assign, with or without royalty, any or all of said patents.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, underwriter; Reginald Northcote, of the same place, manufacturer's agent; the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, of the City of Montreal, Senator; John Alexander Gemmill, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law, and Archie Foster May, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law; of whom the said Hugh Scott, Reginald Northcote, Alexander Walker Ogilvie and John Alexander Gemmill are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of May, 1896.
44-2-46-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Bridge Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and sanctioning a deed amalgamating the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company with the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, and for such other business respecting this matter as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 5th June, 1896.
50-5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Bridge Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and sanctioning a deed amalgamating the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company with the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, and for such other business respecting this matter as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 5th June, 1896.
50-5

THE MONTREAL PARK AND ISLAND RAILWAY CO.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held in the company's office, 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal, on Monday, 13th July, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of ratifying the contract made by the company with certain individuals for the construction and equipment of new lines and the completion of existing lines and their equipment.

By order of the Board,
HENRY HOLGATE,
Secretary.

Montreal, 8th June, 1896.
50-4

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company will be held at the head-office of the company, in the Town of Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia, at the hour of five o'clock p.m., of Wednesday, the 8th day of July, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors for said company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before such shareholders meeting.

AUSTIN CORBIN,
Secretary.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1896. 49–5

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council on Monday, the third day of August, 1896, at the City of Ottawa, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons may then appear and be heard to sanction an agreement entered into between the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, for the amalgamation of the said companies in accordance with and under the provisions of the Statute in that behalf made and provided.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & GREENE,
Solicitors for the said companies.

Dated at Ottawa, this 5th day of June, 1896. 49–9

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIVIDEND 150.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th June instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date at the banking-house in this city on and after Friday, the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Board,

J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.

St. John, N.B., 2nd June, 1896. 49–5

LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at its banking-house at St. Jean, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22nd June to the 6th July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. N. GAUTHIER,
Cashier.

St. Jean, 6th May, 1896. 49–5

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at the Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, A.D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or on the first day thereafter that the application may be heard at the same place and hour, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of, and for an order extending for a period of fifty years from the date thereof, the agreement bearing date the 9th day of July, A.D. 1895, made between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of traffic to be interchanged between the respective railways of the said companies, and for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the railways of the said companies respectively as provided for in the separate agreement between the same parties and the Dominion Construction Company and the American Loan and Trust Company, bearing even date therewith.

And notice is hereby further given that application will also be made by the said Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company to His Excellency the Governor in Council at the same place, date and hour, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the agreements bearing date respectively the 9th day of July, 1895, the 18th day of December, 1895, and the 21st day of April, 1896, between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Dominion Construction Company, and the American Loan and Trust Company, for a lease or grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of running powers over the extension of the track of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, from a point near Garth Street, in the City of Hamilton, to a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, near the Desjardins Canal, now in course of construction by this company, and also for a grant to the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the joint use with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the yards and terminals within the City of Hamilton, of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, as set out in said agreements.

And take notice that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid, and then and there be heard on such application.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary.
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1896. 49–9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada has ceased to transact business in Canada, and that pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, application will be made to the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or after the 10th day of August next, by the said The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada, for the release of its securities, and all policy holders in Canada opposing such release are hereby required to file their opposition with the said the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or before the said 10th day of August next.

PARKE & PURDOM,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1896. 45–14

THE ONTARIO BANK.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held at the banking-house, in this city, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of June next.

At this meeting the shareholders will amongst other matters be asked to pass a by-law providing that the capital shall be reduced from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES McGILL,
General manager.

Toronto, 15th May, 1896. 47–4

MONTREAL ISLAND BELT LINE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of The Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1608 Notre-Dame Street, on the twenty-ninth day of June next, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business, whether general or special, as may be submitted to the meeting.

J. P. MULLARKEY,
Secretary *pro tem.*

Montreal, 27th May, 1896. 48–4

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of The Montreal and Province Line Railway Company will be held at the office, number 136 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, at the hour of twelve of the clock noon, on the twenty-fifth day of June next, for the purposes of,—

First—Allotting the stock as provided under the charter.

Second—Taking over the property of the line of railway formerly known as The Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway Company, and

Generally to organize the said company, elect its officers and do such other business as may be necessary.

By order of the Provisional Board of Directors.

47–4

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the shareholders of The St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, at Montreal, on the 13th day of June, 1896, at 10.30 o'clock a.m., to consider a proposition to retire and cancel the present outstanding first mortgage bonds, and to issue in place thereof new 5 per cent gold bonds to the amount of $800,000, to be secured by a first mortgage; and to consider a further proposition to issue 6 per cent gold bonds of the company to an amount not exceeding $400,000, which are to be secured by a second mortgage; and to consider such further business as may properly come before said meeting.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secretary.

Montreal, 19th May, 1896. 46–5

NOTICE.—Lam Tung, of the City of New Westminster in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster in the said province, a plan showing certain works or buildings constructed by him upon the Fraser River within the said district, and a description of the site in which such works have been placed.

The said Lam Tung will apply to the Governor General in Council immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plan and site and of the construction of the said works.

LAM TUNG.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1896. 46–10

IN pursuance of Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 92, and a certain Order in Council dated 12th June, 1893, notice is hereby given that Elias Rogers and Ferral Carlton Dinniny will after the expiration of one month from the date hereof, apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for approval of the construction of certain work in Toronto Bay, which may be described as the filling in of that part of the water lot lying immediately to the south of and adjacent to the water lot firstly described in a certain patent from the Crown to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, dated 21st February, 1840, bounded on the north by the line between the points near the site of the late French Fort and Gooderham's Windmill as described in said patent; on the east and west respectively by the production southerly of the western and eastern boundaries of the water lot owned by John Small and Alexander Legge as set out in said patent, and on the south by the Windmill line as fixed by said Order in Council of 12th June, 1893.

And notice is further given that the said applicants, in accordance with the provisions of said Statute, have deposited plans and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of each in the Office of the Registrar of the Eastern Division of the City of Toronto.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT
& SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants,
28–30 Toronto St., Toronto.

Dated at Toronto, this 23rd May, 1896. 47–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

IL A PLU À SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire les nominations suivantes, savoir :—

OTTAWA, 7 mai 1896.

L'HONORABLE GEORGE WHEELOCK BURBIDGE, juge de la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada : Commissaire aux fins d'examiner et d'étudier les réclamations de MM. Bancroft, Connolly et Cie, provenant de leur contrat pour la construction du bassin de radoub de Kingston, et de donner un jugement sur icelles.

—

28 mai 1896.

L'HONORABLE GEORGE WHEELOCK BURBIDGE, juge de la Cour de l'Echiquier du Canada : Commissaire aux fins d'examiner et d'étudier les réclamations de l'entrepreneur Jabez Bunting Snowball, provenant de la construction de l'embranchement d'Indiantown du chemin de fer Intercolonial du Canada, et de donner un jugement sur icelles.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]
CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—SALUT :

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, NOUS AVONS CE JOUR donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquels Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

42–tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—SALUT :

SACHEZ que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de ce réunir en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

EN FOI DE QUOI, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. TÉMOIN, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

43–tf

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1716]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 13e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des maîtres de havre," chapitre 86 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. A. P. St. Laurent, maître de havre au port de Rimouski, province de Québec, en remplacement de Joseph St. Laurent, décédé.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

47–4

[1769]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 16e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et ses modifications, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 8 des règlements établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 5 de février 1889, et continués en vigueur par l'arrêté en conseil du 21 de septembre 1893, pour la régie du passage d'eau sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent entre Prescott dans la province d'Ontario et Puissance du Canada, et Ogdensburgh dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit et il est par le présent modifié en tant qu'il s'agit des heures de traversée, à l'effet que le bac commencera à traverser chaque jour à 8 heures du matin, sauf les dimanches, et continuera de traverser d'un côté à l'autre a des intervalles d'une heure, successivement ensuite, jusqu'à 6 heures du soir, au lieu de 7 a.m. à 7 p.m. comme autrefois.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

48–4

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[78]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 7e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 de décembre 1895, modifiant l'article 19 des règlements concernant les poids et mesures établis par arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 42 des Arrêtés en Conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent annulé en tant qu'une erreur d'un point décimal y a été commise dans les poids en grains, et que les règlements corrigés ci-dessous soient et ils sont par le présent établis en leur lieu et place :—

La forme de toutes les mesures de capacité devra être cylindrique ou conique ; dans cette dernière forme elles ne seront vérifiées que si elles sont capables de contenir, lorsque pleines jusqu'à la partie la plus étroite du goulot, les poids respectifs d'eau distillée, spécifiés plus bas :—

Pour chaque gallon..............	10 liv. av.
Pour chaque ½ gallon............	5 liv. av.
Pour chaque pinte..................	2½ liv. av.
Pour chaque ½ chopine..........	4375 grains troy.
Pour chaque roquille.............	2187 grains troy.
Pour chaque ½ roquille..........	1093 grains troy.

pesé à l'air contre des poids en cuivre à une température de 62° F., et avec le baromètre à 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

48–4

[1769]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 16e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 12 de juillet 1895, établissant que sujet aux règlements et restrictions contenus dans l'arrêté en conseil du 6 de juin 1892, concernant les approvisonnements de navires, le tabac pourrait, jusqu'à la fin de la session alors suivante du parlement, être sorti de l'entrepôt en franchise, pour servir sur les vapeurs et vaisseaux engagés dans la chasse aux phoques sur les hautes mers, et sur les vapeurs et vaisseaux quittant un port canadien pour un port de mer étranger, soit et il est par le présent modifié en prolongeant ses dispositions jusqu'à la fin de la prochaine session du parlement.

JOHN J. McGEE,
48–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

[1690]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 15e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de l'article 17 de "l'Acte du revenu consolidé et de l'audition," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine, pour le Canada, d'ordonner que la division du revenu de l'intérieur de Saint-Jean, P. Q., qui comprend les comtés suivants, savoir :—Brome, Iberville, Missisquoi, Napierville, Shefford et Saint-Jean, soit et elle est par le présent attachée à la division du revenu de l'intérieur de Sherbrooke, et sera désignée sous le nom de Division du revenu de l'intérieur de Sherbrooke.

JOHN J. McGEE,
47–4 Greffier du Conseil privé.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 20e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Robert Bickerdike, commerçant, Guillaume N. Ducharme, banquier, Francis J. Freese, gérant, l'honorable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, sénateur, James G. Ross, comptable, William P. O'Brien, manufacturier, Patrick François Doody, gérant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—

(*a*.) Manufacturer du gaz et construire des appareils à gaz et poser des tuyaux à gaz pour servir dans les cités, villes et villages du Canada ;

(*b*.) Acquérir, construire, exploiter et entretenir un système ou des systèmes pour fournir le gaz et l'outillage et les appareils nécessaires pour leur entretien et fonctionnement dans les cités, villes, villages, paroisses et ailleurs en Canada, et les vendre et en disposer à toute corporation ou personne ;

(*c*.) Acquérir tout système ou procédé pour accroître le pouvoir éclairant et calorique et effectuer une économie dans la consommation du gaz de houille dans les cités et grandes villes, et aussi pour manufacturer et fournir un nouveau gaz à air carburé pour servir dans les villes et villages, fabriques, maisons de campagne et autres endroits en Canada, pour la cuisine, la manufacture, l'éclairage et autres fins, et les exploiter et en disposer ;

(*d*.) Acquérir, vendre et disposer tous droits brevetés d'invention concernant les dites matières, et plus particulièrement acquérir, utiliser, et vendre tous droits et privilèges accordés en vertu de lettres patentes du Canada, numéro 44943, sous le titre de "Lawrence Gas Mixing and Atomizing Process" ;

(*e*.) Acheter ou acquérir et exploiter tout autre système ou systèmes de produire du gaz pour chauffage, éclairage, la cuisine, la manufacture ou autres fins, ainsi que l'outillage, les machines, les matériaux et tous accessoires nécessaires et s'y rattachant,—sous le nom de "The Economic Gas Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres divisé en dix mille actions de dix piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
48–3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 20e jour de mai 1896, constituant en corporation Edward Kirk Greene, jeune, marchand, John Leckie Galletti, marchand, Charles Cushing, notaire, John Edgar, marchand, et Eben McAdam, commis, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, pour les fins suivantes :—Manufacturer et faire le commerce de sacs de toutes sortes, fabriquer, calendrer et vendre du jute, du coton, des tissus et ficelles, et tous produits de ces articles ; les imprimer, étamper et autrement les compléter ; acquérir et disposer de tous et chacun des droits brevetés s'y rapportant, sous le nom de "Beaver Bag Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 29e jour de mai 1896.

CHARLES TUPPER,
48–3 Secrétaire d'Etat.

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois d'avril 1896.

DT. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic*., *chap*. 35, *sec*. 76.) AV.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 31 mars 1896	28,135,562 38	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	802,206 37
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois........................	630,832 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	8,964 89	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 30 avril 1896.................	27,973,152 90
	28,775,359 27		28,775,359 27

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 18 mai 1896.

47–tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 mai 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,278,680 79	7,566,707 10
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,370 58	1,815,678 77
Billets en circulation	19,854,450 12	19,246,569 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,667,597 46	44,966,902 69
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,196,177 48	8,241,069 73
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,578,676 07	1,713,640 68
Total de la dette brute	316,029,502 29	318,183,103 79
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,692,677 56	35,711,267 46
Autres placements	7,484,331 84	5,970,867 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,586,377 73
Divers, et comptes de banque	16,534,814 71	14,938,251 61
Total de l'actif	68,635,326 10	67,206,764 75
Total de la dette nette	247,394,176 19	250,976,339 04
" au 30 avril	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
Diminution de la dette	122,046 59	
Augmentation de la dette		1,142,601 77

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de mai 1895.	Total au 31 mai 1895.	Mois de mai 1896.	Total au 31 mai 1896.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,536,901 54	15,906,707 66	1,560,600 94	18,160,100 32
Excise	768,009 46	7,222,274 31	647,760 66	7,217,478 34
Département des Postes	210,000 00	2,645,011 70	245,000 00	2,777,312 34
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	358,758 27	3,351,091 86	329,548 57	3,302,975 60
Divers	183,571 24	1,381,754 97	194,532 20	1,494,204 31
Total	3,057,240 51	30,506,840 50	2,977,442 37	32,952,070 91
DÉPENSES	3,082,039 25	29,302,832 25	3,540,758 28	28,596,864 25

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	78,694 44	2,117,566 96	128,925 91	2,116,838 20
Terres fédérales	5,902 54	75,411 39	4,233 25	56,136 68
Subventions aux chemins de fer		1,222,613 10	52,926 85	812,440 10
Milice			486,666 66	486,666 66
Total	84,596 98	3,415,591 45	672,752 67	3,472,081 64

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 4 juin 1896.

49-tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba: $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg.; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg.: débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072).	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c.; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens; $73,000 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050).	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $94,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2.400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn.	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I. Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales: $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick · $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B...	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts.	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$190,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827 ; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867 ; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086 ; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867 ; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600 ; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents).	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275 ; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $55,000 garanties municipales.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada ; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.

La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances, Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE.*

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée.

Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill privé ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a.*) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b.*) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

AVIS public est par le présent donné qu'à la prochaine session du parlement du Canada, application sera faite pour l'incorporation d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont, pour le trafic général et le passage des tramways électriques sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, entre quelque point sur la rive sud et quelque point dans les limites de la cité de Montréal sur la rive nord, en touchant à l'île Ronde et à l'île Sainte-Hélène, la partie du chenal devant être traversée par un pont à transbordeur, *système Arnodin*, et pour la construction et l'opération des tramways électriques dans les comtés environnants sur la rive sud.

J. U. EMARD,
Avocat des requérants.

Montréal, 3 juin 1896. 49-9

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de poudre de Hamilton s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte spécial lui permettant—

1. De changer le siège d'affaires de la compagnie à Montréal ;
2. D'augmenter le capital-actions de la compagnie ;
3. D'augmenter le nombre de directeurs de la compagnie ;
4. D'augmenter le montant pour lequel la compagnie peut actuellement émettre des obligations et débentures.

ROBERTSON, FLEET ET FALCONER,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 26 mai 1896. 48-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant les actes constitutifs de la Compagnie des Steamships de Québec (à resp. limitée), et conférant à la dite compagnie le pouvoir d'acheter, construire, équipper, conduire ou louer, ou acquérir un intérêt dans des hôtels et propriété d'hôtel, et pour d'autres fins.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Québec, 15 mai 1896. 47-9

CHEMIN DE FER BAIE D'HUDSON ET PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer mû par la vapeur et l'électricité partant de Port Churchill sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant les territoires du Nord-Ouest et de Kéwatin jusqu'à Fond du Lac sur le lac Athabasca, et depuis Port Churchill susdit sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant le territoire de Kéwatin au sud de la rivière Churchill et au nord de la rivière Nelson, jusqu'à un point à ou près de Sea Falls, sur la dite rivière ; de là, au nord du lac Winnipeg traversant le territoire de Saskatchewan jusqu'à

Prince-Albert, dans le dit territoire ; de là, continuant sur le dit territoire et le territoire d'Alberta, en ligne droite jusqu'à Calgary, dans le dit territoire en dernier lieu mentionné, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement depuis un point près du lac Manitou, dans le territoire de Saskatchewan, jusqu'à Edmonton, dans le territoire d'Alberta. Aussi, avec pouvoir de construire, acheter, noliser, entretenir et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres pour faire le service entre Fort Churchill et d'autres contrées, porter et transporter des passagers et du fret, et faire un service général de transport en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer; construire, exploiter, et entretenir les ponts, docks, quais, élévateurs, etc., qui seront nécessaires et avantageux pour les fins de la dite entreprise. Aussi, construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone tout le long du chemin de fer projeté et du dit embranchement, pour la transmission de messages pour le public ainsi que pour les fins du dit chemin de fer ; aussi, acquérir les pouvoirs hydrauliques qui seront jugés nécessaires pour la génération de l'électricité pour les fins du chemin de fer et du dit embranchement, et l'achat, construction et entretien de tout outillage électrique qui sera trouvé nécessaire en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer et son embranchement, ses ponts, élévateurs, quais et docks ; et avec tous autres pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être avantageux et nécessaires au succès de la dite entreprise, y compris tels pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être accordés et prescrits, avec le consentement du parlement du Canada, par le parlement de la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12 mai 1896. 46-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un chemin de fer, mû par la vapeur ou par l'électricité, ou les deux, partant de la ville de Portage la Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, et allant jusqu'à un gué de la rivière Saskatchewan, aux ou près des Grands Rapides ; de là, par la route la plus praticable, jusqu'à la navigation en eau profonde sur la Baie d'Hudson, avec un embranchement depuis un point à ou près de la frontière internationale entre les rangs onze et quinze, à l'ouest du premier médidien principal, dans la dite province du Manitoba, courant dans une direction nord ou nord-ouest jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne mère ; aussi une ligne d'embranchement depuis un point sur la ligne mère près des Grands Rapides jusqu'à Edmonton *via* Prince-Albert et Battleford, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ; avec pouvoir de construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone le long du dit chemin de fer et ses embranchements pour toutes fins que ce soit ; aussi acquérir, construire, acheter, noliser, posséder et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres sur les lacs, rivières et autres eaux navigables, dans le but de faciliter le trafic en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; acquérir, construire, acheter et posséder des élévateurs, entrepôts, quais, docks et chantiers en rapport avec le dit chemin fer ; avec tous les pouvoirs et privilèges nécessaires ou ordinaires donnés ou conférés aux compagnies constituées pour aucune des fins susdites.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Ottawa, 14 mai 1896. 46-9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet de passer un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et d'améliorer la navigation des rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à établir une navigation continue, et de prélever des péages ; et de construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et de construire et exploiter des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et fournir la force motrice s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres usages, et généralement avoir et exercer tels pouvoirs qui sont conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par "l'Acte des chemins de fer," et qui seront applicables à la navigation des canaux et eaux intérieures.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Winnipeg, 2 mai 1896. 44-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, par la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de canal du Lac Manitoba, afin d'obtenir un acte confirmant certains arrangements avec le Gouvernement du Manitoba et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest, et aussi pour confirmer certains transferts de sa subvention du gouvernement, et pour confirmer certaines hypothèques créées par la compagnie et l'émission de ses obligations, et pour autoriser la compagnie à émettre des octrois de terres et des obligations portant deuxièmes hypothèques et des actions privilégiées, et pour d'autres fins.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS ET TORRANCE,
Solliciteurs de la compagnie.

Toronto, 21 mai 1896. 47-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera " La Compagnie de Publications Artistiques " (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acquérir les droits nécessaires pour l'impression et la publication d'ouvrages littéraires, artistiques et autres ;

(*b.*) Acheter, vendre, fabriquer et produire tels ouvrages artistiques, littéraires et autres ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, utiliser, vendre, acheter, louer ou permettre l'usage de brevets et des droits de brevets, dessins, droits d'auteurs, etc., et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir et posséder tout matériel d'imprimerie, gravures sur bois et sur métaux, tout outillage se rapportant et nécessaire à ces arts et industries, et aussi les immeubles pour les fins de la compagnie, et de les vendre ou autrement en disposer ;

(*e.*) Acquérir et posséder des parts dans le capital-actions d'autres corporations et de les vendre ou autrement en disposer.

3. La principale place d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la Province de Québec ;

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la future compagnie est de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de la valeur chacune de cinquante piastres ;

5. Les noms, lieu, résidences et qualités des requérants sont comme suit : — Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, banquier, de la cité de Sainte-Cunégonde de Montréal, Louis Joseph Odilon Beauchemin, libraire, Aphrodise Mathias Charbonneau, agent commissionnaire, Joseph Adam, avocat, et Ubalde Plourde, avocat ; ces quatre derniers, de la cité et du district de Montréal, seront les premiers directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

ADAM ET PLOURDE,
Avocats des requérants.

Montréal, 18 mai 1896. 50-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont (*a.*) Faire un commerce général de buanderie dans la cité de Montréal et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b.*) Manufacturer des chemises, cols, poignets et autres articles d'habillement ; (*c.*) Faire les opérations de teinturiers, dégraisseurs, et nettoyeurs de tapis ; (*d.*) Fournir aux bureaux, places d'affaires, institutions publiques et résidences privées dans les diverses provinces du Canada les fournitures et nécessaires de toilette.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant projeté de son capital-action sera de vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de six cent vingt-cinq, de la valeur au pair de quarante piastres chacune.

6. Les requérants sont :—Sévérin Lachapelle, docteur en médecine et député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, docteur en médecine, Adhémar Delorme, marchand, Emile Joseph Hébert, commis, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notaire public, tous de la ville de Saint-Henri, dans la province de Québec ; Lionel John Smith, marchand, John Edward Schultze, marchand, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturier, James Dyer Miller, commerçant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province, et Jeffrey Gordon Brock, agent de vapeurs, de la ville de Lachine, dans la dite province ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

BUSTEED ET LANE.
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 3 juin 1896. 49–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie de construction de Montréal" (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Construire des chemins de fer, ponts, barrages, ponceaux, et généralement tous travaux pour le développement et l'utilisation du pouvoir moteur de toute sorte.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions est de cinq mille, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, entrepreneur, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, marchand, William Strachan, manufacturier, Alfred Brunet, bourgeois, et Frédérick L. Béïque, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
et ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 14 mai 1896. 46–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "La Compagnie de Lithographie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont, de faire les opérations de lithographes, graveurs, imprimeurs, éditeurs, importateurs et commerçants d'inventions en fait d'annonces, et de tout ce qui s'y rattache.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cinquante piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—David Morrice, marchand, Richard White, éditeur, et Smeaton White, éditeur, tous de Montréal susdit, et Frederick William Heath, lithographe, William Stone, lithographe, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographe, et John Irving, artiste, tous de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 19e jour de mai A.D. 1896.
47–6

AVIS DIVERS.

CHEMIN DE FER DU PARC ET DE L'ILE DE MONTRÉAL.

UNE assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 17, Côte de la Place d'Armes, Montréal, lundi le 13 de juillet, 1896, à midi, dans le but de ratifier le contrat passé par la compagnie avec certains individus pour la construction et l'équipement de nouvelles lignes et l'achèvement de lignes existantes et leur équipement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction.

HENRY HOLGATE,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 8 juin 1896. 50–4

LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de deux pour cent sur le capital payé de cette banque, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable à son bureau, à Saint-Jean, mardi, le septième jour de juillet prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 22 juin au 6 juillet prochain, ces deux jours compris.

Par ordre du bureau,

J. N. GAUTHIER,
Caissier.

St. Jean, 6 mai 1896. 49–5

AVIS public est donné par le présent qu'une assemblée des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal à la Ligne Provinciale aura lieu au bureau, numéro 136 rue Saint-Jacques, en la cité de Montréal, à midi, le vingt-cinquième jour de juin prochain, dans le but—

Premièrement—De répartir le capital social tel que prescrit par la charte, Deuxièmement—Prendre à sa charge la propriété de la ligne de chemin de fer ci-devant appelée Compagnie de chemin de fer Montréal, Portland et Boston ; et

Généralement, organiser la dite compagnie, élire ses officiers et transiger telles autres affaires qui seront nécessaires.

Par ordre du conseil de directeurs provisoires.

47-4

AVIS.—Une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie de chemin de fer Saint-Laurent et Adirondack aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, à Montréal le 13e jour de juin 1896, à 10.30 a.m., dans le but d'étudier une proposition de retirer et canceller les présentes obligations portant premières hypothèques en circulation, et d'émettre en leur lieu et place de nouvelles obligations 5 pour cent en or jusqu'au montant de $800,000, garanties par une première hypothèque ; et d'étudier une autre proposition d'émettre des obligations 6 pour cent en or de la compagnie jusqu'à un montant n'excédant pas $400,000, garanties par une deuxième hypothèque ; et prendre en considération telles autres affaires de la compétence de la dite assemblée.

FRANK G. SMITH,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 9 mai 1896. 46-5

COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER DE CEINTURE DE L'ILE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer de ceinture de l'Ile de Montréal sera tenue au bureau de la compagnie, No. 1608 rue Notre-Dame, dans la ville de Montréal, le 29e jour de juin prochain, 1896, à trois heures de l'après-midi, pour l'élection des directeurs et pour transiger les autres affaires tant générales que spéciales qui peuvent être soumises à l'assemblée.

J. P. MULLARKEY,
Secrétaire *pro tem.*

Montréal, 27 mai 1896. 48-4

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to summon to the Senate, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal,—

Mr. Louis J. Forget, of Montreal, for the Division of Sorel, in the Province of Quebec, *vice* Honourable J. B. Guévremont, who has resigned.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting :

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament ; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen ; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland ; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom ; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—Greeting :

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-tf

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[2078]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "W. B. Hall," of St. Catharines, Ontario, to "St. Andrew."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

51-4

[2102]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "J. W. Steinhoff," of Chatham, Ontario, official number 71,101, to "Queen City."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

51-4

[1947]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner "Allie B. Dyer," of Windsor, Nova Scotia, official number 100,740, to "Sunshine."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

51-4

[2081]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the barge "Glenora" of Montreal, official number 80,699, to "Hector."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

51-4

[2113]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Clark, of Sackville, Province of New Brunswick, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sackville, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the room of Mr. William Morris, retired.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

51-4

[2080]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is advisable that the regulations respecting the shipping of live stock from Canada to Europe should be amended so as to give authority to deal with horses shipped from Canada to Europe as well as cattle,—

Therefore, His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said regulations respecting the shipping of live stock be and the same are hereby amended by repealing the interpretation clause defining the expression "cattle" and substituting the following clause therefor:

Interpretation:—The expression "cattle" means bulls, oxen, cows and heifers one and two years old, and the expression "horses" includes mares.

His Excellency is pleased further to order that the following section be added to the existing regulations respecting the shipping of live stock from Canada:

No. 21. For the better protection of the health of the live stock no cattle or horses shall be taken on board except cattle or horses which have been inspected and passed as regards health by a duly appointed Government veterinary inspector.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

51-4

[2077]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada has this day been pleased to approve of the following By-law passed by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, on the 26th day of May, 1896, repealing By-law 130 and substituting the following By-law therefor :—

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

At a meeting of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, duly called and held at Montreal, on the twenty-sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, were present :—Mr. Henry Bulmer, President : Mr. Victor Hudon, Mr. Richard White, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, Mr. Hormisdas Laporte, Mr. Frank J. Hart, Mr. Hugh McLennan, Mr. L. E. Morin, Mr. Andrew Allan.

The draft of an amendment to By-law 130 was laid before the meeting, whereupon it was—

Resolved,— That By-law 130 be repealed and replaced by the following By-law 130 :—

" The following shall be the tariff of rates from the date of the coming into force of the present by-law :—

On coal, coke, grain and seeds of all kinds, 7½ cents per ton.

On ballast, cement, clay, earthen drain-pipes, fire-bricks, gypsum, lime, marble and all other stone, phosphates, salt, sand, scoriæ-blocks, slate, whiting, 10 cents per ton.

On apples, oranges, lemons and other green fruits, crates and their contents, flour and meal, fish, meat, pitch, potatoes, tar, horses, neat cattle, sheep, swine, hay, straw, wood-pulp, tobacco, lard, lard-oil, and oil-cake, 15 cents per ton.

On pig and scrap iron, pot and pearl ashes, 20 cents per ton.

On bricks, 10 cents per thousand ; on cordwood, 5 cents per cord ; on lumber and timber, 10 cents per thousand feet board measure.

On all goods, wares and merchandise, except bullion and specie, not elsewhere specified, 25 cents per ton.

On goods upon which, in the opinion of the Harbour Commissioners, it is not convenient to ascertain the rates according to the above provisions, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to levy a rate of one-fourth of one per cent on the value thereof.

No entry shall be less than five cents.

Only one rate shall be levied on property covered by the foregoing provisions when landed on the wharves for reshipment only.

The foregoing rates less twenty per cent shall be levied as hereinabove set forth on the said articles when landed or shipped in the harbour, or moved by rail on the harbour tracks or deposited within the harbour.

On all goods remaining on the wharves more than four clear working days after notice given for their removal by the Harbour Master in the case of goods imported, there shall be levied additional rates as follows :—

On cement, one cent per barrel per day.
On salt, one-half cent per bag per day.
On iron, one-half cent per hundredweight per day.
On bricks, ten cents per thousand per day.
On drain-pipes and all other non-enumerated articles, one-half cent per hundredweight per day.

For the purpose of this By-law a ton shall be calculated as being 2,000 pounds weight, or forty cubic feet measurement, according as the goods to which the same applies have been, or shall be, carried by water by ton weight or ton measurement.

The weight of the articles hereinafter described may be estimated as follows :

Ashes, pot or pearl, three barrels to one ton.
Apples, flour, meal, potatoes, nine barrels to one ton.
Fish, meat, pitch, tar, seven barrels to one ton.
Horses, two to one ton.
Neat cattle, three to one ton.
Sheep, fifteen to one ton.
Swine, ten to one ton."

Certified,

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Secretary.
51–4 Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

[1769]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 12th day of July, 1895, providing that subject to regulations and restrictions contained in the Order in Council of the 6th June, 1892, respecting ships stores, tobacco might, until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament, be ex-warehoused free of excise duty, for use on steamers and vessels engaged in sealing on the high seas and on steamers and vessels clearing from a Canadian for a foreign sea-port,—shall be and the same is hereby amended by extending the provisions thereof until the end of the next Session of Parliament.

JOHN J. McGEE,
48–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1766]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 15th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the authority contained in the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner " Atalanta," registered at the Port of Halifax, N.S., official number 101,380, to " Tessie M. Crosby."

JOHN J. McGEE,
48–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

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[78]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of The Weights and Measures Act, chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 2nd December, 1895, amending section 19 of the Regulations respecting Weights and Measures, established by the Order in Council of the 9th January, 1889, being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall be and the same is hereby cancelled inasmuch as an error of one point of decimal was made therein in the grain weights, and that the following corrected regulations be and the same are hereby established in lieu thereof :—

The form of all measures of capacity must be cylindrical or conical : when of the latter form, they shall not be verified unless they are capable of containing, when filled to the narrowest parts of the neck, the respective weights of distilled water as set forth below :—

For every gallon	10 lbs. av.
For every ½ gallon	5 lbs. av.
For every quart	2½ lbs. av.
For every ½ pint	4375 grains troy.
For every gill	2187 grains troy.
For every ½ gill	1093 grains troy.

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F., and with the barometer at 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
48–4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1769]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries" and amendments thereof, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that Section 8 of the Regulations made by the Order in Council of the 5th February, 1889, and continued in force by the Order in Council of the 21st September, 1893, for the governance of the ferry across the Saint Lawrence River between Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, and Ogdensburgh, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, shall be and the same is hereby amended in so far as the hours of running are concerned, so as to provide that the ferry shall commence to ply each day at the hour of 8 o'clock in the morning, Sundays excepted, and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of one hour successively thereafter, until the hour of 6 o'clock in the evening, instead of as heretofore, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.

JOHN J. McGEE,
48-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1660]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the powers conferred upon him by The Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the Villa lots Nos. 37 and 38, at Revelstoke, British Columbia, which are shown coloured pink on the annexed plan, be, and the same are hereby reserved and set apart for cemetery purposes: And inasmuch as Revelstoke is an unincorporated community, the said lands shall be vested in Noble Coursier, merchant; John Abramson, hotel-keeper, and H. J. Bourne, hotel-keeper, as trustees therefor.

JOHN J. McGEE,
48-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 17th June, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8557. "L'Indicateur de Québec et Lévis, 1896-1897." Boulanger et Marcotte, Québec, Qué., 11 juin 1896.

8558. "Le Système Métrique Décimal." (Conversion de toutes les Mesures Françaises en Mesures Anglaises. Valeur en Francs de toutes les Monnaies du Globe.) Par A. de Grandpré. C. O. Beauchemin et fils, Montréal, Qué., 13 juin 1896.

8559. "The Railroad Men's National Time Book." Geo. M. Morrison, Toronto, Ont., 15th June, 1896.

8560. "Poems and Pastels." By Wm. E. Hunt. (Keppell Strange). Wm. Briggs (Book-Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 15th June, 1896.

8561. "Souvenir de Ste. Anne de Beaupré." L. J. A. Derome, Montréal, Qué., 15 juin 1896.

INTERIM COPYRIGHT.

499. "Christ, the Governor; or, A Message of Salvation unto All People whosoever they may be; or, Jottings taken down on a Trip to Scotland and England in March, 1896." Donald McLennan, Amberley, Huron Co., Ont., 17th June, 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
51-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1896, whereby the total capital stock of "The Sawyer and Massey Company" (Limited) is increased from one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
51-3 Under-Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1896, whereby the name of "The International Trading Company" (Limited) is changed to that of "The International Navigation and Trading Company" (Limited).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
Under-Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1896, incorporating Arthur William Lee, manufacturer, Herbert Blake Andrews, accountant, Charles Cecil Sheriff, manufacturer, James Russell Lovett Starr, barrister, and John Henderson, Goodall, distributor, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a.*) The distributing and delivery of newspapers, periodicals, and other reading matter, together with samples, parcels and other goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions throughout the cities, towns and other parts of the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) The carrying on of a special messenger service for the delivery of messages,—by the name of "The Dominion Distributing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
51-3 Under-Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1896, incorporating William Reid Gardner, manufacturer, William McLeod Gardner, manufacturer, both of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, and Province of Ontario; John Murphy, dry goods merchant, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; John Adams Bangs, banker, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, and Province of Ontario; Robert H. Crane, contractor, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a*) To acquire and carry on the business now carried on by The W. R. Gardner Tool Company of Brockville, Ontario; and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in edged tools, saws, hammers, and implements of all kinds for working in wood, iron, brass, and other metals and materials; and to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or otherwise, water power privileges for the development of the necessary power for the said manufacturing business, by the name of "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
51-3 Under-Secretary of State.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 21 of 1896.

COLOUR OF LURCHER SHOAL WHISTLING BUOY.

The automatic whistling buoy maintained by the Government of Canada on Lurcher Shoal, in the Bay of Fundy, off the coast of Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, is incorrectly described in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals. It is painted in red and black horizontal bands, with "Lurcher Shoal" in white letters. It is surmounted by a 10-inch whistle. The shoal lies N.W. by W. ½ W. 15 miles from Cape Fourchu Light.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2537, 2538 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 124.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 3rd June, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 51–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 22 of 1896.

SPECIAL FOG SIGNALS AT BRITISH COLUMBIA STATIONS.

I. CARMANAH.

On and after 1st July next, a steam whistle attached to the fog alarm boiler at Carmanah Station, will be used in addition to the horn, which will be operated as heretofore, for communicating in foggy weather with passing steamers. A private code has been arranged with several steamers. Strangers may communicate with the station by whistle sounds, using the "Morse" or "Continental" telegraphic codes.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 1163.

II. RACE ROCKS.

On and after 1st July next, in addition to the regular fog signal which consists of single blasts of five seconds' duration, with intervals of seventy-two seconds between them, a signal of four short blasts from the fog whistle at Race Rocks in answer to the fog signal of any steamer enveloped in fog in Juan de Fuca Strait will denote that the northern portion of the strait is free from fog. It often happens that when there is thick fog in the southern part of the strait the northern portion is perfectly clear. In such circumstances, the special signal now arranged will enable steamers to clear the fog readily.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 1165.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 5th June, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 51–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 20 of 1896.

I. CHANGE IN BUOYS AT MOUTH OF RIVER DETROIT.

The Canadian buoys on the east side of the dredged channel at the mouth of River Detroit, Lake Erie, have this season been rearranged and increased in number. The channel has been dredged by the American Government to a width of 800 feet, its axis being a straight line joining Detroit River Lighthouse (American) and Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse (Canadian).

The Canadian buoys marking the east edge of this dredged cut are now seven red wooden spars. They are situated approximately 400 feet east of the centre line of the above dredged channel, and are respectively 4,462, 5,632, 6,927 (approximately), 8,221, 10,029, 11,365 and 13,525 feet above Detroit River Lighthouse. This last most northerly buoy is about 18,600 feet below Bois Blanc Lighthouse. The above distances are measured along the axis of the channel to points immediately opposite to the buoys.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 332, 490 and 678.

II. PILOT ISLAND RANGE LIGHTS.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America that, on or about the 4th June, 1896, the colour of each of the lights of this range, located on the south side of Mud Lake, River St. Mary, will be changed from red to white.

No other change will be made.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2nd June, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 50–3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 19 of 1896.

I. POLLOCK SHOAL BUOY.

A red iron can buoy was on the 13th instant established by the Government of Canada on the south side of Pollock Shoal, lying south of Point Enragé, in the County of Lunenburg, on the southern coast of Nova Scotia.

Lat. N. 44° 14' 53"
Long. W. 64° 14' 35"

The buoy is moored in 7 fathoms water, about ¾ mile south of the extremity of Point Enragé and about 200 yards S.S.E. from a 2½ fathom patch not shown on Admiralty chart No. 342.

From the buoy Cross Island Light bears N.E. by E. ½ E. 5¼ miles.

From the buoy Rose Point bears N.E. by N. 2¾ miles.

From the buoy Moshers Island Light bears W. ¾ N. 3⅛ mile.

From the buoy West Ironbound Light bears W.S.W. 1⅝ mile.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 342 and 730.

II. SHOAL WATER NOT SHOWN OFF POINT ENRAGÉ.

The Superintendent of lights for Nova Scotia reports that while examining Pollock Shoal off Point Enragé, on the 13th instant, he found a boulder with an area of probably 50 to 60 feet covered with about

2½ fathoms water, at a place where the chart shows about 4½ fathoms. This shoal will be more accurately located and further information published.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 342 and 730.

III. HAND FOG ALARM AT CANSO HARBOUR LIGHT STATION.

A fog horn, to be worked by hand, has been placed at Canso Harbour Light Station, at the eastern extremity of the mainland of Nova Scotia, and will be operated by the keeper in answer to signals from vessels approaching the harbour.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 236.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 21st May, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 49-3

Ottawa, 5th June, 1896.

Notice *re* The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

To all whom it may concern:—

WHEREAS by the Act of the Dominion of Canada, 58-59 Vic., ch. 66 (1895), certain additional powers were provisionally conferred on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company (which company, incorporated by the Provincial Act of Ontario, 47 Vic., ch 75, and receiving extensions of time and further powers by subsequent Provincial Acts, obtained in 1891, a Dominion Act, 54-55 Vic., ch. 86, confirming it in the rights and privileges so acquired).

And whereas by the said Act 58-59 Vic., ch. 66, a certain by-law of the City of Hamilton, granting a bonus to the company was ratified and confirmed, the time for completion was extended, and other provisions were made, it being, however, provided by section 10, that the Act should not come into force until the company satisfy the Minister of Railways and Canals that they have paid and discharged certain indebtedness incurred for railway construction on their line between Hamilton and Cainsville, and until the Minister "certifies by publication in the *Canada Gazette* that he is so satisfied."

And whereas by an amending Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, 59 Vict., ch. 39, it was made sufficient that the company should satisfy the Minister that they "have deposited with the Bank of Hamilton, at Hamilton, the sum of at least eighty-five thousand dollars, to be held by the said bank in trust to pay and discharge" the said indebtedness, and that upon such deposit "and the acceptance thereof by the said bank" the bank should become trustees of the same for the payment of the said debts, and that "the cashier of the said bank having certified that the said deposit has been so made, "the Minister of Railways and Canals shall declare the said Act in full force and effect."

And whereas, under date the 13th of May, 1896, the city clerk of Hamilton has forwarded a certificate of the cashier of the Bank of Hamilton, bearing the same date, showing that the said sum of $85,000 has been deposited with the bank by the company, and that the bank accepts the same and agrees to hold it in trust for the objects, uses, and purposes set forth in sections 10 and 11 of the Statutes of 1895, chapter 66, and in section 2 of the Statutes of 1896, chapter 39 aforesaid.

The undersigned, being satisfied that such deposit has been duly made and accepted by the several parties concerned, in accordance with the above mentioned statutory requirements, hereby, under the powers by the aforesaid Act 59 Vic., ch. 39, conferred on him, certifies that he is so satisfied, and declares the Act 58-59 Vic., ch. 66 of 1895, in full force and effect.

JOHN HAGGART,
Minister of Railways and Canals.
Ottawa, 3rd June, 1896. 49-3

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

General Order.

THE Special sitting of the Exchequer Court of Canada, fixed by General Order of the 2nd day of April, 1896, to be holden at the City of Halifax, N.S., on the 6th day of July, 1896, is hereby rescinded; and it is hereby ordered that a special sitting of the said Court in lieu thereof be holden at the Court-house, in the said City of Halifax, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of September, 1896, commencing at the hour of 11 a.m.

Dated at Ottawa, this 8th day of June, A.D. 1896.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
J.E.C.

50-3

STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st May, 1895 and 1896.

PUBLIC DEBT.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
LIABILITIES—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,278,680 79	7,566,707 10
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,370 58	1,815,678 77
Dominion Notes	19,854,450 12	19,246,569 62
Savings Banks	42,667,597 46	44,966,902 69
Trust Funds	8,196,177 48	8,241,069 73
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,578,676 07	1,713,640 68
Total Gross Debt	316,029,502 29	318,183,103 79
ASSETS—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,692,677 56	35,711,267 46
Other Investments	7,484,331 84	5,970,867 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,586,377 73
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	16,534,814 71	14,938,251 61
Total Assets	68,635,326 10	67,206,764 75
Total Net Debt	247,394,176 19	250,976,339 04
do 30th April	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
Decrease of Debt	122,046 59	
Increase of Debt	....	1,142,601 77

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Month of May, 1895.	Total to 31st May, 1895.	Month of May, 1896.	Total to 31st May, 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENUE:				
Customs	1,536,901 54	15,906,707 66	1,560,600 94	18,160,100 32
Excise	768,009 46	7,222,274 31	647,760 66	7,217,478 34
Post Office	210,000 00	2,645,011 70	245,000 00	2,777,312 34
Public Works, including Railways	358,758 27	3,351,091 86	329,548 57	3,302,975 60
Miscellaneous	183,571 24	1,381,754 97	194,532 20	1,494,204 31
Total	3,057,240 51	30,506,840 50	2,977,442 37	32,952,070 91
EXPENDITURE	3,082,039 25	29,302,832 25	3,540,758 28	28,596,864 25

EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT, ETC.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	78,694 44	2,117,566 96	128,925 91	2,116,838 20
Dominion Lands	5,902 54	75,411 39	4,233 25	56,136 68
Railway Subsidies	....	1,222,613 10	52,926 85	812,440 10
Militia	....	....	486,666 66	486,666 66
Total	84,596 98	3,415,591 45	672,752 67	3,472,081 64

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. FRASER, for Accountant.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 4th June, 1896.

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CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December
Fractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4..............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62
	31st January.	**29th February.**	**31st March.**	**30th April.**	**31st May.**	**30th June.**
Fractionals... ..	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75	222,879 75	224,675 75	
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50	6,492,768 50	6,519,768 50	
$4..............	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00	341,146 00	339,778 00	
$5, $10 & $20....	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37	8,825 37	8,825 37	
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00	218,950 00	217,850 00	
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00	11,964,000 00	12,061,500 00	
Total.......	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62	19,248,569 62	19,372,397 62	

Fractional Notes....	$224,675 75
Provincial Notes....	29,502 87
Dominion Ones and Twos............	6,502,241 00
Dominion Fours....	339,778 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,547,200 00
Toronto "	3,364,000 00
Halifax "	612,000 00
St. John "	1,207,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,000 00
Charlottetown "	149,500 00
Victoria "	218,000 00
Total.........	$19,372,397 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th May, 1896..........	$7,758,435 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg..........	1,946,666 67
	$9,705,102 00
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,372,397.62..........	4,843,099 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures..........	$4,862,002 60
Unguaranteed Debentures..........	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,372,397.61..........	14,529,298 22
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures..........	$2,720,701 78

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures..........	$4,862,002 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures..........	2,720,701 78
Total excess..........	$7,582,704 38

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th May, 1896.

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UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits..........	315,070 23	
Malt Liquor..........	50 00	
Malt..........	60,103 46	
Tobacco..........	207,672 03	
Cigars..........	60,007 10	
Inspection of Petroleum..........	1,723 09	
Manufactures in Bond..........	4,180 67	
Seizures..........	622 15	
Other Receipts..........	1,741 95	
Total Excise Revenue..........	....	651,170 68
Culling Timber..........	....	1,564 76
Hydraulic and other Rents..........	....	336 00
Minor Public Works..........	....	210 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures..........	....	2,401 33
Gas Inspection..........	....	1,803 50
Electric Light Inspection..........	....	297 00
Law Stamps..........	....	507 30
Other Revenues..........	....	8 00
Grand Total Revenue..........	....	658,298 57

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th June, 1896.

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Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st May, 1896.

ARTICLES.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 15,000 00	5,984 48
Animals	13,633 00	2,832 00
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	56,491 00	15,666 60
Brass and manufactures of	33,413 00	9,281 74
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	118,288 00	26,812 00
Flour	5,096 00	1,286 10
Meal, Corn and Oat	9,448 00	2,229 27
Rice	97,745 00	42,568 60
Other Breadstuffs	19,057 00	4,269 11
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	221,052 00	66,337 38
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	9,054 00	3,370 86
Coal, Bituminous	175,469 00	53,063 43
Copper, manufactures of	3,028 00	783 52
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	21,887 00	5,289 04
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	168,727 00	50,234 13
Cottons, Clothing,	37,067 00	12,208 40
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	21,511 00	2,861 11
" Thread on Spools	18,699 00	4,672 25
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	37,939 00	11,576 31
Drugs and Medicines	115,889 00	28,197 73
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	58,337 00	17,617 32
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	32,705 00	9,594 25
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	30,397 00	9,152 62
All other Fancy Goods	20,030 00	6,677 30
Fish and products of	17,224 00	3,676 62
Fruits and Nuts dried	50,693 00	18,983 45
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	50,260 00	5,797 47
" All other	21,796 00	4,191 94
Furs, Manufactures of	60,693 00	9,401 45
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	50,876 00	15,220 37
" Window Glass	50,534 00	10,122 75
" Plate-Glass	21,919 00	5,382 70
" All other Manufactures of.	13,304 00	2,884 81
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	7,643 00	2,214 90
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	27,551 00	8,011 63
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	22,430 00	6,729 00
" All other	37,714 00	11,308 96
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	137,944 00	12,899 09
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	23,926 00	5,364 33
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	143,120 00	41,896 74
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$ 159,212 00	44,042 12
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	49,701 00	17,741 35
" Stoves and Castings	20,935 00	7,228 26
" Tubing.	64,124 00	13,849 70
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	197,589 00	52,577 52
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	54,241 00	14,014 62
Lead and manufactures of	38,083 00	6,928 95
Leather, all kinds	60,960 00	10,325 04
" Boots and Shoes	30,447 00	7,475 43
" All other manufactures of Leather	21,895 00	5,289 10
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	26,061 00	5,405 69
Metals and manufactures of	23,934 00	6,415 51
Musical Instruments	22,612 00	6,834 06
Oil, Mineral and Products of	31,206 00	18,610 89
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	42,303 00	8,461 10
" All other	39,672 00	8,196 43
Paints and Colours	110,876 00	10,540 53
Paper, Envelopes, &c	91,563 00	28,104 61
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	16,634 00	5,752 61
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	40,755 00	12,387 34
" Butter, Cheese	9,528 00	2,375 65
Seeds and Roots	96,887 00	5,895 29
Silk, manufactures of	68,340 00	30,152 32
Soap, all kinds	20,733 00	6,151 31
Spices, ground and unground	13,622 00	2,132 84
Spirits, all kinds	74,505 00	158,051 71
Wines, Sparkling	11,606 00	3,275 25
" other than Sparkling	31,771 00	17,916 70
Sugar	428,512 00	85,137 98
Molasses & Syrups	47,830 00	4,896 44
Tobacco and Cigars	21,613 00	21,448 18
Vegetables.	22,080 00	5,211 44
Wood, manufactures of	57,006 00	13,235 12
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	40,248 00	11,861 89
" Clothing	26,849 00	9,230 65
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c	101,575 00	34,264 44
" Dress Goods	117,922 00	35,388 68
" Knitted Goods	24,440 00	9,368 71
" Shawls	3,181 00	795 25
" Yarns	12,380 00	3,726 30
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	24,657 00	6,820 91
All other Dutiable Goods	958,652 00	246,808 75
Total Dutiable Goods	5,424,329 00	1,560,978 43
" Free	3,275,927 00	
Coin and Bullion	741,597 00	
Grand Total	9,441,853 00	1,560,978 43

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st May, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 16,734
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	21,942
Asphaltum or Asphalt	105
Broom Corn	3,595
Coal, Anthracite	387,552
Coffee	38,506
Cotton Waste	12,325
" Raw	149,977
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	216,524
Fish and products of	4,995
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	98,831
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	119,742
Fur, skins not dressed	55,537
Grease for soap making, &c	22,453
Hides and skins	139,216
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	118,316
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	42,849
Metals, Brass and Copper	57,521
" Steel Rails for Railways	54,007
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	$ 123,320
" Tin and Zinc	145,855
" Other	25,989
Oils, Vegetable	8,922
Salt	40,712
Settlers' Effects	306,351
Silk, raw	14,657
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	38,050
Tea	97,251
Tobacco Leaf	165,748
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	100,974
Wool	180,642
All other Free Goods	466,729
Total	3,275,927
Coin and Bullion	741,597
Total Free Goods	4,017,524

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 18th June, 1896.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

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STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of May, 1896.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	662,880	119,420	782,300
do Fisheries	734,837	10,479	745,316
do Forest	2,326,745	11,098	2,337,843
Animals and their produce	2,105,010	32,863	2,137,873
Agricultural Products	1,739,836	565,610	2,305,446
Manufactures	842,350	101,821	944,171
Miscellaneous Articles	16,501	7,301	23,802
Totals	8,428,159	848,592	9,276,751
Bullion	12,890	16,132	29,022
Coin			
Grand Total	8,441,049	864,724	9,305,773

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th June, 1896.

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.
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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1896	27,973,152 90	WITHDRAWALS during month	649,131 89
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	640,937 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	7,853 56	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st May, 1896	27,972,811 57
	28,621,943 46		28,621,943 46

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th June, 1896.

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STATEMENT of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st May, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

BANK.	Balance, on 30th April, 1896.	Deposits for May, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, May, 1896.	Balance, 31st May, 1896.
	$ cts.	$.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	570,030 77	7,618 51	577,649 28	9,243 55	568,405 73
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	747,670 66	17,032 00	764,702 66	15,960 48	748,742 18
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	847,318 87	19,455 00	866,773 87	23,076 06	843,697 81
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	35,137 31	850 00	35,987 31	90 00	35,897 31
Amherst	276,428 82	4,567 00	280,995 82	5,891 52	275,104 30
Annapolis	238,485 17	3,641 00	242,126 17	3,435 77	238,690 40
Arichat	193,307 26	2,137 00	195,444 26	1,658 33	193,785 93
Barrington	173,285 52	1,327 00	174,612 52	672 01	173,940 51
Bridgewater	132,501 98	1,654 00	134,155 98	1,699 31	132,456 67
Guysboro'	109,996 28	1,396 00	111,392 28	1,584 90	109,807 38
Halifax	2,614,855 83	32,776 00	2,647,631 83	33,707 40	2,613,924 43
Kentville	304,521 32	4,732 00	309,253 32	7,763 60	301,489 72
Liverpool	250,644 23	1,554 00	252,198 23	4,593 31	247,604 92
Lunenburg	287,997 46	6,307 00	294,304 46	3,009 41	291,295 05
Maitland	64,052 15	384 00	64,436 15	983 04	63,453 11
New Glasgow	378,662 66	3,395 00	382,057 66	4,129 18	377,928 48
Parrsboro'	119,669 24	1,975 00	121,644 24	2,630 56	119,013 68
Pictou	294,176 14	1,535 00	295,711 14	3,777 69	291,933 45
Port Hood	118,595 79	315 00	118,910 79	1,455 34	117,455 45
Shelburne	116,807 98	1,899 00	118,706 98	1,385 25	117,321 73
Sherbrooke	68,876 38	1,239 00	70,115 38	394 60	69,720 78
Wallace	70,451 97	590 00	71,041 97	809 73	70,232 24
Weymouth	101,475 83	309 00	101,784 83	1,520 24	100,264 59
Yarmouth	624,496 37	6,503 00	630,999 37	7,999 89	622,999 48
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	274,709 99	2,198 00	276,907 99	4,126 64	272,781 35
Dalhousie	379,612 98	2.643 00	382,255 98	4,207 93	378,048 05
Fredericton	657,991 86	9,722 00	667,713 86	12,077 04	655,636 82
Newcastle	232,508 67	2,977 00	235,485 67	2,953 97	232,531 70
St. Andrews	286,460 47	1,495 00	287,955 47	1,819 02	286,136 45
St. John	4,079,803 39	51,093 00	4,130,896 39	47,918 14	4,082,978 25
Woodstock	494,337 78	9,604 00	503,941 78	12,548 14	491,393 64
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,805,664 21	18,873 00	1,824,537 21	35,710 02	1,788,827 19
Summerside	314,723 87	2,151 00	316,874 87	3,808 29	313,066 58
Total	17,265,259 21	223,946 51	17,489,205 72	262,640 36	17,226,565 36

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. ANDERSON,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 12th May, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST MAY, 1896.

—	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	......	......	......	......	9,294,274 10	180,000 00	25,660 08	9,593,276 04
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	......	......	......	......	......	5,052,512 75	83,000 00	54,828 51	5,190,341 26
Total	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	......	......	......	......	14,346,786 85	263,000 00	80,488 59	14,783,617 30

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,432,305 12	......	1,610,325 87	3,446,178 94	897,815 38	180,000 00	......	* 697,945 86	10,764,571 17
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	......	2,380,611 32	82,500 00	411,406 37	1,683,203 35	804,867 20	83,000 00	42,404 00	89,708 28	5,577,700 52
Total	1,500,000 00	4,812,916 44	82,500 00	2,021,732 24	5,129,382 29	1,702,682 58	263,000 00	42,404 00	787,654 14	16,342,271 69

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 9th June, 1896.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific RailwayBonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B).	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A. and $339,646 Life B.	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America.	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B),	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $112,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1st JUNE, 1896.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR PARISH.	ELECTORAL COUNTY AND PROVINCE OR TERRITORY.	POSTMASTER.
Alfred Centre	Alfred	Prescott O.	Josiah Smith.
Bear Cove	Halifax	Halifax N.S.	Joseph A. Johnson.
Bridgetown	Lot 55	King's P.E.I.	John Wm. Ward.
Burke		Inverness N.S.	David Burke.
Chaboillez Square (branch office)	City of Montreal	St. Anne Q.	Henry Hedge.
Cordova	Sec. 34, Tp. 13, R. 17, West of 1st M.	Marquette M.	Reuben Rear.
Double Hill	Lot 63	Queen's East P.E.I.	L. Matheson.
Ellis River	Lot 16	Prince West P.E.I.	B. Cameron.
Erieau	Harwich	Kent O.	E. S. Spashett.
Eskasoni Island	St. Andrews	Cape Breton N.S.	Daniel S. McPhee.
Forty Mile Creek	Yukon River	North-west Territory	G. R. Voss.
Glen Morrison	Mira	Cape Breton N.S.	Donald Morrison.
Heriot Bay		Burrard B.C.	H. A. Bull.
Maple Plains	Lot 27	Prince East P.E.I.	John H. Ranahan.
Maxwellton Station	Clare	Digby N.S.	Stephen W. Mack.
Merimichie		Inverness N.S.	Mrs. Margaret McDonald.
Militia Point		do N.S.	Kenneth McIntosh.
Mitchell Settlement	Durham	Restigouche N.B.	Wm. Arseneau.
Monk Road	Faraday	Hastings, N.R. O.	John Young.
Mount Royal Avenue (branch office).	City of Montreal	Maisonneuve Q.	Roch Ouimet.
Oak Point	Sec. 36, Tp. 17, R. 5, West of 1st M.	Selkirk M.	Gilbert Hackland.
Palmer Rapids (reopened)	Raglan	Renfrew, S.R. O.	Robert Rodden.
Parkbeg	Sec. 31, Tp. 17, R. 2, West of 3rd M.	Assa. West.	Robert F. Manley.
Peel Street (branch office)	City of Montreal	St. Antoine Q.	N. E. Hamilton.
Poplar Grove	Lot 12	Prince West P.E.I.	George Ellands.
Rama Mission	Rama	Ontario, N.R. O.	Samuel B. Nanigishking.
Robb	Egremont	Grey, S.R. O.	Samuel Robb.
St. Denis Street (branch office)	City of Montreal	St. Lawrence Q.	L. R. Baridon.
St. Lawrence Street Centre (branch office)	do	do Q.	Ulric Brosseau.
Seal Harbour	Stormont	Guysborough N.S.	John Crooks.
South Dummer (reopened)	Dummer	Peterborough, E.R. O.	Thos. Ritchie.
Thames Road	Usborne	Perth, S.R. O.	John Allison.
Thorndyke	Lot 33	Queen's East P.E.I.	Silas R. Prowse.
Urbinville	Lot 16	Prince West P.E.I.	J. J. Gallant.
Wanborough		Burrard B.C.	R. Chambers.
Weldon	Elgin	Albert N.B.	Martin Carty.
Wildwood	Downie	Perth, S.R. O.	Wm. Lang.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Kildare Station	County of Prince West, P.E.I.	to St. Louis.
McPherson's Station	Vancouver, B.C.	to Cowichan Station.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Hureauville	County of	Richmond, N.S., closed 5th May.
Sutherland's River	do	Pictou, N.S., closed 1st May.
Tambling's Corners	do	Middlesex, S.R., O.
Tarbert	do	Wellington, N.R. O.
Valdez Island	District of Burrard, B.C.	

TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE*.

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. *(c.)* When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses*.

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a*.) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b*.) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c*.) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a*.) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b*.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Special Order of the House of Commons.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Substance of Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

THE LAKE MANITOBA RAILWAY AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act empowering the company to extend its railway to the River Saskatchewan, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Toronto, 15th June, 1896. 51-9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made by the Eastern Trust Company, for an Act to amend the charter of the company by providing that the company may in addition to its present powers invest trust moneys in the Province of Nova Scotia in any securities in which other trustees now, or may hereafter, have power to invest trust funds by the laws of that Province ; and also providing that the board of directors may appoint an executive committee and defining the powers and duties of such executive committee.

HARRIS, HENRY & CAHAN,
Solicitors for the Eastern Trust Company.
Dated Halifax, N.S., 12th June, 1896. 51-9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for the incorporation of a company having for its objects the construction and maintenance of telephone and telegraph lines from the Town of Trail, in the District of West Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, by Rossland, Grand Forks and other towns and camps, and to connect with the Spokane and Columbia Telephone and Telegraph Company on the International boundary line, with power to construct and operate branch lines and extensions to any point in the Districts of West Kootenay and Yale.

ANGUS McNISH,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated at Rossland, B.C., this 2nd day of June, A.D. 1896. 51-9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the ensuing session thereof, for an Act confirming the deed of amalgamation entered into between the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, and to incorporate the said companies into one corporation under the name of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, with powers as in the several Acts relating to the said companies respectively and in the said deed of amalgamation are contained, or to change the name of the said amalgamated company, and to extend the time for completing said railway.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & GREENE,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 30th day of May, 1896. 49-11

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Religious Body to be called and known as "The Wesleyan Methodist Connection of Canada," and to authorize such corporation to meet and adopt, frame or repeal constitutions and make regulations for enforcing discipline in said Connection, and to empower said corporation to acquire, receive and take conveyances of such lands, moneys, mortgages, securities or other property as may be required for the purposes of a chapel or chapels, college or colleges, school or schools or other educational purposes connected with the said Connection, and for the purpose of a printing and publishing house or houses in connection with the said Connection, and for power to undertake and carry on such business of printing and publishing, and for authority and power to endow and support such chapels, colleges and schools, and such printing and publishing house or houses and a book depository or depositories in connection therewith, and to take and receive the benefit of any gift or devise by will or otherwise in its said corporate name or otherwise, and to give said Connection all necessary powers connected therewith.

BRADLEY & WYLD,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of June, A.D. 1896.
49–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application shall be made for the incorporation of a company having for its object the construction of a bridge, for the general traffic and the passage of electric tramways on the St. Lawrence River, between some point on the south shore, and another point in the limits of the City of Montreal, on the north shore, in passing by Round Island and St. Helen Island, the channel to be traversed by a bridge with suspended carrier *Arnodin System*, and the construction and operation of electric tramways in the surrounding counties on the south shore.

J. U. EMARD,
Solicitor for applicants.
Montreal, 3rd June, 1896. 49–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works and to reduce the number of its directors, and for other purposes.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
By A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 7th May, 1896. 45–9

THE HUDSON'S BAY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a railway to be operated by steam and electricity from Port Churchill on Hudson's Bay through North-west and Keewatin Territories, to Fond du Lac, on Lake Athabaska, and from Port Churchill aforesaid, on Hudson's Bay, through the Territory of Keewatin, south of Churchill River and north of Nelson River, to a point at or near Sea Falls, on said river; thence north of Lake Winnipeg through the Territory of Saskatchewan to Prince Albert, in said Territory; thence continuing through the said Territory and the Territory of Alberta, in a direct line to Calgary, in the said last mentioned Territory, with power to construct a branch line from a point near Manitou Lake, in the Territory of Saskatchewan, to Edmonton, in the Territory of Alberta. Also, with power to build, purchase, charter, maintain and navigate steam and other vessels to ply between Fort Churchill and other countries, to carry and convey passengers and freight, and carry on a general transportation service in connection with said railway; to construct, operate and maintain such bridges, docks, wharves, elevators, etc., as may be necessary and advantageous for the purposes of the said undertaking. Also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the whole length of the proposed railway and said branch, for the transmission of messages for the public as well as for the purposes of said railway; also to acquire such water powers as may be deemed requisite for the generation of electricity for the purposes of said railway and said branch, and the purchase, erection and maintenance of all such electrical plant as may be necessary in connection with said railway and branch, its bridges, elevators, wharves and docks; and with all such other powers and rights as may be advantageous and necessary to the success of said undertaking, including such as may be granted and prescribed, with the consent of the Parliament of Canada, by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

JOSEPH NELSON.
Ottawa, 12th May, 1896. 46–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that The Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act confirming, extending and augmenting the powers of the company; such Act to specially provide:—

1. For the construction, regulation, and control of harbours and navigation at the terminals of a ship canal, which the company is authorized to construct and operate from some point on Lake Ontario, within the County of York, to some point on the Georgian Bay;
2. That the company may divert and use the waters of any spring, creek, river, lake, or any other source or sources of water supply, for the purposes of the company, and regulate the levels of such waters;
3. That the company may regulate the traffic of the said canal or other navigable waters under the control of the company;
4. For the extension of the borrowing powers of the company, and to define the denomination and character of the notes, bonds, debentures, securities to be issued by the company;
5. For the construction and improvement by the company of other canals or waterways in Canada for the purpose of augmenting or increasing the traffic of the canal first mentioned;
6. The remission and exemption from all customs duties and charges on all plant, machinery and materials to be imported and used in the construction and equipment of the company's works.

J. A. MACDONALD,
Managing director of The Georgian Bay
46–9 Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Co.

HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the east branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of rivers and waterways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon; and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canals and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solicitor for applicants.
Winnipeg, 2nd May, 1896. 44–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to carry on the business of guaranteeing:—

1. Corporations, partnerships and individuals against lost occasioned by fraud practised upon paper representing or used as security for money;

2. Employees in positions of trust;

3. Titles to real estate and the validity of wills;

4. The repayment of loans and investments of money in manufacturing businesses, mining enterprises and in real estate;

5. The payment of rent, interest, dividends, mortgages, debentures and all other obligations of indebtedness, and

6. The payment of life, accident, fire and marine policies of insurance.

And for such other powers as may be incidental to such business.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 13th May, 1896. 46–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railway, and to work the same either by steam or by electric power or both, from the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, to a crossing of the Saskatchewan River, at or near Grand Rapids, thence by the most practicable route to deep water navigation on Hudson Bay, with a branch line from a point at or near the International Boundary between Ranges eleven and fifteen, west of the first principal Meridian, in the said Province of Manitoba, running in a northerly or north-westerly direction to its intersection with the main line; also a branch line from a point on the main line near Grand Rapids to Edmonton *viâ* Prince Albert and Battleford in the North-west Territories, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the said railway and branches for all purposes, also to acquire, build, purchase, charter, own and operate steam and other vessels on lakes, rivers and other navigable waters for the purpose of facilitating the traffic in connection with said railway; to acquire, build, purchase, and own elevators, warehouses, wharves, docks and dockyards in connection with the said railway, with all the proper or usual powers, rights, and privileges given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of May, A.D. 1896.
46–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm certain agreements with the Manitoba Government and The Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, and also to confirm certain transfers of its Government subsidies, and to confirm certain mortgages made by the company and the bond issue thereof, and to empower the company to issue land grant and second mortgage bonds and preference stock, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the company.

Toronto, 21st May, 1896. 47–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Hamilton Powder Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act to enable it to—

1. Change the head office of the company to Montreal;

2. To increase the capital stock of the company;

3. To increase the number of directors of the company;

4. To increase the amount for which the company can presently issue bonds and debentures.

ROBERTSON, FLEET & FALCONER,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 26th May, 1896. 48–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles and for the passage of cars propelled by any power, and for the acquisition of all terminal facilities and for power to lease to or otherwise give running powers thereover to any railway company; and to carry gas pipes, wires or cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity and other power; and with power to lay tracks on said bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York or the Congress of the United States of America for the same purpose; and also for power to construct, maintain and operate water wheels under said bridge for the generation of electricity and for all powers necessary for that purpose and for the transmission abroad of such electric force. The height of the arches of said bridge shall not be less than sixty feet and the interval between the abutments or piers shall be two hundred feet, and said bridge shall be constructed with a draw of two hundred feet across the channel of said river for the passage of rafts and all vessels. The rates of toll for the use of said bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle (including the driver) drawn by two horses, twenty cents for a single horse, carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

HARCOURT, COWPER & MACOOMB,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Welland, 13th April, 1896. 43–9

YUKON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, to incorporate the "Yukon Railway and Navigation Company," from a point at Taku River and Telegraph Creek or Dease River to Teslin Lake in British Columbia and the North-west Territories.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 15th May, 1896. 46–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act amending the Acts incorporating the Quebec Steamship Company (Limited), and granting power to the said company to purchase, build, equip, run or lease, or acquire an interest in hotels and hotel property, and for other purposes.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicant.

Quebec, 15th May, 1896. 47–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896.
27–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Wrought Iron Range Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the purchasing or otherwise acquiring the goodwill, business and assets of the manufacturing firm doing business throughout the Dominion of Canada, under the name and style of The Wrought Iron Range Company, or such part of such assets as the company may desire to purchase, and generally the manufacture and sale of furnaces and ranges, and other wares generally made, sold or used in connection therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and address of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Wallace Culver, of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, one of the United States of America, manufacturer; Henry Harrison Culver, of the same place, manufacturer; Henry Harrison Culver, junior, of the same place, manufacturer; Walter Llewellyn Culver, of the same place, manufacturer; Edwin Raymond Culver, of the same place, manufacturer; Lucius Llewellyn Purinton, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, manufacturer; and James Brashear, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturer; of whom the said William Wallace Culver, Lucius Purinton and James Brashear are to be the first or provisional directors.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 15th day of June, 1896. 51–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Talbot Brussels Carpet Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are to manufacture carpets, spin yarns, and generally to carry on the business of carpet manufacturers, and any other business incidental thereto throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—William Talbot, carpet manufacturer, and Emil Cockroft, spinner, both of Elora, in the Province of Ontario; Frederick Talbot, carpet manufacturer, Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, advocate, all of the City and District of Montreal; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Montreal, this 15th day of June, A.D. 1896. 51–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Kootenay Mine Exploration Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are:—

(*a*.) To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information in regard to mines, mining districts and localities;

(*b*.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell, dispose of and deal with, mines and mining rights of all kinds, and undertakings connected therewith;

(*c*.) To work, exercise, develop and turn to account, mines and mining rights, and any undertaking connected therewith;

(*d*.) To buy, sell, concentrate, smelt, refine, manipulate and deal in minerals of all kinds, and, in particular, gold, silver, and other precious metal and precious stones;

(*e*.) To carry on any other businesses which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

(*f*.) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company;

(*g*.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company. And to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist, any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*h.*) To sell the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities in or of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*i.*) To promote any other company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company ;

(*j.*) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any land, buildings, easements, machinery, plant and stock in trade ;

(*k.*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*l.*) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*m.*) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority, any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*n.*) To take, or otherwise acquire, and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company ;

(*o.*) To procure the company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place or in and elsewhere abroad ;

(*p.*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out, or control any roads, ways, tramways, railways, branches or sidings, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores, and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and contribute to, subsidise, or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out, or control thereof ;

(*q.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*r.*) To distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is $200,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 40,000 of a par value of $5 each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—George Gooderham, of the City of Toronto, distiller ; Rufus Henry Pope, of the Village of Cookshire, in the Province of Quebec, merchant ; Thomas Gibbs Blackstock, of the City of Toronto, barrister ; Joseph Walker Beatty, of the City of Toronto, accountant, and David Fasken, of the City of Toronto, barrister ; all of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said company.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT,
CHADWICK & RIDDELL,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 9th day of June, 1896. 50-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs, and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be thirty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be three hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Albert Hudson, agent, Frederick Bindon, agent, R. Preston Robinson, physician, and Alexander Bannerman, conductor, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario ; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America ; and Robert H. Preston, of Newboro, in the Province of Ontario, physician.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated 16th May, 1896. 47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Lithographing Company," (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are : to carry on the business of lithographers, engravers, printers, publishers, importers of and dealers in advertising novelties, and any business incidental thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of fifty dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—David Morrice, merchant, Richard White, publisher, and Smeaton White, publisher, all of Montreal aforesaid, and Frederick William Heath, lithographer, William Stone, lithographer, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographer, and John Irving, artists, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Montreal, this 19th day of May, A.D. 1896.
47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Montreal Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are the construction of railways, bridges, dams, culverts, and generally the construction of all works for the development of, or in, in connection with the use of motive power of any kind whatsoever.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. The number of shares is to be five thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Herbert S. Holt, contractor, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, merchant, William Strachan, manufacturer, Alfred Brunet, gentleman, and Frederick L. Béique, barrister, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
& ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Montreal, 14th May, 1896. 46-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Port Hope Preserving and Canning Company," (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is the buying and selling, preserving and canning of vegetables, fruits, meats, fish and other articles of diet, and the manufacture of cans for the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow : William M. Miller, of the Town of Newark, in Wayne County in the State of New York, U.S.A., canner ; John Hume, seedsman ; William Craig, tanner ; Stanley Paterson, anker ; and Hugh Cameron Paterson, clerk, the last four of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario.

7. The said William M. Miller, John Hume, William Craig, Stanley Paterson and Hugh Cameron Paterson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHISHOLM & CHISHOLM,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Port Hope, May, 1896. 46-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the company is to be "The Wilkes-Westwood Company" (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of importers and dealers in fishing tackle, small wares, druggists sundries and other merchandise, and to carry on generally such other business as appertains thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, Canada.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ten thousand dollars ; the number of shares into which the said capital stock is to be divided is two hundred, and the amount of each share is fifty dollars.

5. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Albert Wilkes, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, merchant ; Charles Herbert Westwood, of the same place, merchant ; Annie Louisa Wilkes, of the same place, wife of the said William Albert Wilkes ; Maggie May Westwood, of the same place, wife of the said Charles Herbert Westwood, and Annie Jane Clare, of the same place, widow.

6. The said William Albert Wilkes, Charles Herbert Westwood, Annie Louisa Wilkes, Maggie May Westwood and Annie Jane Clare are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CLEMENT & SPENCE,
Solicitors for applicants,
Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1896. 49-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada. chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—(*a.*) To carry on a general laundry business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada ; (*b.*) To manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of wearing apparel ; (*c.*) To carry on the business of dyers, scourers and carpet cleaners ; (*d.*) To furnish offices, places of business, public institutions and private residences in the different provinces of Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is the City of Montreal.

4. The proposed amount of its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be six hundred and twenty-five of the par value of forty dollars each.

6. The applicants are Sévérin Lachapelle, doctor of medicine and member of the House of Commons of Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, doctor of medicine, Adhémar Delorme, merchant, Emile Joseph Hébert, clerk, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notary public, all of the Town of St. Henri, in the Province of Quebec ; Lionel John Smith, merchant, John Edward Schultze, merchant, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturer, James Dyer Miller, trader, all of the City of Montreal, in said province, and Jeffrey Gordon Brock, steamship agent, of the Town of Lachine, in said Province ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BUSTEED & LANE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 3rd June, 1896. 49-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Beatty Gold Dredging and Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a*.) To acquire from M. Beatty & Sons, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, the lease of the Boston Bar on the Fraser River, near North Bend, in the Province of British Columbia, together with a dredging plant to operate under said lease ;

(*b*.) To mine for gold and other minerals, and generally to carry on the business of mining for gold and other minerals ;

(*c*.) To acquire leases, and to deal in mines and other mining rights, mineral claims and franchises, and mining rights elsewhere in that Province and throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the Yale District, in the Province of British Columbia.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—William Leverton Beatty, manufacturer, Harvey LeGrand Beatty, manufacturer, and Alvin Oscar Beatty, manufacturer, all of the Town of Welland, in the Province of Ontario ; Henry Charles Symmes, contractor, of the Village of Niagara Falls, in the said County of Welland, and Hugh Edward McSloy, manufacturer, and James Augustine McSloy, manufacturer, both of the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, in the Province of Ontario ; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

FRASER & WOODRUFF,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Niagara Falls, Ont., 2nd June, 1896. 49-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Windsor Salt Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the mining, manufacture, purchase, and sale of salt in its various forms in the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada ; the acquisition of patents and properties necessary or desirable for any of such purposes ; and the transaction of all matters or business incidental thereto or connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Montreal, railway president ; Ernest G. Henderson, Windsor, Ontario, engineer ; Robert F. Sutherland, Windsor, Ontario, barrister-at-law ; John Morrow, Montreal, agent ; and James Sutherland, Montreal, agent ; the first three of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBERT F. SUTHERLAND,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Windsor, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1896.
47-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 28th April, 1896. 44-10

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Ætna Boiler Company (Limited)."

2. The purposes and objects for which incorporation is sought, are as follows:—To purchase or lease the Ætna Safety Water Tube Boiler under Canadian Patent No. 43,672 and United States Patent No. 544619, and to manufacture and vend the same, also to acquire the patents for the said boiler in Great Britain and other countries, with power to sell and assign, with or without royalty, any or all of said patents.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow:—Hugh Scott, of the City of Toronto, underwriter; Reginald Northcote, of the same place, manufacturer's agent; the Honourable Alexander Walker Ogilvie, of the City of Montreal, Senator; John Alexander Gemmill, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law, and Archie Foster May, of the City of Ottawa, barrister-at-law; of whom the said Hugh Scott, Reginald Northcote, Alexander Walker Ogilvie and John Alexander Gemmill are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of May, 1896.
44-2-46-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The corporate name of the company will be "La Compagnie de publications artistiques" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are the following:—

(*a.*) To acquire the necessary rights to print and publish literary, artistic and other works;

(*b.*) To buy, sell, manufacture and produce such artistic, literary and other works;

(*c.*) To obtain, use, sell, buy, lease or license the use of patents and patent rights, designs, copyrights, etc., and sell, lease and otherwise deal with the same;

(*d.*) To acquire and possess all the printing material, engraving on wood and metal, the plant connected with and necessary to said arts and industries, and also the real property necessary to the purposes of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose thereof;

(*e.*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other companies, and to sell and otherwise dispose thereof.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of fifty dollars each.

5. The names in full, address and occupation of each of the applicants are,—Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, banker, of the City of St. Cunégonde of Montreal, Louis Joseph Odilon Beauchemin, stationer, Aphrodise Mathias Charbonnean, commission agent, Joseph Adam, advocate, and Ubalde Plourde, advocate; these last four, of the City and District of Montreal, will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 18th May, 1896. 50-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a trust deed, dated 17th March, 1896, between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, of the first part, Charles Emanuel Leonino and Charles Fitch Kemp, of the second part, and the said Charles Emanuel Leonino and Charles Fitch Kemp and William Sopper, of the third part, to secure £500,000 four per cent first debenture stock, has been this day duly deposited in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in that behalf.

And notice is hereby also given that a trust deed, dated 17th April, 1896, between the Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, of the one part, and Thomas Robert Ronald and Charles Fitch Kemp, of the other part, to secure £440,000 four per cent second debenture stock, has been this day duly deposited in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, pursuant to the provisions of the Statute in that behalf.

This notice is given in accordance with the provisions of section 94 (3) of The Railway Act.

CHRYSLER & LEWIS,
Solicitors,
7 Ontario Chambers, Ottawa, Ont.

Dated this 15th June, 1896. 51-1

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Bridge Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and sanctioning a deed amalgamating the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company with the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, and for such other business respecting this matter as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 5th June, 1896. 50-5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Bridge Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and sanctioning a deed amalgamating the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company with the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, and for such other business respecting this matter as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 5th June, 1896. 50-5

THE MONTREAL PARK AND ISLAND RAILWAY CO.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held in the company's office, 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal, on Monday, 13th July, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of ratifying the contract made by the company with certain individuals for the construction and equipment of new lines and the completion of existing lines and their equipment.

By order of the Board,
HENRY HOLGATE,
Secretary.

Montreal, 8th June, 1896. 50-4

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company will be held at the head-office of the company, in the Town of Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia, at the hour of five o'clock p.m., of Wednesday, the 8th day of July, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors for said company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before such shareholders meeting.

AUSTIN CORBIN,
Secretary.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1896. 49–5

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council on Monday, the third day of August, 1896, at the City of Ottawa, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons may then appear and be heard to sanction an agreement entered into between the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, for the amalgamation of the said companies in accordance with and under the provisions of the Statute in that behalf made and provided.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & GREENE,
Solicitors for the said companies.

Dated at Ottawa, this 5th day of June, 1896. 49–9

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIVIDEND 150.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th June instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date at the banking-house in this city on and after Friday, the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Board,

J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.

St. John, N.B., 2nd June, 1896. 49–5

LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at its banking-house at St. Jean, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22nd June to the 6th July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. N. GAUTHIER,
Cashier.

St. Jean, 6th May, 1896. 49–5

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at the Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, A.D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or on the first day thereafter that the application may be heard at the same place and hour, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of, and for an order extending for a period of fifty years from the date thereof, the agreement bearing date the 9th day of July, A.D. 1895, made between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of traffic to be interchanged between the respective railways of the said companies, and for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the railways of the said companies respectively as provided for in the separate agreement between the same parties and the Dominion Construction Company and the American Loan and Trust Company, bearing even date therewith.

And notice is hereby further given that application will also be made by the said Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company to His Excellency the Governor in Council at the same place, date and hour, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the agreements bearing date respectively the 9th day of July, 1895, the 18th day of December, 1895, and the 21st day of April, 1896, between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Dominion Construction Company, and the American Loan and Trust Company, for a lease or grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of running powers over the extension of the track of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, from a point near Garth Street, in the City of Hamilton, to a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, near the Desjardins Canal, now in course of construction by this company, and also for a grant to the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the joint use with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the yards and terminals within the City of Hamilton, of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, as set out in said agreements.

And take notice that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid, and then and there be heard on such application.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1896. 49–9

MONTREAL ISLAND BELT LINE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of The Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 1608 Notre-Dame Street, on the twenty-ninth day of June next, 1896, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business, whether general or special, as may be submitted to the meeting.

J. P. MULLARKEY,
Secretary *pro tem.*

Montreal, 27th May, 1896. 48–4

IN pursuance of Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 92, and a certain Order in Council dated 12th June, 1893, notice is hereby given that Elias Rogers and Ferral Carlton Dinniny will after the expiration of one month from the date hereof, apply to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for approval of the construction of certain work in Toronto Bay, which may be described as the filling in of that part of the water lot lying immediately to the south of and adjacent to the water lot firstly described in a certain patent from the Crown to the Corporation of the City of Toronto, dated 21st February, 1840, bounded on the north by the line between the points near the site of the late French Fort and Gooderham's Windmill as described in said patent; on the east and west respectively by the production southerly of the western and eastern boundaries of the water lot owned by John Small and Alexander Legge as set out in said patent, and on the south by the Windmill line as fixed by said Order in Council of 12th June, 1893.

And notice is further given that the said applicants, in accordance with the provisions of said Statute, have deposited plans and a description of the proposed site with the Minister of Public Works, and a duplicate of each in the Office of the Registrar of the Eastern Division of the City of Toronto.

MACLAREN, MACDONALD, MERRITT
& SHEPLEY,
Solicitors for applicants,
28–30 Toronto St., Toronto.

Dated at Toronto, this 23rd May, 1896. 47–5

NOTICE is hereby given that The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada has ceased to transact business in Canada, and that pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, application will be made to the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or after the 10th day of August next, by the said The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada, for the release of its securities, and all policy holders in Canada opposing such release are hereby required to file their opposition with the said the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or before the said 10th day of August next.

PARKE & PURDOM,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated the 1st day of May, 1896. 45–14

NOTICE.—Lam Tung, of the City of New Westminster in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster in the said province, a plan showing certain works or buildings constructed by him upon the Fraser River within the said district, and a description of the site in which such works have been placed.

The said Lam Tung will apply to the Governor General in Council immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plan and site and of the construction of the said works.

LAM TUNG.
Dated this 1st day of May, 1896. 46–10

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général d'appeler au Sénat, par Lettres Patentes sous le Grand Sceau,—

M. Louis J. Forget, de Montréal, pour la division de Sorel, dans la province de Québec, *vice* l'Honorable J. B. Guévremont, qui a résigné.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en chancellerie,
Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—Salut :

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons ce jour donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquels Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni ; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.
43–tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—Salut :

SACHEZ que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de se réunir en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.
43–tf

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1769]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 16e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 97 des Statuts Revisés, intitulé "Acte concernant les passages d'eau," et ses modifications, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'article 8 des règlements établis par l'arrêté en conseil du 5 de février 1889, et continués en vigueur par l'arrêté en conseil du 21 de septembre 1893, pour la régie du passage d'eau sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent entre Prescott dans la province d'Ontario et Puissance du Canada, et Ogdensburgh dans l'Etat de New-York, un des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, soit et il est par le présent modifié en tant qu'il s'agit des heures de traversée, à l'effet que le bac commencera à traverser chaque jour à 8 heures du matin, sauf les dimanches, et continuera de traverser d'un côté à l'autre a des intervalles d'une heure, successivement ensuite, jusqu'à 6 heures du soir, au lieu de 7 a.m. à 7 p.m. comme autrefois.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

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[78]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Mardi, le 7e jour de janvier 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions de "l'Acte des poids et mesures," chapitre 104 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 2 de décembre 1895, modifiant l'article 19 des règlements concernant les poids et mesures établis par arrêté en conseil du 9e jour de janvier 1889, chapitre 42 des Arrêtés en Conseil refondus du Canada, soit et il est par le présent annulé en tant qu'une erreur d'un point décimal y a été commise dans les poids en grains, et que les règlements corrigés ci-dessous soient et ils sont par le présent établis en leur lieu et place :—

La forme de toutes les mesures de capacité devra être cylindrique ou conique ; dans cette dernière forme elles ne seront vérifiées que si elles sont capables de contenir, lorsque pleines jusqu'à la partie la plus étroite du goulot, les poids respectifs d'eau distillée, spécifiés plus bas :—

Pour chaque gallon	10 liv. av.
Pour chaque ½ gallon	5 liv. av.
Pour chaque pinte	2½ liv. av.
Pour chaque ½ chopine	4375 grains troy.
Pour chaque roquille	2187 grains troy.
Pour chaque ½ roquille	1093 grains troy.

pesé à l'air contre des poids en cuivre à une température de 62° F., et avec le baromètre à 30°.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

48-4

[1769]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Samedi, le 16e jour de mai 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

Il plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner que l'arrêté en conseil du 12 de juillet 1895, établissant que sujet aux règlements et restrictions contenus dans l'arrêté en conseil du 6 de juin 1892, concernant les approvisionnements de navires, le tabac pourrait, jusqu'à la fin de la session alors suivante du parlement, être sorti de l'entrepôt en franchise, pour servir sur les vapeurs et vaisseaux engagés dans la chasse aux phoques sur les hautes mers, et sur les vapeurs et vaisseaux quittant un port canadien pour un port de mer étranger, soit et il est par le présent modifié en prolongeant ses dispositions jusqu'à la fin de la prochaine session du parlement.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

48-4

ORDRES GÉNÉRAUX DE MILICE

1896.

QUARTIERS GÉNÉRAUX,
13 juin 1896.

O. G. 50.

MILICE ACTIVE.

NOMINATIONS, PROMOTIONS ET RETRAITES.

CAVALERIE.

Garde du corps du Gouverneur Général.—Est nommé major : le Capitaine et Lieutenant-colonel titulaire Orlando Dunn, *vice* F. C. Denison, décédé.

Est nommé capitaine : le Lieutenant George Taylor Denison, jeune, *vice* Dunn, promu.

Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant George Peters, *vice* Denison, jeune, promu.

6e "Duke of Connaught's Royal Canadian Hussars.—Troupe "A."—Est nommé lieutenant : le Lieutenant William Henry Schneider, de la troupe de dragons de Winnipeg, pour compléter l'effectif.

8e "Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars."—Sont nommés lieutenants, à compter du 23 décembre 1895 : les 2nd Lieutenants Edwin Ketchum Parks, et Guy Stanhope Kinnear, pour compléter l'effectif.

Dragons de la Garde de la Princesse Louise.—Le Capitaine et Major titulaire François Frederic Evariste Gourdeau a la permission de résigner sa nomination d'officier commandant et est transféré à la Réserve d'officiers de cavalerie avec le grade de major.

Est nommé capitaine, à compter du 16 mai 1896 : le Lieutenant Robert Brown, *vice* Gourdeau, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé lieutenant, à compter du 16 mai 1896 : le 2nd Lieutenant Charles Algernon Eliot, *vice* Brown, promu.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement, à compter du 16 mai 1896 : le Sergent-major de troupe Arthur Hamilton Hume Powell, *vice* Eliot, promu.

ARTILLERIE CANADIENNE.

1re brigade.—Le Lieutenant-colonel Archibald H. Macdonald a la permission de résigner sa nomination d'officier commandant, et il est transféré à la Réserve d'officiers de l'artillerie canadienne.

2e batterie d'artillerie de campagne "Ottawa."—Est nommé major : le Capitaine D. I. Vernon Eaton, *vice* Bliss, placé sur l'état-major aux quartiers-généraux.

7e batterie de campagne "Welland Canal."—Est nommé capitaine, à compter du 6 juin 1896 : John Edward Armstrong, gentilhomme, *vice* Wiley, qui s'est retiré.

9e batterie de campagne, "Toronto."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : le Capitaine John Francis Crean, du 2e bataillon "Queen's Own Rifles of Canada," *vice* Armstrong, qui s'est retiré.

12e batterie de campagne "Newcastle."—Le Chirurgien-major Ferdinand L. Pedolin a la permission de résigner sa commission.

13e batterie de campagne "Winnipeg."—Cette partie de l'Ordre Général daté le 5 de novembre 1886, concernant la promotion du Major L. W. P. Coutlee, est modifiée en anti-datant cette promotion au 10 d'avril 1886.

2E RÉGIMENT "MONTREAL."—Le grade honoraire de chirurgien-major est accordé au Chirurgien-capitaine John Munro Elder en vertu des dispositions du paragraph 94 des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887.

Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement : Edward Albert Cowley et Edward Michael Renouf, gentilhommes, pour compléter l'effectif.

INFANTERIE ET CARABINIERS.

3E BATAILLON "CARABINIERS VICTORIA DU CANADA."—Le Chirurgien-capitaine Charles J. C. Wilson ayant quitté les limites son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Est nommé chirurgien-lieutenant : William H. Jamieson, écuyer, M.D., *vice* Wilson, qui s'est retiré.

5E BATAILLON "ROYAL SCOTS OF CANADA."—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire John F. Mackie a la permission de se retirer.

6E BATAILLON "FUSILIERS."—Est nommé major : le Capitaine John Bayne MacLean, du 10e bataillon "Grenadiers Royaux," *vice* MacAulay, qui s'est retiré.

Sont nommés lieutenants : les 2nd Lieutenants Carl Wilfred Gardner, *vice* Converse, promu ; W. Ernest Witt, *vice* Henderson, promu, Ashley Cooper, *vice* Shorey, promu, et le Lieutenant Reginald Mortimer Courtney, de la Réserve d'officiers, pour compléter l'effectif.

8E BATAILLON "CARABINIERS ROYAUX"—Est nommé capitaine : le 2nd Lieutenant William H. Davidson, pour compléter l'effectif.

Sont nommés lieutenants, pour compléter l'effectif : les 2nd Lieutenants Edward R. Hale ; Walter S. Champion et John J. Sharples.

9E BATAILLON "VOLTIGEURS DE QUÉBEC".—Le Capitaine Frank Pennée a la permission de résigner sa commission et de retenir le grade de capitaine.

Le lieutenant Charles A. Pariseault ayant quitté les limites son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Le 2nd Lieutenant Emile F. Joncas a la permission de résigner sa commission.

Est nommé major : le Capitaine Louis F. Pinault, *vice* Roy, promu.

Sont nommés capitaines : le Lieutenant P. G. Roy, *vice* Pennée, qui s'est retiré, et le 2nd Lieutenant Alphonse Garant, *vice* Pinault, promu.

10E BATAILLON "GRENADIERS ROYAUX."—Est nommé quartier-maître, avec le grade honoraire de capitaine : le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Robert Olivier Montgomery, *vice* Eliot, décédé.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Duncan Frederick Campbell, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

14E BATAILLON "THE PRINCESS OF WALES' OWN RIFLES."—Cette partie de l'Ordre Général 36 de 1896, concernant la nomination du 2nd Lieutenant provisoire John Herald est cancellée, et remplacée par ce qui suit :—

"Est nommé aide-chirurgien : John Herald, écuyer, M. D., *vice* Garrett, promu."

15E BATAILLON "ARGYLE LIGHT INFANTRY."—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant provisoirement : William Stoddard Conger, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

16E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "PRINCE EDWARD."—Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant Alden A. Ferguson, pour compléter l'effectif.

22E BATAILLON "CARABINIERS D'OXFORD."—Compagnie No. 8.—Cette partie de l'Ordre Général 36 de 1896, concernant la nomination du 2nd Lieutenant William Seymour Mackay, est cancellée et remplacée par ce qui suit :—

"Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant William Seymour Mackay, *vice* Quinn, promu."

26E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE LÉGÈRE "MIDDLESEX." Compagnie No. 1.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Frank A. Reid, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

28E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "PERTH."—Compagnie No. 5.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire William B. Culbert ayant quitté les limites son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire W. J. Knox a la permission de se retirer.

Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement : Andrew Herbert Monteith, gentilhomme, *vice* Culbert, qui s'est retiré, et Herbert Wesley Baker, gentilhomme, *vice* Knox, qui s'est retiré.

29E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "WATERLOO."—Compagnie No. 1.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Norval T. Bowman ayant quitté les limites son nom est rayé du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

30E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "WELLINGTON."—Compagnie No. 9.—Est nommé capitaine : le 2nd Lieutenant Louis Conrad Wideman, *vice* Booth, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé lieutenant : le 2nd Lieutenant William Henry Anderson, *vice* Thompson, qui s'est retiré.

36E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "PEEL."—Compagnie No. 3.—Le Lieutenant William D. Anderson a la permission de résigner sa commission.

Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Bertram Grenville Wimans, gentilhomme, *vice* Wallace, transféré.

39E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "NORFOLK."—Compagnie No. 1.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire L. B. C. Livingstone a la permission de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant provisoirement : Fred. Edwin Beemer, gentilhomme, *vice* Livingstone, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé lieutenant, à compter du 1er avril 1896 : le 2nd Lieutenant Francis Edward Mason, *vice* Ferris, qui s'est retiré.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant provisoirement : Horatio Pope Price, gentilhomme, *vice* Mason, promu.

Compagnie No. 5.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Herbert Andrew Horning, gentilhomme, *vice* Jackson, qui s'est retiré.

43E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "OTTAWA ET CARLETON."—Est nommé payeur avec le grade honoraire de capitaine : le Capitaine Edward D. Sutherland, *vice* Parker, qui s'est retiré.

Sont nommés capitaines, à compter du 8 mai, 1896 : le Lieutenant et Capitaine temporaire Alexander MacLean ; le Lieutenant Fitzmaurice Edward Stuart, et le 2nd Lieutenant Henry Watters, pour compléter l'effectif.

Sont nommés lieutenants, à compter du 8 mai 1896 : le 2nd Lieutenant Joseph Henry Bollard, et Douglas Winder Cameron, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement : Albert Peter Low, gentilhomme ; Henry York Complin, gentilhomme ; Walter Silas Odell, gentilhomme ; John Henderson Dewar, gentilhomme ; et William Savage, gentilhomme, pour compléter l'effectif.

68E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "KING'S COUNTY."—Compagnie No. 10.—Cette partie de l'Ordre Général 36 de 1896, concernant la nomination du 2nd Lieutenant Harry Edward Sawyer, est modifiée en en retranchant le mot "provisoirement."

82E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "QUEEN'S COUNTY."—Le grade honoraire de major est accordé au Payeur et Capitaine honoraire John McPhail et au Quartier-maître George D. Davison, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 94 des Règlements et Ordres pour la Milice, 1887.

84E BATAILLON D'INFANTERIE "ST. HYACINTHE."—Compagnie No. 2.—Les 2nd Lieutenants Olivier Morin et William C. Whitney ayant quitté les limites et négligé de passer l'examen voulu, leurs noms sont rayés du cadre des officiers de la Milice Active.

Sont nommés 2nd lieutenants, provisoirement : William John Walker, *vice* Morin, qui s'est retiré, et Félix Provost, *vice* Whitney, qui s'est retiré.

Compagnie No. 3.—Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Joseph Arthur Séguin, gentilhomme, *vice* Gendron, décédé.

Compagnie No. 5.—Le 2nd Lieutenant provisoire Ludger Berthiaume a la permission de se retirer.

Est nommé 2nd lieutenant, provisoirement : Thomas Joseph Bourgeois, gentilhomme, *vice* Berthiaume, qui s'est retiré.

90E BATAILLON DE CARABINIERS "WINNIPEG."—Il est permis au quartier-maître et capitaine honoraire Robert J. Whitla, de résigner sa commission et de retenir son grade honoraire.

ASSOCIATIONS D'EXERCICES MILITAIRES DANS LES MAISONS D'ÉDUCATION.

Académie d'Halifax, Halifax, N.E.

La formation de trois compagnies est autorisée en rapport avec cette Académie.

COMPAGNIE No. 1.

Agira comme capitaine : F. Gordon Zwicker.
Agira comme lieutenant : Wilfred A. Hare.
Agira comme 2nd lieutenant : Harold Stewart.

COMPAGNIE No. 2.

Agira comme capitaine : Thomas C. Wood.
Agira comme lieutenant : Arthur G. Mooney.
Agira comme 2nd lieutenant : Frank Stephen.

COMPAGNIE No. 3.

Agira comme capitaine : George Campbell.
Agira comme lieutenant : John Murphy.
Agira comme 2nd lieutenant : William Delaney.

CERTIFICATS ACCORDES.

Grade, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Degré.	Moyenne de points obtenus.		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Percentage moyen.
CAVALERIE.						
2nd Lt. A. R. Sweatman, 2e Drag.	1	A	A	74	68	71
Serg. J. Taylor, Drag. du Man.	1	A	B	92	77	82
do F. O. Sissons, do	1	A	B	86	66	73
do A. S. Brown, do	2	A	B	74	62	67
do F. A. Connor, do	2	A	B	81	54	64
Soldat J. H. Morrison, do	1	A	B	78	69	73
Tromp. W. Scott, do	3	A	B	.....	50	50
do L. Fittinger, Drag. de Winnipeg.	3	A	B	.....	50	50
do A. W. Boyce, 13e B. de C.	3	A	B	.....	50	50
ARTILLERIE.						
Capit. C. A. Worsnop, 5e Rég. d'A.C.	1	A	B	84	79	81·62
do C. C. Bennett, do	1	A	B	82·50	89·25	85·87
2nd Lt. L. R. Johnson, do	1	A	B	84·50	80·00	82·25
do C. G. Johnson, do	1	A	B	69·00	76·75	72·87
do F. W. Boultbee, do	1	A	B	83·25	83·75	83·50
do J. R. Tite do	1	A	B	95·00	84·00	89·50
do H. C. Akroyd, do	1	A	B	79·00	81·75	80·37
do H. H. Baker, do	1	A	B	91·00	65·50	78·25
Serg. F. Spence, 16e B. de C.	1	A	B	94·66	90·16	91·66
do T. H. Waldie, 8e do	1	A	B	92·66	82·33	85·77
Cap. W. J. Thom, 14e do	1	A	B	96 66	86	89·55
Bomb. L. Dubeau, A.R.C.	1	A	B	81·66	84·66	83·66
do W. Edwards, 13e B de C.	1	A	B	78	76·33	76·88
do J. Clancy, 13e do	2	A	B	69·33	68·33	68·36
Fonct. bomb. J. Stamp, A.R.C.	1	A	B	83·66	85·16	84·66
Can. J. Berubé, do	1	A	B	77·66	80·83	79·77
do M. Miskel, 2e B. de C.	2	A	B	44·33	73·66	63·88
do H. Latremoille, 4e do	1	A	B	77·66	80	79·22
do J. Killey, 4e do	1	A	B	69·33	78·66	75·55
do W. Cliffe. 8e do	2	A	B	60	73	68·66
do C. J. Allen, 4e do	1	A	B	78·33	79	78·77
Serg.-major de Cie J. C. Cornish, 5e Rég. d'A. C.	1	A	B	84·00	82·50	83·25
Cap. J. D. Stuart, do	1	A	B	85·25	67·00	76·12
ARTILLERIE—*suite.*						
Cap. E. J. Crickmay, 5e Rég. d'A. C.	2	A	B	59·25	73·50	66·37
do J. J. Hillier, do	1	A	B	74·00	69·75	71·87
Bomb. E. L. Wilband, do	1	A	B	73·50	68·75	71·12
do P. G. Barwick, do	1	A	B	79·00	67·50	73·25
do H. Young, do	2	A	B	53·00	61·00	57·00
Can. R. T. Burnett, do	1	A	B	89·25	59·75	74·50
do K. L. Burnett, do	1	A	B	88·25	73·75	81·00
do R. F. Marrion, do	2	A	B	71·25	63·60	67·37
do H. M. Henderson, do	2	A	B	68·00	57·50	62·75
do J. C. A. Bates, do	2	A	B	65·00	70·50	67·75
do A. W. Ballard, do	2	A	B	67·50	55·50	61·50
do R. T. Brown, do	1	A	B	84·50	76·00	80·25
do R. T. Biggar, do	2	A	B	67·25	62·75	65·00
do T. S. Brown, do	1	A	B	76·50	72·00	74·25
do H. Burnes, do	1	A	B	78·75	69·25	74·00
do H. B. Dougherty, do	2	A	B	78 25	56·75	67·50
do W. W. Foster, do	1	A	B	80·75	67·25	74·00
do P. McL. Forin, do	1	A	B	90·00	68·00	79·00
do C. R. Green, do	2	A	B	43·75	64·00	53·87
do D. C. Newcombe, do	1	A	B	81·25	63·00	72·12
do A. W. Jervis, do	2	A	B	70·25	59·00	64·62
do J. McKie, do	1	A	B	73·25	69·75	71·50
do L. A. Martin, do	1	A	B	53·50	61·00	57·25
do C. Millard, do	1	A	B	86·25	65·25	75·75
do J. Moscrap, do	1	A	B	97·50	70·00	83·75
do G. E. Williamson, do	1	A	B	81·75	70·50	76·12
do C. B. Worsnop, do	2	A	B	64·00	62·75	63·37
do S. Purcell, do	2	A	B	47·25	53·00	50·12
do J. Reynolds, do	1	A	B	80·75	70·25	75·50
do M. J. Ravey, do	2	A	B	74·25	52·75	63·50
INFANTERIE.						
Capit. L. F. Pineault, 9e Bn.	1	Sp	A	90	73	81
do R. E. W. Turner, Q.O.C. Hrs.	2	Sp	A	78	50	64
do T. Somers, 53e Bn.	1	Sp	A	81	71	76
do S. H. Botterill, 58e do	1	Sp	A	78	72	75
2nd Lt. W. H. Davidson, 8e do	1	Sp	A	74	71	72
do E. R. Hale, 8e do	1	Sp	A	77	68	72
do J. J. Sharples, 8e do	1	Sp	A	74	67	70
do J. A. Morin, 17e do	1	Sp	A	82	72	77
do T. A. O'Farrell, 87e do	1	Sp	A	81	64	72
do A. Panet, 87e do	1	Sp	A	77	68	72
do A. Garant, 9e do	1	Sp	A	72	69	70
do J. Livernois, 87e do	2	Sp	A	72	62	67
do W. S. Champion, 8e do	2	Sp	A	70	68	69
do G. A. Taschereau, 23e do	2	Sp	A	56	69	62
do A. B. A. Gagnon, 89e do	2	Sp	A	60	58	59
do J. A. LaRue, 87e do	2	Sp	A	68	57	62
do C. K. Fraser, 53e do	1	Sp	A	84	75	79
do J. P. Wells, 53e do	1	Sp	A	83	70	76
do L. E. M. Dastous, 53e do	2	Sp	A	70	54	62
do J. J. Penhale, 53e do	1	Sp	A	74	58	66
do O. Redman, 81e do	1	A	A	74	69	71
do O. L. Pope, 58e do	1	A	A	76	73	74
2nd Lt. W. H. Murray, 58e do	2	A	A	79	60	69
do A. Lefèbre, 64e do	2	A	A	46	59	52
do J. A. Hamel, 81e do	2	A	A	50	63	56
Serg. J. S. Bradley, 58e do	1	A	B	71	70	70
do W. S. Herbert, 3e do	2	L	B	79	54	66
do D. Drolet, 85e do	2	A	B	65	59	62
do W. Westover, 79e do	2	A	B	68	69	68
do J. Boutin, 92e do	2	A	B	57	69	63
do P. McGregor, Cie d'I. de Brandon.	2	A	B	68	58	63
Cap. A. E. Lavoie, R.R. d'I. C.	1	L	B	90	81	85
do G. La Ferrière, 9e Bn.	2	L	B	66	68	67
do C. Gale, 8e do	1	L	B	75	71	73
do C. Lemay, 81e do	1	A	B	75	77	76
do A. Pope 5e do	1	A	B	79	78	78
do C. W. Husk, 54e do	2	A	B	61	45	53
do A. Fraser, 90e do	2	A	B	53	48	50
Fonct. cap. T. Cockrill, 90e do	2	A	B	58	51	54
do A. Bean, R. R. d'I. C.	1	L	B	74	77	75
Soldat F. A. Wilson, do	1	L	B	83	75	79
do J. Pelletier, 9e Bn.	1	A	B	65	75	70
do A. Smith, 5e do	1	A	B	79	74	76
do J. Pittis, 5e do	1	A	B	74	69	71
do A. Blondeau, 87e do	2	A	B	50	61	55
do G. Gagné, 9e do	2	A	B	56	65	60
do B. Heal, 79e do	2	A	B	55	58	56
do N. L. Leslie, 51e do	2	A	B	54	69	61

CERTIFICATS ACCORDÉS—*suite.*

Grade, nom et corps.	Classe.	Cours.	Degré.	Moyenne de points obtenus.		
				Ecrit.	Pratique.	Percentage Moyen.
INFANTERIE—*suite.*						
Soldat A. Pinkerton, G. à P. du G. G.	2	A	B	68	58	63
do H. Fawcett, 43e do	2	A	B	70	42	56
do A. Johnston, Cie d'I. de Brandon.	2	A	B	59	46	52
do L. Rumbolt, 90e Bn.	2	A	B	59	46	52
do W. G. Daniels, 43e do	2	A	B	58	49	53
do F. J. Hawken, G. à P.du G. G.	1	A	B	71	77	74
do L. E. J. Buteau, 17e Bn.	2	A	B	67	70	68
do W. Clark, 5e do	2	A	B	71	65	68
do J.H.Bingham,R.R.d'I.C.	1	A	B	70	70	70
Tromp. J. Tuson, 90e Bn.	1	A	B	.....	75	75
do W. Ruddell, do	2	A	B	.....	60	60
do C. A. Webb, do	2	A	B	.....	60	60

CONFIRMATION DE GRADE.

Les officiers ci-dessous, nommés provisoirement, ayant passé l'examen exigé pour leur nomination sont confirmés dans leur grade à compter des dates apposées à leurs noms respectifs :—

Le 2nd Lieutenant A. R. Sweatman, 2e dragons ; à compter du 30 avril 1896.

Le Capitaine C. A. Worsnop, 5e régiment d'artillerie canadienne ; à compter du 11 avril 1896.

Le Capitaine C. C. Bennett, 5e régiment d'artillerie canadienne ; à compter du 11 avril 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant L. R. Johnson, 5e régiment d'artillerie canadienne ; à compter du 11 avril 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant C. G. John, 5e régiment d'artillerie canadienne ; à compter du 11 avril 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant F. W. Boultbee, 5e régiment d'artillerie canadienne ; à compter du 11 avril 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant J. R. Tite, 5e régiment d'artillerie canadienne ; à compter du 11 avril 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant H. C. Akroyd, 5e régiment d'artillerie canadienne ; à compter du 11 avril 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant H. H. Baker, 5e régiment d'artillerie canadienne ; à compter du 11 avril 1896.

Le Capitaine T. Somers, 53e bataillon ; à compter du 8 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant W. H. Davidson, 8e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant E. R. Hale, 8e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant J. J. Sharples, 8e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant J. A. Morin, 17e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant T. A. O'Farrell, 87e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant A. Panet, 87e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant A. Garant, 9e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant J. Livernois, 87e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant W. S. Champion, 8e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant G. A. Taschereau, 23e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant A. B. A. Gagnon, 89e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant J. A. La Rue, 87e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant C. K. Fraser, 53e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant J. P. Wells, 53e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant L. E. M. Dastous, 53e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant J. J. Penhale, 53e bataillon ; à compter du 14 mai 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant O. Redman, 81e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant O. L. Pope, 58e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant W. H. Murray, 58e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant A. Lefebvre, 64e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

Le 2nd Lieutenant J. A. Hamel, 81e bataillon ; à compter du 31 mars 1896.

Par ordre,

M. AYLMER, lieut.-colonel,
Aide-adjudant général de la Milice,
Canada.

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires, en date du 12e jour de juin 1896, par lesquelles le nom de la "International Trading Co." (à resp. limitée), est changé en celui de "International Navigation and Trading Co." (à resp. limitée).

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de juin 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
51–3 Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 12e jour de juin 1896, par lesquelles le capital-actions de la "Sawyer and Massey Company" (à resp. limitée) est augmenté de cent mille piastres ($100,000) à cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 19e jour de juin 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
51–3 Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 12e jour de juin 1896, constituant en corporation Arthur William Lee, manufacturier, Herbert Blake Andrews, comptable, Charles Cecil Sheriff, manufacturier, James Russell Lovett Starr, avocat, et John Henderson Goodall, distributeur, tous de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a.*) La distribution et la livraison de papiers-nouvelles, publications périodiques, et autre matière à lire, ainsi que d'échantillons, colis et autres articles et marchandises de toutes sortes dans les cités, villes et autres parties du Canada ; (*b.*) Faire un service spécial de messageries, sous le nom de "Dominion Distributing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinq mille piastres, divisé en cent actions de cinquante piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce le 19 jour de juin 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
51–3 Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 12e jour de juin 1896, constituant en corporation William Reid Gardner, manufacturier, William McLeod Gardner, manufacturier, tous deux de la ville de Brockville, dans le comté de Leeds, et province d'Ontario ; John Murphy, marchand de nouveautés, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; John Adams Bangs, banquier, de la ville de Carleton Place, dans le comté de Lanark, et province d'Ontario ; Robert H. Crane, entrepreneur, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans le comté de Carleton, et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Acquérir et continuer l'industrie aujourd'hui exploitée par la W. R. Gardner Tool Co., de Brockville, Ontario ; et manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer d'outils tranchants, scies, marteaux et instruments de tous gens pour travailler le bois, le fer, le cuivre et autres métaux et matériaux ; et acquérir et tenir par bail, achat ou autrement des privilèges de chutes d'eau pour développer le pouvoir nécessaire à la dite industrie manufacturière,—sous le nom de "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 19e jour de juin 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat.

51-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mai 1896

DT. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes*, 49 *Vic.*, *chap.* 35, *sec.* 76.) AV.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 avril 1896	27,973,152 90	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois	649,131 89
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois	640,937 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois	7,853 56	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mai 1896	27,972,811 57
	28,621,943 46		28,621,943 46

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 16 juin 1896.

51 tf

ÉTAT

DE LA DETTE PUBLIQUE ET DU REVENU ET DES DÉPENSES de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 mai 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,278,680 79	7,566,707 10
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,370 58	1,815,678 77
Billets en circulation	19,854,450 12	19,246,569 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,667,597 46	44,966,902 69
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,196,177 48	8,241,069 73
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,578,676 07	1,713,640 68
Total de la dette brute	316,029,502 29	318,183,103 79
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,692,677 56	35,711,267 46
Autres placements	7,484,331 84	5,970,867 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,586,377 73
Divers, et comptes de banque	16,534,814 71	14,938,251 61
Total de l'actif	68,635,326 10	67,206,764 75
Total de la dette nette	247,394,176 19	250,976,339 04
" au 30 avril	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
Diminution de la dette	122,046 59	
Augmentation de la dette	....	1,142,601 77

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de mai 1895.	Total au 31 mai 1895.	Mois. de mai 1896.	Total au 31 mai 1896.
REVENU :	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Douanes	1,536,901 54	15,906,707 66	1,560,600 94	18,160,100 32
Excise	768,009 46	7,222,274 31	647,760 66	7,217,478 34
Département des Postes	210,000 00	2,645,011 70	245,000 00	2,777,312 34
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	358,758 27	3,351,091 86	329,548 57	3,302,975 60
Divers	183,571 24	1,381,754 97	194,532 20	1,494,204 31
Total	3,057,240 51	30,506,840 50	2,977,442 37	32,952,070 91
DÉPENSES	3,082,039 25	29,302,832 25	3,540,758 28	28,596,864 25

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	78,694 44	2,117,566 96	128,925 91	2,116,838 20
Terres fédérales	5,902 54	75,411 39	4,233 25	56,136 68
Subventions aux chemins de fer	....	1,222,613 10	52,926 85	812,440 10
Milice	....	....	486,666 66	486,666 66
Total	84,596 98	3,415,591 45	672,752 67	3,472,081 64

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 4 juin 1896.

49-tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba: $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique, Toronto	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg.; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg.; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg.: débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c.; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens; $73,000 obligations de Queensland; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal.	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $99,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton	$45,307 débentures municipales ; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales ; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal ; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux ; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B. ; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102.200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada ; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163,700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal ; $363,000 débent. municipales ; $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba ; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria ; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772.093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont.	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $56,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES ÉMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser " Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier ou 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos " Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a*.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b*.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

CHEMIN DE FER ET CANAL DU LAC MANITOBA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte autorisant la compagnie à prolonger son chemin de fer jusqu'à la rivière Saskatchewan, et pour d'autres fins.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS ET TORRANCE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Toronto, 15 juin 1896. 51-9

AVIS public est par le présent donné qu'à la prochaine session du parlement du Canada, application sera faite pour l'incorporation d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont, pour le trafic général et le passage des tramways électriques sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, entre quelque point sur la rive sud et quelque point dans les limites de la cité de Montréal sur la rive nord, en touchant à l'île Ronde et à l'île Sainte-Hélène, la partie du chenal devant être traversée par un pont à transbordeur, *système Arnodin*, et pour la construction et l'opération des tramways électriques dans les comtés environnants sur la rive sud.

J. U. EMARD,
Avocat des requérants.

Montréal, 3 juin 1896. 49-9

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de poudre de Hamilton s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte spécial lui permettant—

1. De changer le siège d'affaires de la compagnie à Montréal ;
2. D'augmenter le capital-actions de la compagnie ;
3. D'augmenter le nombre de directeurs de la compagnie ;
4. D'augmenter le montant pour lequel la compagnie peut actuellement émettre des obligations et débentures.

ROBERTSON, FLEET ET FALCONER,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 26 mai 1896. 48-9

CHEMIN DE FER BAIE D'HUDSON ET PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer mû par la vapeur et l'électricité partant de Port Churchill sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant les territoires du Nord-Ouest et de Kéwatin jusqu'à Fond du Lac sur le lac Athabasca, et depuis Port Churchill susdit sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant le territoire de Kéwatin au sud de la rivière Churchill et au nord de la rivière Nelson, jusqu'à un point à ou près de Sea Falls, sur la dite rivière ; de là, au nord du lac Winnipeg traversant le territoire de Saskatchewan jusqu'à

Prince-Albert, dans le dit territoire ; de là, continuant sur le dit territoire et le territoire d'Alberta, en ligne droite jusqu'à Calgary, dans le dit territoire en dernier lieu mentionné, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement depuis un point près du lac Manitou, dans le territoire de Saskatchewan, jusqu'à Edmonton, dans le territoire d'Alberta. Aussi, avec pouvoir de construire, acheter, noliser, entretenir et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres pour faire le service entre Fort Churchill et d'autres contrées, porter et transporter des passagers et du fret, et faire un service général de transport en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; construire, exploiter, et entretenir les ponts, docks, quais, élévateurs, etc., qui seront nécessaires et avantageux pour les fins de la dite entreprise. Aussi, construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone tout le long du chemin de fer projeté et du dit embranchement, pour la transmission de messages pour le public ainsi que pour les fins du dit chemin de fer ; aussi, acquérir les pouvoirs hydrauliques qui seront jugés nécessaires pour la génération de l'électricité pour les fins du chemin de fer et du dit embranchement, et l'achat, construction et entretien de tout outillage électrique qui sera trouvé nécessaire en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer et son embranchement, ses ponts, élévateurs, quais et docks ; et avec tous autres pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être avantageux et nécessaires au succès de la dite entreprise, y compris tels pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être accordés et prescrits, avec le consentement du parlement du Canada, par le parlement de la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12 mai 1896. 46-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un chemin de fer, mû par la vapeur ou par l'électricité, ou les deux, partant de la ville de Portage la Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, et allant jusqu'à un gué de la rivière Saskatchewan, aux ou près des Grands Rapides ; de là, par la route la plus praticable, jusqu'à la navigation en eau profonde sur la Baie d'Hudson, avec un embranchement depuis un point à ou près de la frontière internationale entre les rangs onze et quinze, à l'ouest du premier médidien principal, dans la dite province du Manitoba, courant dans une direction nord ou nord-ouest jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne mère ; aussi une ligne d'embranchement depuis un point sur la ligne mère près des Grands Rapides jusqu'à Edmonton *via* Prince-Albert et Battleford, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ; avec pouvoir de construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone le long du dit chemin de fer et ses embranchements pour toutes fins que ce soit ; aussi acquérir, construire, acheter, noliser, posséder et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres sur les lacs, rivières et autres eaux navigables, dans le but de faciliter le trafic en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; acquérir, construire, acheter et posséder des élévateurs, entrepôts, quais, docks et chantiers en rapport avec le dit chemin fer ; avec tous les pouvoirs et privilèges nécessaires ou ordinaires donnés ou conférés aux compagnies constituées pour aucune des fins susdites.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Ottawa, 14 mai 1896. 46-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant les actes constitutifs de la Compagnie des Steamships de Québec (à resp. limitée), et conférant à la dite compagnie le pouvoir d'acheter, construire, équipper, conduire ou louer, ou acquérir un intérêt dans des hôtels et propriété d'hôtel, et pour d'autres fins.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Québec, 15 mai 1896 47-9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet de passer un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et d'améliorer la navigation des rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à établir une navigation continue, et de prélever des péages ; et de construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et de construire et exploiter des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et fournir la force motrice s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres usages, et généralement avoir et exercer tels pouvoirs qui sont conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par "l'Acte des chemins de fer," et qui seront applicables à la navigation des canaux et eaux intérieures.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Winnipeg, 2 mai 1896. 44-9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, par la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de canal du Lac Manitoba, afin d'obtenir un acte confirmant certains arrangements avec le Gouvernement du Manitoba et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest, et aussi pour confirmer certains transferts de sa subvention du gouvernement, et pour confirmer certaines hypothèques créées par la compagnie et l'émission de ses obligations, et pour autoriser la compagnie à émettre des octrois de terres et des obligations portant deuxièmes hypothèques et des actions privilégiées, et pour d'autres fins.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS ET TORRANCE,
Solliciteurs de la compagnie.

Toronto, 21 mai 1896. 47-9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Talbot Brussels Carpet Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des tapis, filer l'estame, et généralement faire les opérations de fabricants de tapis, et toutes autres affaires s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de deux cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions est de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont :—William Talbot, fabricant de tapis, et Emil Cockroft, fileur, tous deux d'Elora, dans la province d'Ontario ; Frederick Talbot, fabricant de tapis, Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, et Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 15 juin A.D. 1896. 51-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines a marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines utilisées dans le maniement ou le traitement des matières postales, et les brevets déjà accordés ou qui seront ci-après accordés pour ces inventions pour la Puissance du Canada et pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays ci-devant accordés à Charles F. Brown sur les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous les privilèges d'une nature quelconque accordés ou conférés en vertu de ces brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines couvertes par ces brevets, ou tous perfectionnements à ces brevets, avec le pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement, des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, en Irlande, en Ecosse, dans le Pays de Galles et au Canada, ou dans aucun des dits pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et d'acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets au bénéfice de la compagnie pour tous les perfectionnements de ces machines, et de faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre le but que se propose la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusetts ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et dont la majorité seront résidents du Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 28 avril 1896. 44–10

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "La Compagnie de Publications Artistiques" (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acquérir les droits nécessaires pour l'impression et la publication d'ouvrages littéraires, artistiques et autres ;

(*b.*) Acheter, vendre, fabriquer et produire tels ouvrages artistiques, littéraires et autres ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, utiliser, vendre, acheter, louer ou permettre l'usage de brevets et des droits de brevets, dessins, droits d'auteurs, etc., et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir et posséder tout matériel d'imprimerie, gravures sur bois et sur métaux, tout outillage se rapportant et nécessaire à ces arts et industries, et aussi les immeubles pour les fins de la compagnie, et de les vendre ou autrement en disposer ;

(*e.*) Acquérir et posséder des parts dans le capital-actions d'autres corporations et de les vendre ou autrement en disposer.

3. La principale place d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la Province de Québec ;

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la future compagnie est de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de la valeur chacune de cinquante piastres ;

5. Les noms, lieu, résidences et qualités des requérants sont comme suit : — Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, banquier, de la cité de Sainte-Cunégonde de Montréal, Louis Joseph Odilon Beauchemin, libraire, Aphrodise Mathias Charbonneau, agent commissionnaire, Joseph Adam, avocat, et Ubalde Plourde, avocat ; ces quatre derniers, de la cité et du district de Montréal, seront les premiers directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

ADAM ET PLOURDE,
Avocats des requérants.

Montréal, 18 mai 1896. 50–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont (*a.*) Faire un commerce général de buanderie dans la cité de Montréal et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b.*) Manufacturer des chemises, cols, poignets et autres articles d'habillement ; (*c.*) Faire les opérations de teinturiers, dégraisseurs, et nettoyeurs de tapis ; (*d.*) Fournir aux bureaux, places d'affaires, institutions publiques et résidences privées dans les diverses provinces du Canada les fournitures et nécessaires de toilette.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant projeté de son capital-action sera de vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de six cent vingt-cinq, de la valeur au pair de quarante piastres chacune.

6. Les requérants sont :—Sévérin Lachapelle, docteur en médecine et député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, docteur en médecine, Adhémar Delorme, marchand, Emile Joseph Hébert, commis, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notaire public, tous de la ville de Saint-Henri, dans la province de Québec ; Lionel John Smith, marchand, John Edward Schultze, marchand, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturier, James Dyer Miller, commerçant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province, et Jeffrey Gordon Brock, agent de vapeurs, de la ville de Lachine, dans la dite province ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

BUSTEED ET LANE.
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 3 juin 1896. 49–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Com-

pagnie de construction de Montréal" (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—Construire des chemins de fer, ponts, barrages, ponceaux, et généralement tous travaux pour le développement et l'utilisation du pouvoir moteur de toute sorte.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions est de cinq mille, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, entrepreneur, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, marchand, William Strachan, manufacturier, Alfred Brunet, bourgeois, et Frédérick L. Béïque, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
et ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 14 mai 1896. 46-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "La Compagnie de Lithographie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont, de faire les opérations de lithographes, graveurs, imprimeurs, éditeurs, importateurs et commerçants d'inventions en fait d'annonces, et de tout ce qui s'y rattache.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cinquante piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—David Morrice, marchand, Richard White, éditeur, et Smeaton White, éditeur, tous de Montréal susdit, et Frederick William Heath, lithographe, William Stone, lithographe, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographe, et John Irving, artiste, tous de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 19e jour de mai A.D. 1896.
47-6

AVIS DIVERS.

CHEMIN DE FER DU PARC ET DE L'ILE DE MONTRÉAL.

UNE assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 17, Côte de la Place d'Armes, Montréal, lundi le 13 de juillet, 1896, à midi, dans le but de ratifier le contrat passé par la compagnie avec certains individus pour la construction et l'équipement de nouvelles lignes et l'achèvement de lignes existantes et leur équipement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction.

HENRY HOLGATE,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 8 juin 1896. 50-4

LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de deux pour cent sur le capital payé de cette banque, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable à son bureau, à Saint-Jean, mardi, le septième jour de juillet prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 22 juin au 6 juillet prochain, ces deux jours compris.

Par ordre du bureau,

J. N. GAUTHIER,
Caissier.

St. Jean, 6 mai 1896. 49-5

COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER DE CEINTURE DE L'ILE DE MONTRÉAL.

AVIS est par les présentes donné qu'une assemblée spéciale des actionnaires de la Compagnie du chemin de fer de ceinture de l'Ile de Montréal sera tenue au bureau de la compagnie, No. 1608 rue Notre-Dame, dans la ville de Montréal, le 29e jour de juin prochain, 1896, à trois heures de l'après-midi, pour l'élection des directeurs et pour transiger les autres affaires tant générales que spéciales qui peuvent être soumises à l'assemblée.

J. P. MULLARKEY,
Secrétaire *pro tem.*

Montréal, 27 mai 1896. 48-4

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The Canada Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment, viz.:—

Ottawa, 1st May, 1896.

John McDougald, of the Town of Westville, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Esquire: to be the Commissioner in Her Majesty's Customs.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY FOR CANADA.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the PARLIAMENT summoned to be holden at the City of Ottawa, on the 16th day of July, 1896.

Province of Ontario.

Electoral District of Frontenac.

David D. Rogers, Yeoman, of the Township of Pittsburgh, Ont.

—

Province of Quebec.

Electoral District of Berthier.

Cléophas Beausoleil, Lawyer, of the City of Montreal.

Electoral District of Bagot.

Flavien Dupont, Esquire, Notary Public, of St. Liboire, P.Q.

Electoral District of St. Hyacinthe.

Michel Esdras Bernier, Notary, of the Parish and County of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting:

WHEREAS We are desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament; We do make known Our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a Parliament, and to further declare that by the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We have, this day, given Orders for issuing Our Writs in due form, for calling a Parliament in Our said Dominion, which Writs are to bear date on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL instant, to be returnable on the THIRTEENTH day of JULY next.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for Canada.

43-tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, and to each and every of you,—GREETING:

KNOW YE, that We, being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet Our People of Our Dominion of Canada, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, summon and call together the House of Commons in and for Our said Dominion, to meet at Our City of Ottawa in Our said Dominion, on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of JULY next, commanding, and by the tenor of these presents, enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the SIXTEENTH day of the month of JULY next, at Our City of OTTAWA aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the DESPATCH OF BUSINESS, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honourable Sir JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, Earl of Aberdeen; Viscount Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves and Kellie, in the Peerage of Scotland; Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen, County of Aberdeen, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FOURTH day of APRIL, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

43-tf

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

[1986]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that the tariff of fees, established by Order in Council of 28th April, 1896, in connection with the ferry privilege across the Detroit River between Windsor, in the Province of Ontario, and Detroit, in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, be amended by cancelling item number three thereof, and substituting in lieu thereof, the following:—"Children of six years or under, when accompanied by their parents or guardians, free."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-4

[2090]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of section 307 of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the Town of Nelson, in the County of Yale, British Columbia, be and the same is hereby created a port of entry at which oil may be imported in tank cars.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-4

[1945]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. David Pippin to be Wharfinger of the Government wharf at Magog, in the Province of Quebec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-4

[1655]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 12th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to extend the term of the lease of the ferry across the Niagara River between Bridgeburgh and Black Rock, for a further period of five years from the 1st May, 1896.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-4

[1635]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner "Aurora" of Parrsboro, Nova Scotia, official number 80,388, to "Nevetta."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52-4

[2112]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 15th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and

Breakwaters," and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Young to be Wharfinger of the Government wharf at Pinette, in Queen's County, Province of Prince Edward Island, in place of Mr. Hector D. Morrison, resigned.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

52–4

[2111]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 23rd day of June, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to approve of the following by-laws adopted by the Pilotage Commission for Bay Verte and Port Elgin, in the County of Westmoreland, Province of New Brunswick, on the 16th day of March, 1896.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

The Pilot Commissioners, being the Pilotage Authority for the Port of Bay Verte and Port Elgin in the County of Westmoreland and Province of New Brunswick, have adopted and ordered to be submitted to the Honourable the Minister of Marine, the following rules and regulations :—

All rules and regulations heretofore made by said Pilotage Authority are hereby repealed and the following adopted in lieu thereof :—

1. The limits of the Bay Verte and Port Elgin Pilotage District is understood to extend from the Province line on the east to Jourmain Island on the west including the Cape Tormentine Pier.

2. Any person of the full age of twenty-one years, of temperate habits, being a British subject, and having been examined and found competent may be granted a license as a pilot upon payment of a fee of five dollars.

3. A certificate may be granted a master or mate upon payment of a fee of six dollars, and four dollars for each annual renewal.

4. Every Bay Verte pilot shall, with his licence, be given a copy of these regulations, and he shall exhibit them to the master of any vessel of which he may take charge, if required so to do.

5. Licensed pilots shall be entitled to all fees earned by them individually, less five per cent as hereinafter provided.

6. Every licensed pilot shall without delay report to the Secretary of the Pilotage Authority, every vessel piloted by him to or from sea, giving the name, rig, tonnage, nationality, draught of water ; if inward where from and to whom consigned, if outward, name of shipper and where bound ; also all services that have been rendered, any accident to any vessel under his charge, and any matter of note which may have come under his observation affecting the safety of vessels.

7. If any licensed pilot shall offer his services to any inward bound vessel and be refused, no other licensed pilot being on board or having previously offered his services, to such vessel, such pilot so refused shall be entitled to the same rate of pilotage as if he had been actually employed to pilot such vessels.

8. Vessels of the following description shall be exempted from the compulsory payment of pilotage dues in addition to those exempted by Act of Parliament, 38 Vic., chap. 28, as amended by 40 Vic., chap. 20 : ships registered in Canada not exceeding one hundred and thirty tons registered tonnage ; all other vessels coming to any point between Jourmain Island and the head of the Bay Verte shall pay inward pilotage dues at the rate of one dollar per foot draught of water; and vessels from same point outwards shall pay outward pilotage dues at the rate of one dollar per foot draught of water.

9. Any licensed pilot having had charge of a vessel inwards, or having so offered his services to said vessel as to entitle him to full inward pilotage, shall have the privilege of piloting said vessel outward unless directed otherwise by the Pilotage Authority.

10. Any licensed pilot placed in charge of a vessel by the master, shall, in addition to full pilotage, be paid two dollars and fifty cents for each day said vessel may be detained by stress of weather or otherwise.

11. Any dispute arising between a Master of a vessel and a pilot respecting pilotage, shall be submitted to the Pilotage Authority whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

12. Any pilot may be deprived of license for repeated violation of these regulations, neglect of duty, drunkenness or incompetency from old age, or mental or bodily infirmities.

13. The master of each outward bound vessel shall give notice to the Secretary of the Pilotage Authority at least twenty-four hours before said vessel is ready for sea.

14. Edward C. Gooden, one of the Commissioners of Pilots for said District is hereby appointed secretary and treasurer, who shall collect and receive all fees and earnings under these regulations, for all of which his receipt shall be valid ; he shall keep a book in which he shall record the minutes, and all licenses, keep an account of all fees, pilotages dues, &c., received; and of all sums paid to pilots and otherwise ; and attend to all other matters belonging to the office of secretary and treasurer ; for which services he shall receive five per cent of the gross receipts.

Dated at Bay Verte, New Brunswick, this 16th day of March, A.D. 1896.

HAZEN COPP,
GODFREY SIDDALL,
EDWARD C. GOODEN,
JOSEPH D. LANE,
W. H. DOBSON,

Pilotage Commissioners for the Port of Bay Verte and Port Elgin. 52-4

[2081]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the barge " Glenora " of Montreal, official number 80,699, to " Hector."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

51–4

[2080]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is advisable that the regulations respecting the shipping of live stock from Canada to Europe should be amended so as to give authority to deal with horses shipped from Canada to Europe as well as cattle,—

Therefore, His Excellency, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the said regulations respecting the shipping of live stock be and the same are hereby amended by repealing the interpretation clause defining the expression " cattle " and substituting the following clause therefor :

Interpretation :—The expression " cattle " means bulls, oxen, cows and heifers one and two years old, and the expression " horses " includes mares.

His Excellency is pleased further to order that the following section be added to the existing regulations respecting the shipping of live stock from Canada :

No. 21. For the better protection of the health of the live stock no cattle or horses shall be taken on board except cattle or horses which have been inspected and passed as regards health by a duly appointed Government veterinary inspector.

JOHN J. McGEE,
51-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[1947]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the schooner "Allie B. Dyer," of Windsor, Nova Scotia, official number 100,740, to "Sunshine."

JOHN J. McGEE,
51-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2102]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "J. W. Steinhoff," of Chatham, Ontario, official number 71,101, to "Queen City."

JOHN J. McGEE,
51-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2078]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the 21st section of chapter 72 of the Revised Statutes, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to grant permission to change the name of the steamer "W. B. Hall," of St. Catharines, Ontario, to "St. Andrew."

JOHN J. McGEE,
51-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2113]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, under the provisions of the Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Clark, of Sackville, Province of New Brunswick, to be a member of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sackville, in the Province of New Brunswick, in the room of Mr. William Morris, retired.

JOHN J. McGEE,
51-4 Clerk of the Privy Council.

[2077]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1896.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

HIS Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada has this day been pleased to approve of the following By-law passed by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, on the 26th day of May, 1896, repealing By-law 130 and substituting the following By-law therefor :—

JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

—

At a meeting of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, duly called and held at Montreal, on the twenty-sixth day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, were present :—Mr. Henry Bulmer, President : Mr. Victor Hudon, Mr. Richard White, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, Mr. Hormisdas Laporte, Mr. Frank J. Hart, Mr. Hugh McLennan, Mr. L. E. Morin, Mr. Andrew Allan.

The draft of an amendment to By-law 130 was laid before the meeting, whereupon it was—

Resolved,—That By-law 130 be repealed and replaced by the following By-law 130 :—

" The following shall be the tariff of rates from the date of the coming into force of the present by-law :—

On coal, coke, grain and seeds of all kinds, 7½ cents per ton.

On ballast, cement, clay, earthen drain-pipes, fire-bricks, gypsum, lime, marble and all other stone, phosphates, salt, sand, scoriæ-blocks, slate, whiting, 10 cents per ton.

On apples, oranges, lemons and other green fruits, crates and their contents, flour and meal, fish, meat, pitch, potatoes, tar, horses, neat cattle, sheep, swine, hay, straw, wood-pulp, tobacco, lard, lard-oil, and oil-cake, 15 cents per ton.

On pig and scrap iron, pot and pearl ashes, 20 cents per ton.

On bricks, 10 cents per thousand ; on cordwood, 5 cents per cord ; on lumber and timber, 10 cents per thousand feet board measure.

On all goods, wares and merchandise, except bullion and specie, not elsewhere specified, 25 cents per ton.

On goods upon which, in the opinion of the Harbour Commissioners, it is not convenient to ascertain the rates according to the above provisions, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to levy a rate of one-fourth of one per cent on the value thereof.

No entry shall be less than five cents.

Only one rate shall be levied on property covered by the foregoing provisions when landed on the wharves for reshipment only.

The foregoing rates less twenty per cent shall be levied as hereinabove set forth on the said articles when landed or shipped in the harbour, or moved by rail on the harbour tracks or deposited within the harbour.

On all goods remaining on the wharves more than four clear working days after notice given for their removal by the Harbour Master in the case of goods imported, there shall be levied additional rates as follows :—

On cement, one cent per barrel per day.

On salt, one-half cent per bag per day.

On iron, one-half cent per hundredweight per day.

On bricks, ten cents per thousand per day.

On drain-pipes and all other non-enumerated articles, one-half cent per hundredweight per day.

For the purpose of this By-law a ton shall be calculated as being 2,000 pounds weight, or forty cubic feet measurement, according as the goods to which the same applies have been, or shall be, carried by water by ton weight or ton measurement.

The weight of the articles hereinafter described may be estimated as follows :

Ashes, pot or pearl, three barrels to one ton.

Apples, flour, meal, potatoes, nine barrels to one ton.

Fish, meat, pitch, tar, seven barrels to one ton.

Horses, two to one ton.

Neat cattle, three to one ton.

Sheep, fifteen to one ton.

Swine, ten to one ton."

Certified,
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Secretary,
51-4 Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

COPYRIGHTS

Entered during the week ending 24th June, 1896, at the Department of Agriculture,—Copyright and Trade Mark Branch.

8562. "Dictionnaire de Nos Fautes contre la Langue Française." Par Raoul Rinfret, Montréal, Qué., 18 juin 1896.

8563. "Memories of Margaret Grainger, Schoolmistress." By Annie S. Swan. William Briggs (Book Steward of the Methodist Book and Publishing House), Toronto, Ont., 19th June, 1896.

8564. "Canadian Summer Resort Guide." Frederick Smily, Toronto, Ont., 19th June, 1896.

8565. "Life and Times of the Honourable Joseph Howe." By George E. Fenety, Fredericton, N.B., 22nd June, 1896.

8566. "Nouveau Cours de Commerce et de Comptabilité. (Cours Elémentaire—Théorique et Pratique). Par F. T. D. Frère Marie Sigebert, Ste-Martine, Qué., 22 juin 1896.

W. B. SCARTH,
52-1 Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 23 of 1896.

PILE BEACONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Pile beacons have recently been established by the Government of Canada to mark shallow channels through sand banks at the mouth of Fraser River and in Mud Bay, off the mainland of British Columbia. The piles consist of single sticks, and in each case are painted as buoys for similar positions would be coloured. The channels marked are, as a rule, shallow, narrow and tortuous, and only suitable for navigation by small craft in charge of men with local knowledge. They should not be used except on a rising tide and near high water, and then only by vessels able to take the ground without damage. The following channels have been marked :—

I. NORTH FORK OF NORTH ARM, FRASER RIVER.

This is the most northerly mouth of the river, Shown dotted on Admiralty Chart No. 1922, and its approach is marked by nine beacons. Some of these were established in 1886 and renewed and extended from time to time since, but four which had been carried away were replaced this year. The outermost pile, a black one, is on Sturgeon Bank, in Lat. N. 49° 14' 0", Long. W. 123° 13' 50".

Outside of this pile the channel loses itself in the sands of Sturgeon Bank. Running in from the pile the channel runs approximately E.S.E. roughly parallel to the shore line from Grey Point.

The Middle Fork of the North Arm, immediately north of Sea Island, now dries at low water and is not used.

The South Fork of the North Arm divides into several branches and loses itself in the Sand Heads, without any channel as shown dotted on chart.

II. CANOE PASS.

This is the common name of the Arm marked "South Channel" on the charts. From it to deep water there is a channel through Roberts Bank, carrying from 4 to 8 feet, ending immediately south of the south cluster of piles on Roberts Bank. The best water through the Sand Heads is shown by eight piles, all black, the outermost one distinguished by four slats of wood nailed on crosswise. It stands approximately in Lat. N. 49° 3' 18", Long. W. 123° 12' 25".

These notices affect Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 1922 and 2689, and British Columbia Pilot, 1888, page 136.

III. MUD BAY.

This is the north-east extreme of Boundary Bay and is a mud flat, dry at low water, with three principal channels through it, known as the Big Slue, the Serpentine and Nicomeck'l River. These have a common outlet immediately west of the spit at the mouth of Nicomeck'l River, Blackie Spit.

To reach the outermost pile vessels should round Roberts Point at a distance of about 1½ miles and steer north until the white cliff on the east side of Roberts Point and four trees on Blackie Spit are in line ; then haul for the trees, keeping them ahead and the cliff right astern. This gives a depth of from 2¼ to 2½ fathoms at high water. Then run along the west side of Blackie Spit ½ cable from shore to the outermost black beacon, which is in Lat. N. 49° 3' 30", Long. W. 122° 53' 0".

The three channels are marked by thirty black, eight red and one black-and-red banded, piles, the last named marking the junction of the Big Slue and Serpentine.

Big Slue dries completely, the Serpentine varies in depth from 2 to 6 feet, and Nicomeck'l River from 1½ to 4 feet at low water spring tides.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 1917 and 2689, and British Columbia Pilot, 1889, page 126.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 6th June, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 52-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 24 of 1896.

I. ST. JOHN'S LEDGE BELL BUOY REPLACED.

Referring to Notice to Mariners No. 8 of 1896, the bell buoy which went adrift from St. John's Ledge, near Pubnico, in the Bay of Fundy, or sank at its moorings, was replaced by another buoy on the 1st May last.

II. SURVEYING VESSEL ON THE BANKS OFF HALIFAX.

Commander G. E. Richards, R.N., of H. M. S. "Rambler," has issued the following notice :—

"To Masters of vessels, fishing boats, etc.—

"H. M. S. 'Rambler' being engaged in sounding the " banks and approaches to Halifax, Masters of vessels " and others are requested to keep clear of any gas " buoys and beacons she may lay down, and also as " far as possible of the ship herself both when under " weigh and at anchor on the bank."

As the work being done by the "Rambler" is for the benefit of all vessels, their cordial compliance with Commander Richards' request is expected.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 15th June, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 52-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 25 of 1896.

LAKE ST. CLAIR TWENTY-FOOT CHANNEL.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America that on 10th May, 1896, a light was established on each of the 3 five-pile clusters recently erected by the Lake Carriers' Association on the south-easterly side of the completed portion of the new twenty-foot dredged channel in the S.W. part of Lake St. Clair, as follows :—

LOWER ENTRANCE BEACON.—A fixed white lantern light, $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet above lake level, on the cluster on the S.E. side of the channel at the lower entrance and about $\frac{7}{16}$ mile W. by S. from Grossepointe Beacon. Middle Beacon, N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ; Windmill Point Lighthouse, W.S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., nearly $1\frac{7}{8}$ miles ; outer end of Fishers Dock, N. $\frac{5}{8}$ W., $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

MIDDLE BEACON.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet above lake level, on the S.E. side of the channel about $\frac{7}{16}$ mile N. by E. $\frac{5}{8}$ E. from Grossepointe Beacon. Upper Beacon, N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., about $1\frac{3}{16}$ miles ; Lower Entrance Beacon, S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ; Windmill Point Lighthouse, S.W. by W. $\frac{13}{16}$ W., $2\frac{9}{16}$ miles ; outer end of Fishers Dock, N.W. $\frac{3}{16}$ N., about 1 mile.

UPPER BEACON.—A fixed white lens-lantern light, $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet above the lake level, on the S.E. side of the channel, nearly $1\frac{3}{8}$ miles S.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Grossepoint. Grossepointe Beacon, S.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S., nearly $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles ; outer end of Fishers Dock, W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., about $1\frac{9}{16}$ miles.

GROSSEPOINTE BEACON LIGHT.

On the same date the fixed red and fixed white lens-lantern lights heretofore shown at this station, in the south-westerly part of Lake St. Clair, were permanently discontinued.

GROSSEPOINTE LIGHT VESSEL No. 10.

And on the same date the station of this vessel was changed to a point about $1\frac{3}{16}$ miles N.N.E. $\frac{7}{16}$ E. from her former station and just above Buoy No. 16 on the S.E. side of the upper end of the completed portion of the dredged channel. The vessel lies approximately in line with the temporary beacon lights established on the same date and on the same side of the channel. Grossepointe Beacon, S.W. $\frac{1}{8}$ S. nearly $2\frac{9}{16}$ miles ; Windmill Point Lighthouse, S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{8}$ W., nearly $4\frac{11}{16}$ miles ; Grossepointe, W., nearly $1\frac{15}{16}$ miles ; Milk River Point, N. $\frac{15}{16}$ W., $4\frac{3}{16}$ miles.

Vessels are requested to keep on the north-westerly side of the new channel in order not to interfere with the sweeping of the opposite side.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 330, 332 and 678.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 15th June, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 52-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 21 of 1896.

COLOUR OF LURCHER SHOAL WHISTLING BUOY.

The automatic whistling buoy maintained by the Government of Canada on Lurcher Shoal, in the Bay of Fundy, off the coast of Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, is incorrectly described in the Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals. It is painted in red and black horizontal bands, with "Lurcher Shoal" in white letters. It is surmounted by a 10-inch whistle. The shoal lies N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 15 miles from Cape Fourchu Light.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 352, 2537, 2538 and 2670, and Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 124.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 3rd June, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 51-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 22 of 1896.

SPECIAL FOG SIGNALS AT BRITISH COLUMBIA STATIONS.

I. CARMANAH.

On and after 1st July next, a steam whistle attached to the fog alarm boiler at Carmanah Station, will be used in addition to the horn, which will be operated as heretofore, for communicating in foggy weather with passing steamers. A private code has been arranged with several steamers. Strangers may communicate with the station by whistle sounds, using the "Morse" or "Continental" telegraphic codes.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals, No. 1163.

II. RACE ROCKS.

On and after 1st July next, in addition to the regular fog signal which consists of single blasts of five seconds' duration, with intervals of seventy-two seconds between them, a signal of four short blasts from the fog whistle at Race Rocks in answer to the fog signal of any steamer enveloped in fog in Juan de Fuca Strait will denote that the northern portion of the strait is free from fog. It often happens that when there is thick fog in the southern part of the strait the northern portion is perfectly clear. In such circumstances, the special signal now arranged will enable steamers to clear the fog readily.

This notice affects Canadian List of Lights and Fog Signals No. 1165.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 5th June, 1896.

☞All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 51-3

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 20 of 1896.

I. CHANGE IN BUOYS AT MOUTH OF RIVER DETROIT.

The Canadian buoys on the east side of the dredged channel at the mouth of River Detroit, Lake Erie, have this season been rearranged and increased in number. The channel has been dredged by the American Government to a width of 800 feet, its axis being a straight line joining Detroit River Lighthouse (American) and Bois Blanc Island Lighthouse (Canadian).

The Canadian buoys marking the east edge of this dredged cut are now seven red wooden spars. They are situated approximately 400 feet east of the centre line of the above dredged channel, and are respectively 4,462, 5,632, 6,927 (approximately), 8,221, 10,029, 11,365 and 13,525 feet above Detroit River Lighthouse. This last most northerly buoy is about 18,600 feet below Bois Blanc Lighthouse. The above distances are measured along the axis of the channel to points immediately opposite to the buoys.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 332, 490 and 678.

II. PILOT ISLAND RANGE LIGHTS.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board of the United States of America that, on or about the 4th June, 1896, the colour of each of the lights of this range, located on the south side of Mud Lake, River St. Mary, will be changed from red to white.

No other change will be made.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 2nd June, 1896.

☞ All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are magnetic and are given from seaward, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water, and all depths are at mean low water.

Pilots, masters, or others interested are earnestly requested to send information of dangers, changes in aids to navigation, notice of new shoals or channels, errors in publications, or any other facts affecting the navigation of Canadian waters, to the Deputy-Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada. 50-3

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1896, incorporating Arthur William Lee, manufacturer, Herbert Blake Andrews, accountant, Charles Cecil Sheriff, manufacturer, James Russell Lovett Starr, barrister, and John Henderson, Goodall, distributor, all of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a*.) The distributing and delivery of newspapers, periodicals, and other reading matter, together with samples, parcels and other goods, wares and merchandise of all descriptions throughout the cities, towns and other parts of the Dominion of Canada; (*b*.) The carrying on of a special messenger service for the delivery of messages,—by the name of "The Dominion Distributing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of five thousand dollars, divided into one hundred shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
51-3 Under-Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1896, whereby the total capital stock of "The Sawyer and Massey Company" (Limited) is increased from one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
51-3 Under-Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under "The Companies Act" supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1896, whereby the name of "The International Trading Company" (Limited) is changed to that of "The International Navigation and Trading Company" (Limited).

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 20th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
Under-Secretary of State.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that under The Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1896, incorporating William Reid Gardner, manufacturer, William McLeod Gardner, manufacturer, both of the Town of Brockville, in the County of Leeds, and Province of Ontario; John Murphy, dry goods merchant, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec; John Adams Bangs, banker, of the Town of Carleton Place, in the County of Lanark, and Province of Ontario; Robert H. Crane, contractor, of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario, for the following purposes, viz.:—(*a*) To acquire and carry on the business now carried on by The W. R. Gardner Tool Company of Brockville, Ontario; and to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in edged tools, saws, hammers, and implements of all kinds for working in wood, iron, brass, and other metals and materials; and to acquire and hold by lease, purchase or otherwise, water power privileges for the development of the necessary power for the said manufacturing business, by the name of "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 19th day of June, 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
51-3 Under-Secretary of State.

IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.

GENERAL ORDER.

THE Special sitting of the Exchequer Court of Canada, fixed by General Order of the 2nd day of April, 1896, to be holden at the City of Halifax, N.S., on the 6th day of July, 1896, is hereby rescinded; and it is hereby ordered that a special sitting of the said Court in lieu thereof be holden at the Court-house, in the said City of Halifax, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of September, 1896, commencing at the hour of 11 a.m.

Dated at Ottawa, this 8th day of June, A.D. 1896.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
50-3 J.E.C.

STATEMENT

Of the Public Debt and the Revenue and Expenditure of the Dominion of Canada, as by Returns furnished to the Finance Department to the night of the 31st May, 1895 and 1896.

Public Debt.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Liabilities—		
Payable in England	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
do in Canada	7,278,680 79	7,566,707 10
Bank Circulation Redemption Fund	1,821,370 58	1,815,678 77
Dominion Notes	19,854,450 12	19,246,569 62
Savings Banks	42,667,597 46	44,966,902 69
Trust Funds	8,196,177 48	8,241,069 73
Province Accounts	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	1,578,676 07	1,713,640 68
Total Gross Debt	316,029,502 29	318,183,103 79
Assets—		
Investments—Sinking Funds	33,692,677 56	35,711,267 46
Other Investments	7,484,331 84	5,970,867 95
Province Accounts	10,923,501 99	10,586,377 73
Miscellaneous and Banking Accounts	16,534,814 71	14,938,251 61
Total Assets	68,635,326 10	67,206,764 75
Total Net Debt	247,394,176 19	250,976,339 04
do 30th April	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
Decrease of Debt	122,046 59	
Increase of Debt		1,142,601 77

Revenue and Expenditure on Account of Consolidated Fund.	Month of May, 1895.	Total to 31st May, 1895.	Month of May, 1896.	Total to 31st May, 1896.
Revenue:	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Customs	1,536,901 54	15,906,707 66	1,560,600 94	18,160,100 32
Excise	768,009 46	7,222,274 31	647,760 66	7,217,478 34
Post Office	210,000 00	2,645,011 70	245,000 00	2,777,312 34
Public Works, including Railways	358,758 27	3,351,091 86	329,548 57	3,302,975 60
Miscellaneous	183,571 24	1,381,754 97	194,532 20	1,494,204 31
Total	3,057,240 51	30,506,840 50	2,977,442 37	32,952,070 91
Expenditure	3,082,039 25	29,302,832 25	3,540,758 28	28,596,864 25

Expenditure on Capital Account, etc.				
Public Works, Railways and Canals	78,694 44	2,117,566 96	128,925 91	2,116,838 20
Dominion Lands	5,902 54	75,411 39	4,233 25	56,136 68
Railway Subsidies		1,222,613 10	52,926 85	812,440 10
Militia			486,666 66	486,666 66
Total	84,596 98	3,415,591 45	672,752 67	3,472,081 64

The above statement only represents the receipts and payments which have passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of the month.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

Certified correct,
J. Fraser, for Accountant.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 4th June, 1896.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

	31st July.	31st August.	30th September.	31st October.	30th November.	31st December
Fractionals......	218,959 75	220,529 25	221,442 25	222,211 25	222,276 25	221,855 25
$1 & $2..........	6,741,711 00	6,972,974 00	7,078,529 00	7,312,917 00	7,325,053 00	7,217,448 00
$4...............	363,514 00	380,768 00	381,848 00	375,186 00	375,176 00	354,664 00
$5, $10 & $20....	8,940 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37	8,845 37
$50 & $100.......	229,850 00	223,400 00	229,850 00	228,100 00	242,450 00	252,150 00
$500 & $1000.....	13,834,000 00	14,052,500 00	14,780,000 00	14,746,000 00	14,704,500 00	14,358,500 00
Total.......	21,396,975 12	21,859,016 62	22,700,514 62	22,893,259 62	22,878,300 62	22,413,462 62

	31st January.	29th February.	31st March.	30th April.	31st May.	30th June.
Fractionals.....	221,437 25	222,096 75	223,616 75	222,879 75	224,675 75	
$1 & $2..........	6,739,916 00	6,653,935 50	6,606,965 50	6,492,768 50	6,519,768 50	
$4...............	330,828 00	337,236 00	344,682 00	341,146 00	339,778 00	
$5, $10 & $20....	8,845 37	8,840 37	8,835 37	8,825 37	8,825 37	
$50 & $100.......	235,250 00	210,250 00	209,150 00	218,950 00	217,850 00	
$500 & $1000.....	12,148,000 00	11,440,000 00	11,398,500 00	11,964,000 00	12,061,500 00	
Total.......	19,684,276 62	18,872,358 62	18,791,749 62	19,248,569 62	19,372,397 62	

Fractional Notes....	$224,675 75
Provincial Notes....	29,502 87
Dominion Ones and Twos.............	6,502,241 00
Dominion Fours....	339,778 00
Montr'l Large Notes.	6,547,200 00
Toronto "	3,364,000 00
Halifax "	612,000 00
St. John "	1,207,500 00
Winnipeg "	178,000 00
Charlottetown "	149,500 00
Victoria "	218,000 00
Total.........	$19,372,397 62

Specie held by the several Assistant Receivers General, on the 30th May, 1896......	$7,758,435 33
Guaranteed Sterling Debentures, £400,000 stg..........	1,946,666 67
	$9,705,102 00
Specie and Guaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16—25 p. c. on $19,372,397.62..........	4,843,099 40
Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures..........	$4,862,002 60
Unguaranteed Debentures..........	$17,250,000 00
Unguaranteed Debentures to be held under the Revised Statutes of Canada, cap. 31, as amended by 58-59 Vic., cap. 16, 75 p. c. on $19,372,397.61..........	14,529,298 22
Excess of Unguaranteed Debentures..........	$2,720,701 78

SUMMARY.

Excess of Specie and Guaranteed Debentures..........	$4,862,002 60
" Unguaranteed Debentures..........	2,720,701 78
Total excess..........	$7,582,704 38

FRED. TOLLER,
Comptroller of Dominion Currency.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 11th May, 1896.

50-tf

UNREVISED STATEMENT of Inland Revenue accrued during the month of May, 1896.

Source of Revenue.	Amounts.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spirits..........	315,070 23	
Malt Liquor..........	50 00	
Malt..........	60,103 46	
Tobacco..........	207,672 03	
Cigars..........	60,007 10	
Inspection of Petroleum..........	1,723 09	
Manufactures in Bond..........	4,180 67	
Seizures..........	622 15	
Other Receipts..........	1,741 95	
Total Excise Revenue..........	....	651,170 68
Culling Timber..........	....	1,564 76
Hydraulic and other Rents..........	....	336 00
Minor Public Works..........	....	210 00
Inspection of Weights and Measures..........	....	2,401 33
Gas Inspection..........	....	1,803 50
Electric Light Inspection..........	....	297 00
Law Stamps..........	....	507 30
Other Revenues..........	....	8 00
Grand Total Revenue..........	....	658,298 57

E. MIALL, Commissioner.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 10th June, 1896.

50-tf

Summary Statement (by Articles) of Values of Merchandise entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also showing the Duty Collected thereon, during the month ending 31st May, 1896.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, Beer and Porter	$ 15,000 00	5,984 48
Animals	13,633 00	2,832 00
Books, Pamphlets, &c.	56,491 00	15,666 60
Brass and manufactures of	33,413 00	9,281 74
Breadstuffs, viz. :—		
Grain of all kinds	118,288 00	26,812 00
Flour	5,096 00	1,286 10
Meal, Corn and Oat	9,448 00	2,229 27
Rice	97,745 00	42,568 60
Other Breadstuffs	19,057 00	4,269 11
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes, and parts of	221,052 00	66,337 38
Cars—Railway and Tram, and parts of	9,054 00	3,370 86
Coal, Bituminous	175,469 00	53,063 43
Copper, manufactures of	3,028 00	783 52
Cottons, Bleached or Unbleached, not dyed, coloured, &c.	21,887 00	5,289 04
Cottons, Bleached, dyed, coloured, &c.	168,727 00	50,234 13
Cottons, Clothing,	37,067 00	12,208 40
" Thread (not on Spools), Yarn, Warp, &c.	21,511 00	2,861 11
" Thread on Spools	18,699 00	4,672 25
" All other Manufactures of Cotton	37,939 00	11,576 31
Drugs and Medicines	115,889 00	28,197 73
Earthenware, Stone and Chinaware	58,337 00	17,617 32
Fancy Goods and Embroideries, viz. :—		
Bracelets, Braids, Fringes, &c.	32,705 00	9,594 25
Laces, Collars, Nettings, &c.	30,397 00	9,152 62
All other Fancy Goods	20,030 00	6,677 30
Fish and products of	17,224 00	3,676 62
Fruits and Nuts dried	50,693 00	18,983 45
" Green, Oranges and Lemons	50,260 00	5,797 47
" All other	21,796 00	4,191 94
Furs, Manufactures of	60,693 00	9,401 45
Glass, Manufactures of, viz :—		
" Bottles, Jars, Decanters, Tableware and Gas Light Shades	50,876 00	15,220 37
" Window Glass	50,534 00	10,122 75
" Plate-Glass	21,919 00	5,382 70
" All other Manufactures of.	13,304 00	2,884 81
Gunpowder and Explosive substances	7,643 00	2,214 90
Gutta-percha, Manufactures of	27,551 00	8,011 63
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Beaver, Silk or Felt	22,430 00	6,729 00
" All other	37,714 00	11,308 96
Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, viz, :—		
" Band, Hoop, Sheet and Plate	137,944 00	12,899 09
" Bar Iron and Railway Bars.	23,926 00	5,364 33
" Cutlery, Hardware, Tools and Implements	143,120 00	41,896 74
Iron, Machines, Machinery and Engines, including Locomotives	$ 159,212 00	44,042 12
" Pig-iron, Kentledge and Scraps	49,701 00	17,741 35
" Stoves and Castings	20,935 00	7,228 26
" Tubing	64,124 00	13,849 70
" All other Manufactures of Iron and Steel	197,589 00	52,577 52
Jewellery and Watches and manufactures of gold and silver.	54,241 00	14,014 62
Lead and manufactures of	38,083 00	6,928 95
Leather, all kinds	60,960 00	10,325 04
" Boots and Shoes	30,447 00	7,475 43
" All other manufactures of Leather	21,895 00	5,289 10
Marble and Stone, and manufactures of	26,061 00	5,405 69
Metals and manufactures of	23,934 00	6,415 51
Musical Instruments	22,612 00	6,834 06
Oil, Mineral and Products of	31,206 00	18,610 89
" Flaxseed or Linseed, raw or boiled	42,303 00	8,461 10
" All other	39,672 00	8,196 43
Paints and Colours	110,876 00	10,540 53
Paper, Envelopes, &c	91,563 00	28,104 61
Pickles, Sauces, Capers, all kinds	16,634 00	5,752 61
Provisions, Lard, Meats fresh and salt	40,755 00	12,387 34
" Butter, Cheese	9,528 00	2,375 65
Seeds and Roots	96,887 00	5,895 29
Silk, manufactures of	68,340 00	30,152 32
Soap, all kinds	20,733 00	6,151 31
Spices, ground and unground	13,622 00	2,132 84
Spirits, all kinds	74,505 00	158,051 71
Wines, Sparkling	11,606 00	3,275 25
" other than Sparkling	31,771 00	17,916 70
Sugar	428,512 00	85,137 98
Molasses & Syrups	47,830 00	4,896 44
Tobacco and Cigars	21,613 00	21,448 18
Vegetables.	22,080 00	5,211 44
Wood, manufactures of	57,006 00	13,235 12
Woollens: Carpets, Brussels and Tapestry	40,248 00	11,861 89
" Clothing	26,849 00	9,230 65
" Cloths, Worsteds, Coatings, &c.	101,575 00	34,264 44
" Dress Goods	117,922 00	35,388 68
" Knitted Goods	24,440 00	9,368 71
" Shawls	3,181 00	795 25
" Yarns	12,380 00	3,726 30
" All other Manufactures of Woollens.	24,657 00	6,820 91
All other Dutiable Goods	958,652 00	246,808 75
Total Dutiable Goods	5,424,329 00	1,560,978 43
" Free	3,275,927 00	
Coin and Bullion	741,597 00	
Grand Total	9,441,853 00	1,560,978 43

Free Goods entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, during the month ending 31st May, 1896.

Animals for improvement of stock	$ 16,734
Articles for the use of the Army and Navy	21,942
Asphaltum or Asphalt	105
Broom Corn	3,595
Coal, Anthracite	387,552
Coffee	38,506
Cotton Waste	12,325
" Raw	149,977
Dyes, Chemicals, &c	216,524
Fish and products of.	4,995
Fisheries, articles for, Nets, Seines, Lines, &c.	98,831
Fruits, Bananas, Olives, Pine-apples, &c.	119,742
Fur, skins not dressed	55,537
Grease for soap making, &c	22,453
Hides and skins	139,216
India-rubber, and Gutta-percha, crude	118,316
Jute Cloth and Jute Yarn	42,849
Metals, Brass and Copper	57,521
" Steel Rails for Railways	54,007
Metals, Iron and Steel, all other	$ 123,320
" Tin and Zinc	145,855
" Other	25,989
Oils, Vegetable	8,922
Salt	40,712
Settlers' Effects	306,351
Silk, raw	14,657
Sisal, Manilla and Hemp, undressed	38,050
Tea	97,251
Tobacco Leaf	165,748
Wood, Cabinetmakers', &c.	100,974
Wool	180,642
All other Free Goods	466,729
Total	3,275,927
Coin and Bullion	741,597
Total Free Goods	4,017,524

Customs Department,
Ottawa, 18th June, 1896.

51-tf

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

STATEMENT of Goods Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the month of May, 1896.

	Produce of Canada.	Produce of other Countries.	Total.
	$	$	$
Produce of the Mine	662,880	119,420	782,300
do Fisheries	734,837	10,479	745,316
do Forest	2,326,745	11,098	2,337,843
Animals and their produce	2,105,010	32,863	2,137,873
Agricultural Products	1,739,836	565,610	2,305,446
Manufactures	842,350	101,821	944,171
Miscellaneous Articles	16,501	7,301	23,802
Totals	8,428,159	848,592	9,276,751
Bullion	12,890	16,132	29,022
Coin	....	....	....
Grand Total	8,441,049	864,724	9,305,773

JOHN McDOUGALD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th June, 1896.

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POST OFFICE Savings Bank Account for the month of May, 1896.

(Furnished to the Minister of Finance in accordance with the Post Office Act, 49 Vict., chap. 35, sec. 76.

DR.			CR.
	$ cts.		$
BALANCE in hands of the Minister of Finance on 30th April, 1896	27,973,152 90	WITHDRAWALS during month	649,131 89
DEPOSITS in the Post Office Savings Bank during month	640,937 00		
TRANSFERS from Dominion Government Savings Bank during month :—			
PRINCIPAL			
Interest accrued from 1st July to date of transfer..			
INTEREST allowed to Depositors on accounts closed during month	7,853 56	BALANCE at the credit of Depositors' Accounts on 31st May, 1896	27,972,811 57
	28,621,943 46		28,621,943 46

WILLIAM WHITE,
Deputy-Postmaster General.

Certified.
D. MATHESON,
Superintendent, Savings Bank Branch.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 16th June, 1896.

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Statement of the Balance at Cr. of Depositors in the Dominion Government Savings Banks, on 31st May, 1896. Published in accordance with Consolidated Statutes, Chapter 121, Section 16.

Bank.	Balance, on 30th April, 1896.	Deposits for May, 1896.	Total.	Withdrawn, May, 1896.	Balance, 31st May, 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Ontario :—					
Toronto	570,030 77	7,618 51	577,649 28	9,243 55	568,405 73
Manitoba :—					
Winnipeg	747,670 66	17,032 00	764,702 66	15,960 48	748,742 18
British Columbia :—					
Victoria	847,318 87	19,455 00	866,773 87	23,076 06	843,697 81
Nova Scotia :—					
Acadia Mines	35,137 31	850 00	35,987 31	90 00	35,897 31
Amherst	276,428 82	4,567 00	280,995 82	5,891 52	275,104 30
Annapolis	238,485 17	3,641 00	242,126 17	3,435 77	238,690 40
Arichat	193,307 26	2,137 00	195,444 26	1,658 33	193,785 93
Barrington	173,285 52	1,327 00	174,612 52	672 01	173,940 51
Bridgewater	132,501 98	1,654 00	134,155 98	1,699 31	132,456 67
Guysboro’	109,996 28	1,396 00	111,392 28	1,584 90	109,807 38
Halifax	2,614,855 83	32,776 00	2,647,631 83	33,707 40	2,613,924 43
Kentville	304,521 32	4,732 00	309,253 32	7,763 60	301,489 72
Liverpool	250,644 23	1,554 00	252,198 23	4,593 31	247,604 92
Lunenburg	287,997 46	6,307 00	294,304 46	3,009 41	291,295 05
Maitland	64,052 15	384 00	64,436 15	983 04	63,453 11
New Glasgow	378,662 66	3,395 00	382,057 66	4,129 18	377,928 48
Parrsboro’	119,669 24	1,975 00	121,644 24	2,630 56	119,013 68
Pictou	294,176 14	1,535 00	295,711 14	3,777 69	291,933 45
Port Hood	118,595 79	315 00	118,910 79	1,455 34	117,455 45
Shelburne	116,807 98	1,899 00	118,706 98	1,385 25	117,321 73
Sherbrooke	68,876 38	1,239 00	70,115 38	394 60	69,720 78
Wallace	70,451 97	590 00	71,041 97	809 73	70,232 24
Weymouth	101,475 83	309 00	101,784 83	1,520 24	100,264 59
Yarmouth	624,496 37	6,503 00	630,999 37	7,999 89	622,999 48
New Brunswick :—					
Chatham	274,709 99	2,198 00	276,907 99	4,126 64	272,781 35
Dalhousie	379,612 98	2,643 00	382,255 98	4,207 93	378,048 05
Fredericton	657,991 86	9,722 00	667,713 86	12,077 04	655,636 82
Newcastle	232,508 67	2,977 00	235,485 67	2,953 97	232,531 70
St. Andrews	286,460 47	1,495 00	287,955 47	1,819 02	286,136 45
St. John	4,079,803 39	51,093 00	4,130,896 39	47,918 14	4,082,978 25
Woodstock	494,337 78	9,604 00	503,941 78	12,548 14	491,393 64
Prince Edward Island :—					
Charlottetown	1,805,664 21	18,873 00	1,824,537 21	35,710 02	1,788,827 19
Summerside	314,723 87	2,151 00	316,874 87	3,808 29	313,066 58
Total	17,265,259 21	223,946 51	17,489,205 72	262,640 36	17,226,565 36

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

C. J. Anderson,
Chief Savings Bank Branch.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, 12th May, 1896.

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RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK, AND OF THE CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUÉBEC, ON THE 31ST MAY, 1896.

—	CAPITAL.		LIABILITIES.								
	Capital Stock.	Capital paid up.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable on demand.	Other deposits payable on demand.	Dominion Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Provincial Govt. deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Other deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.	Other Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Liabilities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	2,000,000 00	600,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	9,294,274 10	180,000 00	25,660 08	9,593,276 04
Caisse d'Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	1,000,000 00	250,000 00	....	....	....	....	....	5,052,512 75	83,000 00	54,828 51	5,190,341 26
Total	3,000,000 00	850,000 00	93,341 86	....	....	....	....	14,346,786 85	263,000 00	80,488 59	14,783,617 30

ASSETS.

—	Dominion Securities.	Provincial or Municipal Securities.	Loans for which Dominion or Provincial Securities are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which Bank Stocks are held as Collateral Security.	Loans for which other Stocks, Bonds or Debentures as authorized by law are held as Collateral Security.	Cash in hand or in deposit on call in Chartered Banks.	Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Investments.	Investments in Bank Stock made previous to the incorporation of the Bank.	Other Assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total Assets.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
City and District Savings Bank	1,500,000 00	2,432,305 12	....	1,610,325 87	3,446,178 94	897,815 38	180,000 00	....	* 697,945 86	10,764,571 17
Caisse d Economie Notre-Dame de Québec	....	2,380,611 32	82,500 00	411,406 37	1,683,203 35	804,867 20	83,000 00	42,404 00	89,708 28	5,577,700 52
Total	1,500,000 00	4,812,916 44	82,500 00	2,021,732 24	5,129,382 29	1,702,682 58	263,000 00	42,404 00	787,654 14	16,342,271 69

* Landed property of Bank $400,000

N. S. GARLAND,
Clerk of Financial Statistics.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy-Minister of Finance.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, OTTAWA, 9th June, 1896.

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LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$19,000 Municipal Securities, $4,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $89,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $100,800)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Wm. H. Orr, Manager, Toronto	$531,833 Province of Quebec Debentures, $149,893 Province of Manitoba Debentures; $66,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $100,000 Prince Edward Island Bonds; $60,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $2,572,466 Municipal Debentures and $330,000 U. S. Registered Bonds. Total $3,810,193. Accepted value, $3,529,053, being $100,000 (A), and $3,429,053 (B)	Life.
The Agricultural Insurance Company, Watertown, N.Y.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$141,600 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $126,000, being $121,000 Fire and $5,000 for Tornado)	Fire and Tornado.
The Alliance Assurance Company	G. H. McHenry, Chief Agent, Montreal	$311,142 Canada 3 p.c. stock	Fire.
The American Surety Company of New York	Alexander Dixon, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 U.S. Bonds	Guarantee.
The Atlas Assurance Company	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	£17,000 stg., Canada 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock, and £5,000 stg., New South Wales 3½ per cent. Inscribed Stock	Fire.
The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada	W. B. McMurrich, Agent, Toronto	$46,724 Municipal Debentures, and $8,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $49,252)	Steam Boilers, &c.
Boivin, Wilson & Co.	L. I. Boivin, Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Canada Stock and $8,567 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $12,711)	Plate Glass.
The British America Assurance Company, Toronto	P. H. Sims, Secretary, Toronto	$61,000 Municipal Debentures and $1,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $55,314)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, London, Eng.	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	Canada Bonds, £1,500 stg.; Province of British Columbia Stock, £1,450 stg.; Tasmanian Bonds £5,100 stg.; South Australian Bonds £1,750 stg.; Municipal Debentures, £15,800. (Accepted at $114,707.34). Also $632,500 invested in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	$112,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,800)	Inland Marine.
The Caledonian Insurance Company	Lansing Lewis, Manager, Montreal	Province of Quebec Bonds, $3,893.33; Canada Bonds, $4,866.67; Municipal Debentures, $106,438.86. (Accepted at $104,555)	Fire.
The Canada Accident Assurance Company	T. H. Hudson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$22,302 Municipal Debentures and $5,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. (Accepted at $25,072)	Accident and Plate-Glass.
The Canada Life Assurance Company, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, Manager, Hamilton	$61,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $54,900)	Life.
The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.	Dr. A. A. Henderson, Chief Agent, Ottawa	$20,000 Canada Stock	Accident.
The Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited), London, Eng.	James McGregor, Chief Agent, Montreal	$107,067 Cape of Good Hope 4 per cent. Stock (Life A); $29,200 Canada 4 per cent. Stock; $15,573 Canada 3 p. c. Stock (Life B); $130,913 Canada Stock; $73,000 Queensland Bonds, $48,667 British Consolidated Stock, £6,000 Ceylon Government Stock, and £12,000 Swedish Government 3½ per cent. Bonds (Fire)	Fire, Inland Marine and Life.
The Confederation Life Association	J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director, Toronto	$84,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $76,050)	Life.
The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 Canada 4 per cent. Stock	Fire.
Chas. C. Corneille and Charles A. Sharpe (doing business under the name of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Company)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montreal	$600 Municipal Securities, and $5,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $5,040)	Plate Glass.
The Covenant Mutual Life Association of Illinois	A. H. Hoover, Chief Agent, Toronto	$53,533 Canada 3 per cent Stock	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Dominion Burglary Guarantee Co. (Limited)	John A. Grose, Chief Agent, Montreal	$28,000 Montreal Protestant School Bonds. (Accepted at $25,200)	Burglary Guarantee.
The Dominion Life Assurance Company	Thos. Hilliard, Managing Director, Waterloo, O.	$56,319 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,195)	Life.
The Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Company	Alexander Ramsay, Chief Agent, Montreal	$5,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $11,000 Municipal Securities. Total, $16,000. (Accepted at $14,900)	Plate Glass.
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation (Limited)	Fred. Stancliffe, Chief Agent, Montreal	$52,317 Canada Bonds and $24,333 Province of Quebec Bonds	Accident and Guarantee.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States	Seargent P. Stearns, Manager, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (A) $375,000 U.S. Bonds, $99,766.67 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $975,333 Municipal Debentures (B) (accepted at $1,427,572, being $100,000 A, and $1,327,572 B). Also $1,605,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Federal Life Assurance Company of Ontario	David Dexter, Managing Director, Hamilton	Municipal Debentures, $45,307. Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds, $11,000. (Accepted $50,226)	Life.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Continued.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Germania Life Insurance Company	C. R. G. Johnson, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Canada Bonds and $25,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds. (Accepted at $72,500)	Life.
The Great West Life Assurance Company	J. H. Brock, Managing Director, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life.
The Guarantee Company of North America	Edward Rawlings, Manager, Montreal	$27,000 Municipal Securities; $29,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds and $2,400 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $53,800)	Guarantee.
The Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company (L'd.), London, England.	E. P. Heaton, Chief Agent, Montreal	$143,567 Canada Guaranteed Bonds and $73,000 Canada Stock	Fire.
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	Peter A. McCallum, Chief Agent, Toronto	$62,500 Mun. Securit. and $25,420 Bank Stock. (Accepted at $100,000).	Fire.
The Imperial Insurance Company (Limited), London, England	E. D. Lacy, Agent, Montreal	$129,453 Canada Stock and $63,266.67 Province of British Columbia, 3 per cent Stock	Fire.
The Insurance Company of North America	Robert Hampson & Son, Chief Agents, Montreal	$111,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,000)	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Lancashire Insurance Company	J. G. Thompson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$97,333 Canada 4 per cent stock, $95,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds and £4,000 British Consolidated 2¾ p. c. stock. Total, $211,800	Fire.
The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company	G. F. C. Smith, Chief Agent, Montreal	$10,000 Municipal Debentures; $10,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, and $303,133.33 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $321,133)	Fire and Life.
The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York	Eastmure & Lightbourn, Chief Agents, Toronto	$10,000 Canada Bonds and $6,000 Municipal debentures. (Accepted at $15,400)	Plate Glass.
The London Assurance	E. A. Lilly, Attorney and Agent, Montreal	$167,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $150,300)	Fire, Life and Inland Marine.
The London Guarantee and Accident Co. (Limited)	A. I. Hubbard, Chief Agent, Toronto	£11,000 stg. Canada Stock and £4,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $69,389)	Guarantee and Accident.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, Chief Agent, Toronto	£22,000 stg. Canada 4 per cent Inscribed Stock and £6,000 stg. Canada 3 per cent. Stock	Fire.
The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company	B. Hal. Brown, Manager, Montreal	$10,000 Victoria, B.C., Bonds; $23,500 Province of Quebec Bonds; and Municipal Securities, $88,686. Also $1,038,197 invested with Canadian Trustees under Insurance Act. Accepted at $1,151,515, being $100,000 (A) and $1,051,515 (B)	Life.
The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, Secretary, London, Ont.	$29,100 Municipal Debentures and $26,520 Loan Companies Debentures. (Accepted at $50,058)	Fire.
The London Life Insurance Company	J. G. Richter, Manager, London, Ont.	$60,000 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $54,000)	Life.
The Manchester Fire Assurance Company	James Boomer, Manager, Toronto	$102,200 Canada 3½ per cent Stock and $100,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Fire.
The Manufacturers' Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$20,000 Canada Bonds	Accident.
The Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company	J. F. Junkin, Chief Agent, Toronto	$50,000 Canada Bonds	Life.
The Massachusetts Benefit Life Association	T. E. P. Sutton, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life, on the assessment plan.
The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company	James Lockie, Secretary, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $50,057)	Fire.
The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York	Frank L. Palmer, Chief Agent, Toronto	$150,000 Canada Stock	Life.
The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York	Fayette Brown, Manager, Montreal	$125,000 Canada 4 per cent Bonds; $400,000 Province of Nova Scotia Bonds; $199,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $420,000 U. S. Bonds and $1,190,333 Municipal Securities. Total, $2,334,333. (Accepted at $2,215,300). Also $350,000 in the hands of Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, New York	D. Z. Bessette, Chief Agent, Montreal	$50,000 Province of Quebec Bonds and $53,533.33 Canada 3 per cent Sterling Bonds. (Accepted at $100,857)	Life, on the assessment plan.
The National Assurance Company of Ireland	Matthew C. Hinshaw, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,161 Canada Stock	Fire.
The New York Life Insurance Company	David Burke, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds (Life A) $993,000 C.P.R. Bonds, $80,000 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $100,000 Municipal Debentures (Life B). (Accepted at $1,163,700, being $100,000 Life A and $1,063,700 Life B). Also $1,600,000 invested with Canadian Trustees under the Insurance Act	Life.
The North American Life Assurance Company	Wm. McCabe, Managing Director, Toronto	$60,069 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $53,775)	Life.
The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company	Thos. Davidson, Managing Director, Montreal	$155,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds; $363,000 Municipal Debentures; $75,000 Province of New Brunswick Bonds; $31,146.67 Province of Manitoba Bonds; $50,613.33 Victoria Government Bonds; $97,333.33 Queensland bonds. Total, $772,093.33. Accepted at $713,993: being $322,147 Fire, $52,200 Life A, and $339,646 Life B	Fire and Life.
The Northern Assurance Company	Robert W. Tyre, Manager, Montreal	$100,253 British Columbia Bonds and $111,446.67 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $200,555)	Fire.
The Norwich and London Accident Insurance Association	Scott & Walmsley, General Agents, Toronto	$58,400 Canada Stock	Accident
The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Norwich, England	John B. Laidlaw, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 Canada Stock and $25,000 Loan Company's Debentures	Fire.

LIST OF INSURANCE COMPANIES LICENSED TO DO BUSINESS IN CANADA UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT—*Concluded.*

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit. Deposits marked (A) are applicable solely to Life Policies existing 31st March, 1878; marked (B) to policies issued or assumed subsequent to that date.	Description of Insurance business for which Licensed.
The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited	Francis F. Rolland, Chief Agent, Montreal	£2,000 Canada Stock, £5,500 Prov. of Quebec Bonds, £9,400 South Australian Bonds	Accident and Sickness.
The Ontario Accident Insurance Company	A. L. Eastmure, Chief Agent, Toronto	$15,000 Municipal Securities, and $7,500 Province of New Brunswick Bonds. Total, $22,500. (Accepted at $21,000)	Accident.
The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company	Wm. Hendry, Manager, Waterloo	$104,852 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $92,693)	Life.
The Phenix Insurance Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Fire and Inland Marine.
The Phœnix Assurance Company of London	Paterson & Son, General Agents, Montreal	$57,500 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds and $135,293 Canada Stock. (Accepted at $187,043)	Fire.
The Phœnix Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Smith & Tatley, Chief Agents, Montreal	$144,000 Municipal Debentures, $5,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $44,000 C. P. Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $173,200)	Fire.
The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York	R. H. Matson, Chief Agent, Toronto	$13,500 Province of Quebec Bonds and $41,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,400)	Life
The Quebec Fire Assurance Company	Edwin Jones, President, Quebec	Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $10,000, Province of Quebec Bonds, $16,500, and Municipal Debentures, $33,000. Total, $59,500. (Accepted at $56,200)	Fire.
The Queen Insurance Company of America	H. J. Mudge, Chief Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds, $60,000 City of Halifax 5 p. c. Stock, $48,667 New Zealand 4 p. c. Stock, $24,333.33 Province of Quebec Bonds, and $29,200 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Debentures. Total, $262,200. (Accepted at $256,200)	Fire.
The Reliance Marine Insurance Co. (Limited)	E. L. Bond, Chief Agent, Montreal	Municipal Securities, $61,827; Province of Manitoba bonds, $4,867; Province of Quebec bonds, $15,086; Queensland Inscribed Stock, $4,867; Victoria Inscribed Stock, $14,600; India Stock, $9,733. Total, $110,980. Accepted at $100,000	Inland Marine.
The Reliance Mutual Life Assurance Society, London, England	J. Cassie Hatton, Attorney, Montreal	$110,277 British Annuities, being $100,000 Life (A) and $10,277 Life (B)	Life.
The Royal Insurance Company	Wm. Tatley, Chief Agent, Montreal	$178,533 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock, and $511,000 British Annuities. Total $689,533, being $150,000 Fire, $50,000 Life (A) and $489,533 General	Fire and Life.
The Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.	Walter Kavanagh, Chief Agent, Montreal	$97,333.33 Canada 4 p. c. Inscribed Stock and $3,500 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $100,483)	Fire.
The Standard Life Assurance Company	W. M. Ramsay, Manager, Montreal	$2,995,893 Municipal Debs., $43,000 Montreal Harbour Bds., and $9,000 Province of Quebec Debentures. Total, $3,047,893. (Accepted at $2,731,701, being $129,561 Life A, and $2,602,140 Life B)	Life.
The Star Life Assurance Society	J. Frith Jeffers, Chief Agent, Toronto	$146,000 Canada 4 p. c. Stock	Life.
The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company	James Laut, Chief Agent, London, Ontario	$20,000 Loan Company's debentures	Steam Boiler and Plate Glass.
The Sun Insurance Office, London, Eng.	H. M. Blackburn, Chief Agent, Toronto	$155,733 Canada Stock, $12,167 Province of Manitoba Bonds, and $140,510 Municipal Securities. Total $308,410. (Accepted at $292,000)	Fire.
The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	R. Macaulay, Managing Director, Montreal	$64,000 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $57,600)	Life.
The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America	Henry Sutherland, Chief Agent, Toronto	$75,210 Municipal Debentures. (Accepted at $50,000)	Life.
The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.	Frank F. Parkins, Chief Agent, Montreal	$74,947 Province of Manitoba 5 p. c. Bonds, $639,500 Municipal Debentures, $35,000 Montreal Harbour Bonds, $50,000 Canadian Pacific R.R. Bonds, and $48,666 Prov. of Quebec Bonds. Total, $848,113. (Accepted at $774,446), being $103,500 (Life A), $625,946 (Life B), and $45,000 (Accident)	Life and Accident.
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company	Henri E. Morin, Chief Agent Montreal	Province of Ontario Annuity Bonds, present value $380,275; Montreal Harbour Bonds, $30,000; and Province of New Brunswick Bonds, $100,000. Total accepted value, $507,275, being $100,000 (A) and $407,275 (B)	Life.
The Union Assurance Society, London, Eng.	T. L. Morrisey, Chief Agent, Montreal	£35,000 Consolidated Stock and $56,000 Municipal Securities	Fire.
The United States Life Insurance Company	Lewis A. Stewart, Chief Agent, Toronto	$100,000 U. S. Bonds, $20,000 Province of New Brunswick bonds and $25,000 Municipal Securities. (Accepted at $142,500)	Life.
The Western Assurance Company, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, Managing Director, Toronto	$19,100 Municipal Debentures and $38,600 Loan Company Debentures. (Accepted at $51,930)	Fire and Inland Marine.

THE FOLLOWING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES HAVING CEASED TO TRANSACT NEW BUSINESS IN CANADA, ARE ENTITLED UNDER SECTION 32 OF "THE INSURANCE ACT" TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH POLICIES EXISTING AT 31st MARCH, 1878, AND THEIR DEPOSITS ARE APPLICABLE TO THOSE POLICIES SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTES IN THAT BEHALF.

NAME OF THE COMPANY.	Chief Agent to receive process.	Amount of Deposit.	Business.
The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., U.S.	F. W. Evans, General Agent, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company	David Higgins, Chief Agent, Toronto	$113,000 Municipal Debentures and $48,667 Cape Good Hope 4 p.c. stock (Accepted at $150,367)	Life.
The Life Association of Scotland	Charles M. Holt, Attorney, Montreal	$50,127 Canada 4 p.c. Bonds, $2,433 Canada 4 p.c. Stock, $4,866 Canada Guaranteed Bonds, $48,667 Province of Quebec Debentures, $48,667 City of Toronto Bonds. (Accepted at $149,893)	Life.
The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America	F. A. Powis, Chief Agent, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000 Bank deposit receipts	Life.
The North-Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee	William Angus, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 U.S. Bonds	Life.
The Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, Attorney, Montreal	$30,000 Municipal Debentures, and $99,280 Niagara Falls Park Bonds. (Accepted at $126,280)	Life.
The Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	William W. Robertson, Attorney, Montreal	22 Bonds Canada Atlantic Railway, guaranteed. Present value, at 4½ per cent, $59,641.06. Also $100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds	Life.
The Scottish Provident Institution	John Dunlop, Attorney, Montreal	$100,000 Canadian Pacific Railway Bonds. (Accepted at $90,000)	Life.

NOTE.—The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association has ceased transacting business and has reinsured its outstanding policies with the Great West Life Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The United Fire Insurance Co. (Limited), has ceased transacting business in Canada, and has reinsured its outstanding risks in the Western Assurance Company. A portion of its deposit has been released.
The Canadian and European Export Credit System Company has ceased transacting business in Canada. Notice has been given of application for release of deposit.

THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES ARE REGISTERED UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT, AND ARE PERMITTED TO TRANSACT THE BUSINESS OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA UPON THE ASSESSMENT PLAN.

Name of Company.	Chief Agent to receive process.
The Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World	W. C. Fitzgerald, Chief Agent, London, Ontario.
The Colonial Mutual Life Association	J. F. Mathieson, Chief Agent, Montreal.
The Commercial Travellers' Mutual Benefit Society	W. G. H. Lowe, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada	Samuel R. Brown, Chief Agent, London, Ont.
The Home Life Association of Canada	A. J. Pattison, Chief Agent, Toronto.
The Provincial Provident Institution	E. S. Miller, Secretary, St. Thomas, Ont.

Office of the Superintendent of Insurance,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Insurance.

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THE FOLLOWING NEW POST OFFICES WERE ESTABLISHED IN CANADA ON THE 1ST JUNE, 1896.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	TOWNSHIP OR PARISH.	ELECTORAL COUNTY AND PROVINCE OR TERRITORY.	POSTMASTER.
Alfred Centre	Alfred	Prescott O.	Josiah Smith.
Bear Cove	Halifax	Halifax N.S.	Joseph A. Johnson.
Bridgetown	Lot 55	King's P.E.I.	John Wm. Ward.
Burke		Inverness N.S.	David Burke.
Chaboillez Square (branch office)	City of Montreal	St. Anne Q.	Henry Hedge.
Cordova	Sec. 34, Tp. 13, R. 17, West of 1st M.	Marquette M.	Reuben Rear.
Double Hill	Lot 63	Queen's East P.E.I.	L. Matheson.
Ellis River	Lot 16	Prince West P.E.I.	B. Cameron.
Erieau	Harwich	Kent O.	E. S. Spashett.
Eskasoni Island	St. Andrews	Cape Breton N.S.	Daniel S. McPhee.
Forty Mile Creek	Yukon River	North-west Territory	G. R. Voss.
Glen Morrison	Mira	Cape Breton N.S.	Donald Morrison.
Heriot Bay		Burrard B.C.	H. A. Bull.
Maple Plains	Lot 27	Prince East P.E.I.	John H. Ranahan.
Maxwellton Station	Clare	Digby N.S.	Stephen W. Mack.
Merimichie		Inverness N.S.	Mrs. Margaret McDonald.
Militia Point		do N.S.	Kenneth McIntosh.
Mitchell Settlement	Durham	Restigouche N.B.	Wm. Arseneau.
Monk Road	Faraday	Hastings, N.R. O.	John Young.
Mount Royal Avenue (branch office).	City of Montreal	Maisonneuve Q.	Roch Ouimet.
Oak Point	Sec. 36, Tp. 17, R. 5, West of 1st M.	Selkirk M.	Gilbert Hackland.
Palmer Rapids (reopened)	Raglan	Renfrew, S.R. O.	Robert Rodden.
Parkbeg	Sec. 31, Tp. 17, R. 2, West of 3rd M.	Assa. West.	Robert F. Manley.
Peel Street (branch office)	City of Montreal	St. Antoine Q.	N. E. Hamilton.
Poplar Grove	Lot 12	Prince West P.E.I.	George Ellands.
Rama Mission	Rama	Ontario, N.R. O.	Samuel B. Nanigishking.
Robb	Egremont	Grey, S.R. O.	Samuel Robb.
St. Denis Street (branch office)	City of Montreal	St. Lawrence Q.	L. R. Baridon.
St. Lawrence Street Centre (branch office)	do	do Q.	Ulric Brosseau.
Seal Harbour	Stormont	Guysborough N.S.	John Crooks.
South Dummer (reopened)	Dummer	Peterborough, E.R. O.	Thos. Ritchie.
Thames Road	Usborne	Perth, S.R. O.	John Allison.
Thorndyke	Lot 33	Queen's East P.E.I.	Silas R. Prowse.
Urbinville	Lot 16	Prince West P.E.I.	J. J. Gallant.
Wanborough		Burrard B.C.	R. Chambers.
Weldon	Elgin	Albert N.B.	Martin Carty.
Wildwood	Downie	Perth, S.R. O.	Wm. Lang.

CHANGES IN POST OFFICES ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

NAMES CHANGED.

Kildare Station	County of Prince West, P.E.I.	to St. Louis.
McPherson's Station	Vancouver, B.C.	to Cowichan Station.

OFFICES CLOSED.

Hureauville	County of Richmond, N.S., closed 5th May.
Sutherland's River	do Pictou, N.S., closed 1st May.
Tambling's Corners	do Middlesex, S.R., O.
Tarbert	do Wellington, N.R. O.
Valdez Island	District of Burrard, B.C.

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TO ADVERTISERS IN THE *GAZETTE.*

PARTIES sending advertisements to be inserted in the *Canada Gazette* will please observe the following rules :

1st. Address "The Canada Gazette, Ottawa, Canada."

2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.

3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, together with the price of one Gazette, as below. Otherwise they will not be inserted. The rates are 10 cents for the first insertion, and five cents for each subsequent insertion per line of nine words, each figure counting as one word. No advertisement is inserted for a less charge than one dollar.

By settled or understood practice as prescribed by law, the rules of Parliament or decisions of the Department of Justice, notices receive the following insertions :—

Notices of applications for divorce—27 insertions.

Notices of the withdrawal of deposits of Insurance Companies—13 insertions.

Notices of ordinary applications to Parliament—9 insertions.

Notices of applications for Letters Patent—6 insertions.

Notices of dividends and meetings of Banks and Insurance Companies—1 calendar month, or 5 insertions.

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription, $4 per annum, is invariably payable in advance, and that the "Gazette" will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for. Single numbers will be charged ten cents each, and when more than one are required by advertisers, must be remitted for likewise.

S. E. DAWSON,
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery.
Department of Public Printing and Stationery,
Ottawa, November, 1891.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

CONDENSED RULES *in re* NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of The British North America Act, 1867, for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community ; or for making any amendment to any former Act, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application ; such notice except in the case of existing corporations) shall be signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, and be published as follows, viz :

In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.

In the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

In any other Province or Territory.

In the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County or District, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County or District in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices shall be continued in each case, for a period of at least two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. Marked copies of all the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House, endorsed "Application for a Private Bill."

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioners shall also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the proposed rates of toll, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and, if a drawbridge, the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain a Private Bill shall, at least eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the Bill is to originate, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same. The applicant shall also, after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by any Committee, pay the Clerk of the Senate, or the Accountant of the House of Commons (as the case may be) a fee of $200, and a sum sufficient to pay the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred.

The fee of $200 payable on any Private Bill is paid only in the House in which such Bill originates ; but the charges for reprinting and translation consequent thereon are paid in the House in which such charges are incurred.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by the Senate or by the House of Commons after the first three weeks of the Session.

No Private Bill may be presented to the Senate or to the House of Commons after the first four weeks of the Session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.
JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

SPECIAL RULE OF THE SENATE.

49. (*c.*) When a Bill is to operate in more than one Province, Territory or District, the notices shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a leading newspaper published in each Province, Territory or District in which the Bill is to operate.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS RESPECTING PRIVATE BILLS.

All Private Bills for Acts of Incorporation shall be so framed as to incorporate by reference the *clauses* of the *General Acts* relating to the details to be provided for by such Bill ;—special grounds shall be established for any proposed departure from this principle, or for the introduction of other provisions as to such details, and a note shall be appended to the Bill indicating the provisions thereof, in which the *General Act* is proposed to be departed from ;—Bills which are not framed in accordance with this *Rule*, shall be recast by the promoters, and reprinted at their expense, before any Committee passes upon the *Clauses.*

51*a*. All Private Bills for Acts of incorporation of, or in amendment of Acts incorporating Railway Companies, shall be drawn in accordance with the Model Bill, copies of which may be obtained from the Clerk of the House.

(*a.*) The provisions contained in any Bill which are not in accord with the Model Bill, shall be inserted between brackets, and when revised by the proper officer shall be so printed, and Bills which are not in accordance with this Rule shall be returned to the promoters to be recast before being revised and printed ;

(*b.*) Any sections of existing Acts which are proposed to be amended shall be reprinted in full with the amendments inserted in their proper places and between brackets ;

(*c.*) Any exceptional provisions that it may be proposed to insert in any Bill shall be clearly specified in the Notice of Application for the same.

51*b*. No Bill for the incorporation of a Railway Company, or for changing the route of the railway of any company already incorporated, shall be considered by the Railway Committee until there has been filed with the Committee, at least one week before the consideration of the Bill :—

(*a.*) A Map or Plan drawn upon a scale of not less than half an inch to the mile, showing the location upon which it is intended to construct the proposed work, and showing also the lines of existing or autho-

rized works of a similar character within, or in any way affecting the district, or any part thereof, which the proposed work is intended to serve, and such map or plan shall be signed by the Engineer or other person making the same ;

(*b*.) An exhibit showing the total amount of capital proposed to be raised for the purposes of the undertaking, and the manner in which it is proposed to raise the same, whether by ordinary shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, and the amount of each, respectively.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Special Order of the House of Commons.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House do have a copy of the new Rule 49 sent to those persons giving notice in the *Canada Gazette* of their intention to apply to Parliament for the passing of a Private Bill, together with a notification that the said Rule will be strictly adhered to for the future :—

49. Petitions for Private Bills shall only be received by the House within the first *three weeks* of the session, and Private Bills may only be presented to the House within the first *four weeks* of the session, and it shall be the duty of any Committee to which any Private Bill may be referred to consider and report the same to the House with all convenient speed.

2. That it be an instruction to all Committees on Private Bills, in the event of promoters not being ready to proceed with their measures when the same have been twice called *on two separate occasions* for consideration by the Committee, that such measures shall be reported back to the House forthwith, together with a statement of the facts and with the recommendation that such Bills be withdrawn.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Clerk of the Commons.

Substance of Rules of the Senate relating to Notices and Applications for Bills of Divorce.

Every applicant for a Bill of Divorce shall give notice of his or her intended application, and shall specify therein from whom and for what cause such divorce is sought, and shall cause such notice to be published during six months before the presentation of his or her petition for the said Bill, in the *Canada Gazette* and in two newspapers published in the District in Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia or the North-west Territories, or in the County or Union of Counties in other Provinces, wherein such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation of the parties ; but if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in an adjoining District or County or Union of Counties. Notices given in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba are to be published in one English and one French newspaper, if there be such newspapers published in the District, but otherwise shall be published in each newspaper in both languages.

A copy of the said Notice shall, not less than one month before the date of the presentation of the Petition, at the instance of the applicant, be served personally on the person from whom the divorce is sought, when that can be done.

No petition for divorce shall be received after the first thirty days of each session.

The petition of an applicant for divorce must be fairly written and must be signed by the Petitioner, and should briefly set forth the marriage, when, where and by whom the ceremony was performed, the grounds on which relief is asked and the nature of the relief prayed, and should also negative condonation, collusion and connivance. The allegations of the petition must be verified by declaration of the Petitioner, under The Canada Evidence Act, 1893.

The applicant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Senate, eight days before the opening of Parliament, a copy, in the English or French language, of the proposed Bill of Divorce, and therewith a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing 600 copies thereof in English and 200 copies in French.

No petition for a Bill of Divorce shall be presented unless the applicant has paid into the hands of the Clerk of the Senate the sum of two hundred dollars ($200).

The petition when presented shall be accompanied by the evidence of the publication of the notice, and by declaration in evidence of the service of a copy thereof, and by a copy of the proposed Bill.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Clerk of the Senate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act extending the time for which the Act to incorporate the Canadian Railway Fire Insurance Company (1894), shall be in force before license obtained.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for provisional directors.
Dated this 18th day of June, A.D. 1896. 52–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to permit the Kingston and Pembroke Railway to be sold for the payment of the indebtedness of the company,

W. F. NICKLE,
52–9 Solicitor for applicant.

NOTICE.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act confirming and giving effect to an agreement between it and the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, by which the latter company grants to the former for fifty years, running powers over the Grand Trunk Railway between Toronto and Hamilton, and authorizing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to operate railway traffic between Toronto and Hamilton as contemplated by the said agreement ; the compensation for such running powers being a fixed yearly sum, together with other sums which are variable and are to be ascertained from time to time as provided for in the said agreement.

A. R. G. HEWARD,
Acting secretary.
Dated the 25th day of June, A.D. 1896. 52–9

THE HULL ELECTRIC COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to change the name of the said company to "The Hull and Aylmer Railway Company," to have it declared that the railway and other works of the said company are for the general advantage of Canada, to confirm and ratify a lease of the Aylmer branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the said applicants for a term of thirty-five years, to extend the line of the said company to the Suspension Bridge between Hull and Ottawa, over the public works and bridges of the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes.

HENRY AYLEN,
Solicitor for applicants.
Ottawa, 26th June, 1896. 52–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate The Toronto Radial Railway Company, such Act to provide that the company may,—

1. Acquire all or any of the real and personal property, rights and franchises and privileges heretofore owned or enjoyed by The Toronto Belt Line Railway Company, or by any other company operating or having the right to operate an electric or other railway in the City of Toronto, or within fifty miles thereof.

2. Exercise all such rights, franchises or privileges and alter and improve The Toronto Belt Line Railway

or other railways when so acquired, and convert the same or any portion or portions thereof into an electric railway or system of railways with one or more tracks.

3. Make such extension or extensions of the said railway or railways within the City of Toronto or within a radius of fifty miles thereof as the company may deem necessary or expedient, and operate the same.

4. Make such agreements and exercise all such powers as may be necessary for the purposes aforesaid.

DEWART & RANEY,
Solicitors for the applicants.
52–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application shall be made for the incorporation of a company having for its object the construction of a bridge, for the general traffic and the passage of electric tramways on the St. Lawrence River, between some point on the south shore, and another point in the limits of the City of Montreal, on the north shore, in passing by Round Island and St. Helen Island, the channel to be traversed by a bridge with suspended carrier *Arnodin System*, and the construction and operation of electric tramways in the surrounding counties on the south shore.

J. U. EMARD,
Solicitor for applicants.
Montreal, 3rd June, 1896. 49–9

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, an application will be made by the Eastern Trust Company, for an Act to amend the charter of the company by providing that the company may in addition to its present powers invest trust moneys in the Province of Nova Scotia in any securities in which other trustees now, or may hereafter, have power to invest trust funds by the laws of that Province; and also providing that the board of directors may appoint an executive committee and defining the powers and duties of such executive committee.

HARRIS, HENRY & CAHAN,
Solicitors for the Eastern Trust Company.
Dated Halifax, N.S., 12th June, 1896. 51–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, application will be made for the incorporation of a company having for its objects the construction and maintenance of telephone and telegraph lines from the Town of Trail, in the District of West Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, by Rossland, Grand Forks and other towns and camps, and to connect with the Spokane and Columbia Telephone and Telegraph Company on the International boundary line, with power to construct and operate branch lines and extensions to any point in the Districts of West Kootenay and Yale.

ANGUS McNISH,
Solicitor for applicants.
Dated at Rossland, B.C., this 2nd day of June, A.D. 1896. 51–9

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the ensuing session thereof, for an Act confirming the deed of amalgamation entered into between the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, and to incorporate the said companies into one corporation under the name of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, with powers as in the several Acts relating to the said companies respectively and in the said deed of amalgamation are contained, or to change the name of the said amalgamated company, and to extend the time for completing said railway.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & GREENE,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 30th day of May, 1896. 49–11

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a Religious Body to be called and known as "The Wesleyan Methodist Connection of Canada," and to authorize such corporation to meet and adopt, frame or repeal constitutions and make regulations for enforcing discipline in said Connection, and to empower said corporation to acquire, receive and take conveyances of such lands, moneys, mortgages, securities or other property as may be required for the purposes of a chapel or chapels, college or colleges, school or schools or other educational purposes connected with the said Connection, and for the purpose of a printing and publishing house or houses in connection with the said Connection, and for power to undertake and carry on such business of printing and publishing, and for authority and power to endow and support such chapels, colleges and schools, and such printing and publishing house or houses and a book depository or depositories in connection therewith, and to take and receive the benefit of any gift or devise by will or otherwise in its said corporate name or otherwise, and to give said Connection all necessary powers connected therewith.

BRADLEY & WYLD,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Ottawa, this 1st day of June, A.D. 1896.
49–9

THE LAKE MANITOBA RAILWAY AND CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act empowering the company to extend its railway to the River Saskatchewan, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Toronto, 15th June, 1896. 51–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, by The Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited), for an Act to extend the time for the completion of its works and to reduce the number of its directors, and for other purposes.

H. KENDRICK,
Secretary.
By A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 7th May, 1896. 45–9

THE HUDSON'S BAY AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a railway to be operated by steam and electricity from Port Churchill on Hudson's Bay through North-west and Keewatin Territories, to Fond du Lac, on Lake Athabaska, and from Port Churchill aforesaid, on Hudson's Bay, through the Territory of Keewatin, south of Churchill River and north of Nelson River, to a point at or near Sea Falls, on said river; thence north of Lake Winnipeg through the Territory of Saskatchewan to Prince Albert, in said Territory; thence continuing through the said Territory and the Territory of Alberta, in a direct line to Calgary, in the said last mentioned Territory, with power to construct a branch line from a point near Manitou Lake, in the Territory of Saskatchewan, to Edmonton, in the Territory of Alberta. Also, with power to build, purchase, charter, maintain and navigate steam and other vessels to ply between Fort Churchill and other countries, to carry and convey passengers and freight, and carry on a general transportation service in connection with said railway; to construct, operate and maintain such bridges, docks, wharves, elevators, etc., as may be necessary and advantageous for the purposes of the said undertaking. Also to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the whole length of the proposed railway and said branch, for the transmission of messages for the public as well as for the purposes of said railway; also to acquire such water powers as may be deemed requisite for the generation of electricity for the purposes of said railway and said branch, and the purchase, erection and maintenance of all such electrical plant as may be necessary in connection with said railway and branch, its bridges, elevators, wharves and docks; and with all such other powers and rights as may be advantageous and necessary to the success of said undertaking, including such as may be granted and prescribed, with the consent of the Parliament of Canada, by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12th May, 1896. 46–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that The Georgian Bay Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act confirming, extending and augmenting the powers of the company; such Act to specially provide:—

1. For the construction, regulation, and control of harbours and navigation at the terminals of a ship canal, which the company is authorized to construct and operate from some point on Lake Ontario, within the County of York, to some point on the Georgian Bay;
2. That the company may divert and use the waters of any spring, creek, river, lake, or any other source or sources of water supply, for the purposes of the company, and regulate the levels of such waters;
3. That the company may regulate the traffic of the said canal or other navigable waters under the control of the company;
4. For the extension of the borrowing powers of the company, and to define the denomination and character of the notes, bonds, debentures, securities to be issued by the company;
5. For the construction and improvement by the company of other canals or waterways in Canada for the purpose of augmenting or increasing the traffic of the canal first mentioned;
6. The remission and exemption from all customs duties and charges on all plant, machinery and materials to be imported and used in the construction and equipment of the company's works.

J. A. MACDONALD,
Managing director of The Georgian Bay
46–9 Ship Canal and Power Aqueduct Co.

HUDSON'S BAY CANAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act to incorporate a company to construct a canal from a point on the east branch of the Nelson River to Hudson's Bay; and to improve the navigation of rivers and waterways emptying into Lake Winnipeg so as to secure continuous navigation; and to collect tolls thereon; and to construct, equip and operate canal boats and other vessels, and tramways for transportation of freight and passengers; and to construct and operate elevators, mills, wharves, docks and warehouses, and telegraph and telephone lines, hydraulic and electric plants, and to supply motive power in connection with the same, and for other uses, and generally to have and exercise such powers as are given to railway corporations under The Railway Act, and as may be applicable to canals and inland navigation.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solicitor for applicants.

Winnipeg, 2nd May, 1896. 44–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to carry on the business of guaranteeing:—

1. Corporations, partnerships and individuals against lost occasioned by fraud practised upon paper representing or used as security for money;
2. Employees in positions of trust;
3. Titles to real estate and the validity of wills;
4. The repayment of loans and investments of money in manufacturing businesses, mining enterprises and in real estate;
5. The payment of rent, interest, dividends, mortgages, debentures and all other obligations of indebtedness, and
6. The payment of life, accident, fire and marine policies of insurance.

And for such other powers as may be incidental to such business.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 13th May, 1896. 46–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct a railway, and to work the same either by steam or by electric power or both, from the Town of Portage la Prairie in the Province of Manitoba, to a crossing of the Saskatchewan River, at or near Grand Rapids, thence by the most practicable route to deep water navigation on Hudson Bay, with a branch line from a point at or near the International Boundary between Ranges eleven and fifteen, west of the first principal Meridian, in the said Province of Manitoba, running in a northerly or north-westerly direction to its intersection with the main line; also a branch line from a point on the main line near Grand Rapids to Edmonton *viâ* Prince Albert and Battleford in the North-west Territories, with power to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines along the said railway and branches for all purposes, also to acquire, build, purchase, charter, own and operate steam and other vessels on lakes, rivers and other navigable waters for the purpose of facilitating the traffic in connection with said railway; to acquire, build, purchase, and own elevators, warehouses, wharves, docks and dockyards in connection with the said railway, with all the proper or usual powers, rights, and privileges given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solicitor for applicants.

Dated at Ottawa, this 14th day of May, A.D. 1896.
46–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by The Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to confirm certain agreements with the Manitoba Government and The Manitoba and North-western Railway Company, and also to confirm certain transfers of its Government subsidies, and to confirm certain mortgages made by the company and the bond issue thereof, and to empower the company to issue land grant and second mortgage bonds and preference stock, and for other purposes.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS & TORRANCE,
Solicitors for the company.

Toronto, 21st May, 1896. 47–9

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the Hamilton Powder Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a special Act to enable it to—

1. Change the head office of the company to Montreal;
2. To increase the capital stock of the company;
3. To increase the number of directors of the company;
4. To increase the amount for which the company can presently issue bonds and debentures.

ROBERTSON, FLEET & FALCONER,
Attorneys for applicants.

Montreal, 26th May, 1896. 48–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company to construct, operate and maintain a bridge across the Niagara River at or near the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland, for the passage of pedestrians and vehicles and for the passage of cars propelled by any power, and for the acquisition of all terminal facilities and for power to lease to or otherwise give running powers thereover to any railway company; and to carry gas pipes, wires or cables or other appliances for the transmission of gas and electricity and other power; and with power to lay tracks on said bridge and approaches thereto for the passage of cars, and to operate the same or to enter into any contract or agreement with any individual corporation or corporations with reference to operating the same and to connect the same with any line or lines of railway and to amalgamate with any other company incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York or the Congress of the United States of America for the same purpose; and also for power to construct, maintain and operate water wheels under said bridge for the generation of electricity and for all powers necessary for that purpose and for the transmission abroad of such electric force. The height of the arches of said bridge shall not be less than sixty feet and the interval between the abutments or piers shall be two hundred feet, and said bridge shall be constructed with a draw of two hundred feet across the channel of said river for the passage of rafts and all vessels. The rates of toll for the use of said bridge shall not exceed twenty-five cents for each carriage or vehicle (including the driver) drawn by two horses, twenty cents for a single horse, carriage and driver, and fifteen cents for each other person.

HARCOURT, COWPER & MACOOMB,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Welland, 13th April, 1896. 43–9

YUKON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, to incorporate the "Yukon Railway and Navigation Company," from a point at Taku River and Telegraph Creek or Dease River to Teslin Lake in British Columbia and the North-west Territories.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicants.

Ottawa, 15th May, 1896. 46–9

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next ensuing session, to pass an Act amending the Acts incorporating the Quebec Steamship Company (Limited), and granting power to the said company to purchase, build, equip, run or lease, or acquire an interest in hotels and hotel property, and for other purposes.

CARON, PENTLAND & STUART,
Solicitors for applicant.

Quebec, 15th May, 1896. 47–9

NOTICE is hereby given that Adeline Myrtle Lawry, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, and Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband Thomas Henry Lawry, of the said City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, manufacturer, now residing at the City of Oklahoma, in the Territory of Oklahoma, in the United States of America, on the ground of adultery.

CULHAM & WITTON,
Solicitors for the applicant.

Dated at Hamilton, in the Province of Ontario, this 25th day of March, A.D. 1896. 39-27

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Edward Uton Pointon, of the City of Toronto and Province of Ontario, painter, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Lilian Pointon, of the said City of Toronto, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

TYTLER & McCABE,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Toronto, the 3rd day of January, 1896. 27–27

NOTICE is hereby given that Albert Nordheimer, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York and Province of Ontario, manufacturer, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Edith May Vankoughnet presently residing in London, England, on the ground of adultery.

GEMMILL & MAY,
Solicitors for applicant.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th January, 1896. 28-27

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER BY LETTERS PATENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned:—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Bridgeburg and Black Rock Ferry Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are as follows:—

(*a*.) To operate, manage and control a ferry between a point at or near the Village of Bridgeburg, in the County of Welland, in the Province of Ontario, and a point at or near the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, and State of New York, one of the United States of America;

(*b*.) To purchase, build or hire and sell vessels, barges or steamboats to ply between the said Village of Bridgeburg, and the said City of Buffalo;

(*c*.) To purchase, build, lease and sell wharves, docks, warehouses and offices in connection with said ferry;

(*d*.) To purchase, lease, sell or hold real estate for the purposes aforesaid.

3. The proposed chief place of business of the company is the Village of Bridgeburg, in the County of Welland aforesaid.

4. The proposed capital stock is thirty thousand dollars in three hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The following are the names, addresses and callings of the applicants:—Benjamin Baxter, merchant, and Edwy Baxter, merchant, both of the Village of Fort Erie, in the County of Welland aforesaid; John Bethune, of the Village of Bridgeburg, in the County of Welland aforesaid, Esquire; James Moss, of the Village of Dunnville, in the County of Haldimand, and Province of Ontario; Peter P. Miller, boat-owner, William H. Davis, boat-owner, and Edward Maythan, tug-owner, all of the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie aforesaid.

6. That the said Benjamin Baxter, Edwy Baxter, John Bethune, James Moss, Peter P. Miller, William H. Davis and Edward Maythan, are to be the first directors of the said proposed company.

RAYMOND & COHOE,
Solicitors for applicants.

52–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1886, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the company is to be "The Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (Limited).

2. That the objects for which incorporation is sought are to acquire by purchase, grant, assignment, lease, license or otherwise, inventions in mail marking or stamping machines or other machines for in any way handling or treating mail matter, and patents already granted or hereafter to be granted, on such inventions for the Dominion of Canada, and for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the patents for said countries heretofore granted to Charles F. Brown on inventions of M. V. B. Ethridge and Henry E. Waite, together with all privileges of every nature and kind granted or conferred by virtue of such patents, and to manufacture or otherwise acquire and sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the machines covered by such patents, or any improvements thereon, together with power to sell or otherwise dispose of by lease, license or otherwise, the rights and privileges conferred under such patents in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales or Canada, or in any of said countries, or part or parts thereof, and to acquire or obtain new patents for the benefit of the company for any improvements of such machines, and to do all and whatsoever may be necessary or incidental to the carrying on of the business of said company.

3. That the chief place of business of said company is to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the said company is to be five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

5. That the number of shares is to be ten thousand (10,000), and the amount of each share fifty dollars ($50).

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows :—Herbert S. Holt, gentleman, David Burke, insurance manager, James P. Dawes, brewer, and John Brooks Young, merchant, all of the City and District of Montreal, and Joaquin K. Souther, merchant, and Frank B. Dole, merchant, both of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company, and the majority of whom are residents of Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN & SHARP,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 28th April, 1896. 44–10

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the company will be "La Compagnie de publications artistiques" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are the following :—

(*a.*) To acquire the necessary rights to print and publish literary, artistic and other works ;

(*b.*) To buy, sell, manufacture and produce such artistic, literary and other works ;

(*c.*) To obtain, use, sell, buy, lease or license the use of patents and patent rights, designs, copyrights, etc., and sell, lease and otherwise deal with the same ;

(*d.*) To acquire and possess all the printing material, engraving on wood and metal, the plant connected with and necessary to said arts and industries, and also the real property necessary to the purposes of the company, and to sell or otherwise dispose thereof ;

(*e.*) To acquire and hold shares in the capital stock of other companies, and to sell and otherwise dispose thereof.

3. The chief place of business of the company will be in the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is fifty thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of fifty dollars each.

5. The names in full, address and occupation of each of the applicants are,—Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, banker, of the City of St. Cunégonde of Montreal, Louis Joseph Odilon Beauchemin, stationer, Aphrodise Mathias Charbonnean, commission agent, Joseph Adam, advocate, and Ubalde Plourde, advocate ; these last four, of the City and District of Montreal, will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

ADAM & PLOURDE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 18th May, 1896. 50–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

1. The name of the proposed company is to be "The Wrought Iron Range Company" (Limited).

2. The objects for which incorporation is sought, are the purchasing or otherwise acquiring the goodwill, business and assets of the manufacturing firm doing business throughout the Dominion of Canada, under the name and style of The Wrought Iron Range Company, or such part of such assets as the company may desire to purchase, and generally the manufacture and sale of furnaces and ranges, and other wares generally made, sold or used in connection therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The capital stock of the company is to be one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

5. The names in full, and address of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Wallace Culver, of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, one of the United States of America, manufacturer ; Henry Harrison Culver, of the same place, manufacturer ; Henry Harrison Culver, junior, of the same place, manufacturer ; Walter Llewellyn Culver, of the same place, manufacturer ; Edwin Raymond Culver, of the same place, manufacturer ; Lucius Llewellyn Purinton, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, manufacturer ; and James Brashear, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, manufacturer ; of whom the said William Wallace Culver, Lucius Purinton and James Brashear are to be the first or provisional directors.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 15th day of June, 1896. 51–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Talbot Brussels Carpet Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought, are to manufacture carpets, spin yarns, and generally to carry on the business of carpet manufacturers, and any other business incidental thereto throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Talbot, carpet manufacturer, and Emil Cockroft, spinner, both of Elora, in the Province of Ontario ; Frederick Talbot, carpet manufacturer, Edward Hobson Barker, gentleman, and Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, advocate, all of the City and District of Montreal ; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at the City of Montreal, this 15th day of June, A.D. 1896. 51-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants hereinafter described, and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "Kootenay Mine Exploration Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought are :—

(*a.*) To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information in regard to mines, mining districts and localities ;

(*b.*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell, dispose of and deal with, mines and mining rights of all kinds, and undertakings connected therewith ;

(*c.*) To work, exercise, develop and turn to account, mines and mining rights, and any undertaking connected therewith ;

(*d.*) To buy, sell, concentrate, smelt, refine, manipulate and deal in minerals of all kinds, and, in particular, gold, silver, and other precious metal and precious stones ;

(*e.*) To carry on any other businesses which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights ;

(*f.*) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company ;

(*g.*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company. And to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist, any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same ;

(*h.*) To sell the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities in or of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*i.*) To promote any other company for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company ;

(*j.*) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any land, buildings, easements, machinery, plant and stock in trade ;

(*k.*) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the promotion of the company or the conduct of its business ;

(*l.*) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others ;

(*m.*) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority, any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions ;

(*n.*) To take, or otherwise acquire, and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company ;

(*o.*) To procure the company to be registered or recognized in any foreign country or place or in and elsewhere abroad ;

(*p.*) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out, or control any roads, ways, tramways, railways, branches or sidings, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores, and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and contribute to, subsidise, or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out, or control thereof ;

(*q.*) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company ;

(*r.*) To distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the City of Toronto.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock of the company is $200,000.

5. The number of shares is to be 40,000 of a par value of $5 each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—George Gooderham, of the City of Toronto, distiller ; Rufus Henry Pope, of the Village of Cookshire, in the Province of Quebec, merchant ; Thomas Gibbs Blackstock, of the City of Toronto, barrister ; Joseph Walker Beatty, of the City of Toronto, accountant, and David Fasken, of the City of Toronto, barrister ; all of whom are to be first or provisional directors of the said company.

BEATTY, BLACKSTOCK, NESBITT,
CHADWICK & RIDDELL,
Solicitors for the applicants.

Dated at Toronto, this 9th day of June, 1896. 50-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, constituting the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body politic and corporate under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. That the name of the proposed company is to be "The Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Company" (Limited).

2. That the object for which incorporation is sought is to manufacture and sell throughout the Dominion of Canada, trusses, suspensory bandages, elastic stockings, artificial limbs, and generally surgical appliances of all kinds.

3. That the operations of the said company are to be carried on in the City of Ottawa, which is also to be its chief place of business, and at such other places within the Dominion of Canada, as may be decided upon.

4. That the amount of capital stock of the company is to be thirty thousand dollars.

5. That the number of shares is to be three hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars.

6. That the names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Albert Hudson, agent, Frederick Bindon, agent, R. Preston Robinson, physician, and Alexander Bannerman, conductor, all of the City of Ottawa, in the County of Carleton, and Province of Ontario ; John M. Cullis, manufacturer, and Norman A. Goodwin, physician, both of the City of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America ; and Robert H. Preston, of Newboro, in the Province of Ontario, physician.

7. That the above named are to be the first or provisional directors.

TAYLOR McVEITY,
Solicitor for the applicants.
Dated 16th May, 1896. 47–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is the "Montreal Lithographing Company," (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are : to carry on the business of lithographers, engravers, printers, publishers, importers of and dealers in advertising novelties, and any business incidental thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of fifty dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—David Morrice, merchant, Richard White, publisher, and Smeaton White, publisher, all of Montreal aforesaid, and Frederick William Heath, lithographer, William Stone, lithographer, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographer, and John Irving, artists, all of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN,
Solicitors for applicants.
Dated at Montreal, this 19th day of May, A.D. 1896.
47–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the proposed company is "Montreal Construction Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are the construction of railways, bridges, dams, culverts, and generally the construction of all works for the development of, or in, in connection with the use of motive power of any kind whatsoever.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000).

5. The number of shares is to be five thousand, of one hundred dollars ($100) each.

6. The names in full and address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Herbert S. Holt, contractor, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, merchant, William Strachan, manufacturer, Alfred Brunet, gentleman, and Frederick L. Béique, barrister, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and who will be the first or provisional directors of the company.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
& ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Montreal, 14th May, 1896. 46–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic, under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The name of the company is to be "The Port Hope Preserving and Canning Company," (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is the buying and selling, preserving and canning of vegetables, fruits, meats, fish and other articles of diet, and the manufacture of cans for the same.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be at the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham in the Province of Ontario.

4. The amount of capital stock of the said company is to be twenty thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share one hundred dollars ($100).

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow : William M. Miller, of the Town of Newark, in Wayne County in the State of New York, U.S.A., canner ; John Hume, seedsman ; William Craig, tanner ; Stanley Paterson, anker ; and Hugh Cameron Paterson, clerk, the last four of the Town of Port Hope, in the County of Durham and Province of Ontario.

7. The said William M. Miller, John Hume, William Craig, Stanley Paterson and Hugh Cameron Paterson are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CHISHOLM & CHISHOLM,
Solicitors for the applicants.
Port Hope, May, 1896. 46–6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants

and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The corporate name of the company is to be "The Wilkes-Westwood Company" (Limited).

2. The object for which incorporation is sought is to carry on the business of importers and dealers in fishing tackle, small wares, druggists sundries and other merchandise, and to carry on generally such other business as appertains thereto.

3. The chief place of business of the company is to be at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, Canada.

4. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be ten thousand dollars; the number of shares into which the said capital stock is to be divided is two hundred, and the amount of each share is fifty dollars.

5. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—William Albert Wilkes, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, merchant; Charles Herbert Westwood, of the same place, merchant; Annie Louisa Wilkes, of the same place, wife of the said William Albert Wilkes; Maggie May Westwood, of the same place, wife of the said Charles Herbert Westwood, and Annie Jane Clare, of the same place, widow.

6. The said William Albert Wilkes, Charles Herbert Westwood, Annie Louisa Wilkes, Maggie May Westwood and Annie Jane Clare are to be the first or provisional directors of the company.

CLEMENT & SPENCE,
Solicitors for applicants,
Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Dated this 30th day of April, 1896. 49-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada. chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are,—(*a.*) To carry on a general laundry business in the City of Montreal and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada; (*b.*) To manufacture shirts, collars, cuffs and other articles of wearing apparel; (*c.*) To carry on the business of dyers, scourers and carpet cleaners; (*d.*) To furnish offices, places of business, public institutions and private residences in the different provinces of Canada, with toilet necessaries and supplies.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is the City of Montreal.

4. The proposed amount of its capital stock is twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares will be six hundred and twenty-five of the par value of forty dollars each.

6. The applicants are Sévérin Lachapelle, doctor of medicine and member of the House of Commons of Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, doctor of medicine, Adhémar Delorme, merchant, Emile Joseph Hébert, clerk, Achille Cléophile Amédée Bissonnette, notary public, all of the Town of St. Henri, in the Province of Quebec; Lionel John Smith, merchant, John Edward Schultze, merchant, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturer, James Dyer Miller, trader, all of the City of Montreal, in said province, and Jeffrey Gordon Brock, steamship agent, of the Town of Lachine, in said Province; all of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

BUSTEED & LANE,
Solicitors for applicants.

Montreal, 3rd June, 1896. 49-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such other persons as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Beatty Gold Dredging and Mining Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes for which incorporation is sought, are :—

(*a.*) To acquire from M. Beatty & Sons, of the Town of Welland, in the County of Welland, the lease of the Boston Bar on the Fraser River, near North Bend, in the Province of British Columbia, together with a dredging plant to operate under said lease;

(*b.*) To mine for gold and other minerals, and generally to carry on the business of mining for gold and other minerals;

(*c.*) To acquire leases, and to deal in mines and other mining rights, mineral claims and franchises, and mining rights elsewhere in that Province and throughout the Dominion of Canada.

3. The chief place of business of the proposed company is to be the Yale District, in the Province of British Columbia.

4. The proposed amount of the capital stock is $50,000.

5. The number of shares is to be five hundred, of a par value of one hundred dollars each.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants, are as follow :—William Leverton Beatty, manufacturer, Harvey LeGrand Beatty, manufacturer, and Alvin Oscar Beatty, manufacturer, all of the Town of Welland, in the Province of Ontario; Henry Charles Symmes, contractor, of the Village of Niagara Falls, in the said County of Welland, and Hugh Edward McSloy, manufacturer, and James Augustine McSloy, manufacturer, both of the City of St. Catharines, in the County of Lincoln, in the Province of Ontario; all of whom shall be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

FRASER & WOODRUFF,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated at Niagara Falls, Ont., 2nd June, 1896. 49-6

NOTICE is hereby given that within one month after the last publication of this notice in the *Canada Gazette*, application will be made to His Excellency the Governor General in Council for a charter of incorporation by letters patent under the provisions of The Companies Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 119, incorporating the applicants and such others as may become shareholders in the proposed company, a body corporate and politic under the name and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned :—

1. The proposed corporate name of the company is "The Windsor Salt Company" (Limited).

2. The purposes within the purview of the Act for which incorporation is sought are the mining, manufacture, purchase, and sale of salt in its various forms in the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion of Canada; the acquisition of patents and properties necessary or desirable for any of such purposes; and the transaction of all matters or business incidental thereto or connected therewith.

3. The chief place of business of the said company is to be the Town of Windsor, in the Province of Ontario.

4. The intended amount of the capital stock is two hundred thousand dollars.

5. The number of shares is to be two thousand, and the amount of each share is to be of the value of one hundred dollars.

6. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follow :—Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Montreal, railway president; Ernest G. Henderson, Windsor, Ontario, engineer;

Robert F. Sutherland, Windsor, Ontario, barrister-at-law; John Morrow, Montreal, agent; and James Sutherland, Montreal, agent; the first three of whom are to be the first or provisional directors of the said company.

ROBERT F. SUTHERLAND,
Solicitor for the applicants.

Dated at Windsor, this 16th day of May, A.D. 1896. 47-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.—The Dominion Bridge Company (Limited), hereby gives notice that its chief office and place of business is situated in the Town of Lachine, in the County of Jacques Cartier, and Province of Quebec, having been transferred to that place from the City of Montreal.

A. W. SHEARWOOD,
Secretary of the company.

Lachine Locks, June, 1896. 52-1

NOTICE is hereby given that the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company has this day deposited in the office of the Secretary of State for Canada, at Ottawa, pursuant to the provisions of The Railway Act, the mortgage deed dated the 1st day of June, A.D. 1896, between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the first part, S. Endicott Peabody, of the City of Boston, Massachusetts, and C. F. Cox, of the City of New York, trustees, of the second part, and The American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, of the third part, said mortgage deed having been given by the said railway company pursuant to the 94th section of The Railway Act, upon the whole of the property, assets, rents and revenues of the company, present and future, as therein described for the purpose of securing the bonds or debentures issued by the said company.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary,
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Ry. Co.

Dated this 23rd day of June, A.D. 1896. 52-1

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act, the undersigned has filed the memorial required by section 12 of the said Act with the Agent of Dominion lands at Wetaskiwin, and has forwarded a copy thereof to the Minister of the Interior.

The applicant applies for the right to divert 26 cubic feet of water per second from the Battle River, at a point near the Roman Catholic Mission buildings, on Bobtail's Indian Reserve, in Alberta, to be used for power purposes; and for the right to construct the necessary works, as shown by the memorial filed, to enable the water so diverted to be used in the operation of the grist mill, saw mill and shingle mill on Samson's Indian Reserve, about one and one half miles east of the point above mentioned.

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Dated at Ottawa, 15th June, 1896. 52-5

ONTARIO BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the provisions of The Bank Act, the Ontario Bank will apply to the Treasury Board after four publications of this notice as prescribed by the said Act for the issue of a certificate approving of the by-law reducing the capital stock of the said bank from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000, which by-law was passed at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario Bank held on the 16th day of June, 1896, and is in the words and figures following:—

"BY-LAW No. XVII, 1896.

"Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the 45th year of the reign of Her Majesty, and chaptered 57, the capital stock of the Bank was fixed at $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 fully paid shares of $100 each.

"And whereas, at the annual general meeting held on the 16th day of June, 1896, the shareholders present representing a majority in value of all the shares issued by the Bank, deemed it expedient to reduce the said capital stock to $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each, and approved of this by-law for that purpose.

"It is therefore enacted as follows:

"The capital stock of the Bank is hereby reduced to $1,000,000 divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each, and such reduction shall be effected by cancelling paid-up capital to the extent of $33.33 per share, so that for every three shares of the existing stock held by any shareholder he shall be entitled to two shares of $100 each, and so that any holders of shares less than three in number shall be entitled hereafter to shares reduced in value in the above proportion.

"This by-law shall take effect when approved by the Treasury Board pursuant to the provisions of The Bank Act."

MOSS, BARWICK & FRANKS,
Solicitors for The Ontario Bank.

25th June, 1896. 52-4

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

DIVIDEND No. 43.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent upon the paid-up capital stock of this institution, has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its banking-house, in this city, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. R. BLANCHARD,
Cashier.

St. Hyacinthe, 22nd June, 1896. 52-5

BANK OF YARMOUTH.

NOTICE.—A dividend on the paid-up capital of the Bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, at the rate of six per cent per annum for the current half-year has been declared and will be payable on and after the first day of August next.

By order of the directors,
T. W. JOHNS,
Cashier.

Yarmouth, N.S., 26th June, 1896. 52-5

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Bridge Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and sanctioning a deed amalgamating the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company with the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, and for such other business respecting this matter as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 5th June, 1896. 50-5

THE MONTREAL PARK AND ISLAND RAILWAY CO.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of this company will be held in the company's office, 17 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal, on Monday, 13th July, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of ratifying the contract made by the company with certain individuals for the construction and equipment of new lines and the completion of existing lines and their equipment.

By order of the Board,
HENRY HOLGATE,
Secretary.

Montreal, 8th June, 1896. 50-4

NELSON AND FORT SHEPPARD RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders of The Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company will be held at the head-office of the company, in the Town of Nelson, in the Province of British Columbia, at the hour of five o'clock p.m., of Wednesday, the 8th day of July, 1896, for the purpose of electing directors for said company, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before such shareholders meeting.

AUSTIN CORBIN,
Secretary.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1896. 49–5

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to His Excellency the Governor in Council on Monday, the third day of August, 1896, at the City of Ottawa, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons may then appear and be heard to sanction an agreement entered into between the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company and the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, for the amalgamation of the said companies in accordance with and under the provisions of the Statute in that behalf made and provided.

CHRISTIE, GREENE & GREENE,
Solicitors for the said companies.

Dated at Ottawa, this 5th day of June, 1896. 49–9

THE BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

DIVIDEND 150.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of six per cent upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year ending 30th June instant, and that the same will be payable to the shareholders of that date at the banking-house in this city on and after Friday, the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Board,

J. CLAWSON,
Cashier.

St. John, N.B., 2nd June, 1896. 49–5

LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the current half-year, and will be payable at its banking-house at St. Jean, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 22nd June to the 6th July next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

J. N. GAUTHIER,
Cashier.

St. Jean, 6th May, 1896. 49–5

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, at the Parliament Buildings, at the City of Ottawa, Ontario, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, A.D. 1896, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, or on the first day thereafter that the application may be heard at the same place and hour, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor in Council of, and for an order extending for a period of fifty years from the date thereof, the agreement bearing date the 9th day of July, A.D. 1895, made between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for the division and apportionment of tolls, rates and charges in respect of traffic to be interchanged between the respective railways of the said companies, and for the regulation and interchange of traffic passing between the railways of the said companies respectively as provided for in the separate agreement between the same parties and the Dominion Construction Company and the American Loan and Trust Company, bearing even date therewith.

And notice is hereby further given that application will also be made by the said Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company to His Excellency the Governor in Council at the same place, date and hour, for the approval by His Excellency the Governor General in Council of the agreements bearing date respectively the 9th day of July, 1895, the 18th day of December, 1895, and the 21st day of April, 1896, between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Canada Southern Railway Company, the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Dominion Construction Company, and the American Loan and Trust Company, for a lease or grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of running powers over the extension of the track of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, from a point near Garth Street, in the City of Hamilton, to a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, near the Desjardins Canal, now in course of construction by this company, and also for a grant to the said Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the joint use with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, of the yards and terminals within the City of Hamilton, of the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, as set out in said agreements.

And take notice that all persons interested may appear at the time and place aforesaid, and then and there be heard on such application.

E. D. CAHILL,
Secretary.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.
Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1896. 49–9

NOTICE is hereby given that The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada has ceased to transact business in Canada, and that pursuant to the provisions of The Insurance Act, application will be made to the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or after the 10th day of August next, by the said The Steam Boiler and Plate Glass Insurance Company of Canada, for the release of its securities, and all policy holders in Canada opposing such release are hereby required to file their opposition with the said the Honourable the Minister of Finance on or before the said 10th day of August next.

PARKE & PURDOM,
Solicitors for applicants.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1896. 45–14

NOTICE.—Lam Tung, of the City of New Westminster in the Province of British Columbia, has deposited with the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and also with the Registrar of Deeds for the District of New Westminster in the said province, a plan showing certain works or buildings constructed by him upon the Fraser River within the said district, and a description of the site in which such works have been placed.

The said Lam Tung will apply to the Governor General in Council immediately after one month from the first publication of this notice for his approval of such plan and site and of the construction of the said works.

LAM TUNG.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1896. 46–10

NOTICE is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Bridge Street, in the City of Ottawa, on Wednesday, the 15th day of July, 1896, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and sanctioning a deed amalgamating the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company with the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, and for such other business respecting this matter as may be brought before the meeting.

A. W. FLECK,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 5th June, 1896. 50–5

PUISSANCE DU CANADA.

NOMINATIONS.

SECRÉTARIAT D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général de faire la nomination suivante, savoir :—

Ottawa, 1er mai 1896.

John McDougald, de la ville de Westville, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, écuyer : Commissaire dans les douanes de Sa Majesté.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA COURONNE EN CHANCELLERIE DU CANADA.

MEMBRES rapportés pour servir dans le PARLEMENT convoqué de se réunir en la cité d'Ottawa, le 16e jour de juillet 1896.

Province d'Ontario.

District Electoral de Frontenac.

David D. Rogers, bourgeois, du canton de Pittsburgh, Ont.

—

Province de Québec.

District Electoral de Berthiér.

Cléophas Beausoleil, avocat, de la cité de Montréal.

District Electoral de Bagot.

Flavien Dupont, Ecuyer, notaire public, de St. Liboire, P.Q.

District Electoral de St. Hyacinthe.

Michel Esdras Bernier, notaire, de la paroisse et du comté de St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

PROCLAMATIONS.

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, Défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A tous ceux à qui ces présentes parviendront—Salut :

ATTENDU que c'est Notre désir et détermination de rencontrer aussitôt que faire se pourra, Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous faisons connaître par les présentes Notre volonté et Plaisir Royal de convoquer un Parlement, et Nous déclarons de plus que, de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé pour le Canada, Nous avons ce jour donné des ordres pour l'émission de Nos Writs en due forme pour convoquer un Parlement dans Notre dite Puissance, lesquels Writs seront en date du VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL courant et retournables le TREIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni ; Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie,
Canada.

43–tf

ABERDEEN.
[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, par la Grâce de Dieu, Reine du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, défenseur de la foi, etc., etc., etc.

A Nos Très-Aimés et Fidèles les Sénateurs de la Puissance du Canada et aux membres élus pour servir dans la Chambre des Communes de Notre dite Puissance, et à tous et chacun de vous,—Salut :

SACHEZ que, désirant et ayant résolu, aussitôt que faire se pourra, de rencontrer Notre Peuple de Notre Puissance du Canada, et d'avoir son avis en Parlement, Nous, par et de l'avis de Notre Conseil Privé du Canada, par ces présentes convoquons la Chambre des Communes dans et pour Notre dite Puissance, et la sommons de se réunir en Notre cité d'Ottawa, en notre dite Puissance, JEUDI le SEIZIÈME jour de JUILLET prochain, vous commandant et par ces présentes, vous enjoignant, et à chacun de vous et tous autres y intéressés, de vous trouver personnellement en Notre dite CITÉ d'OTTAWA, JEUDI, le SEIZIÈME jour du mois de JUILLET prochain, pour l'EXPÉDITION DES AFFAIRES, et y traiter, agir, et conclure sur les matières qui, par la faveur de Dieu, en Notre dit Parlement du Canada, pourront, par le Conseil Commun de Notre dite Puissance, être ordonnés.

En foi de quoi, Nous avons fait émettre Nos présentes Lettres Patentes et à icelles fait apposer le Grand Sceau du Canada. Témoin, Notre Très-fidèle et Bien-aimé Cousin et Conseiller le Très-honorable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Comte d'Aberdeen ; Vicomte Formartine, Baron Haddo, Methlic, Tarves et Kellie, dans la pairie d'Ecosse ; Vicomte Gordon d'Aberdeen, comté d'Aberdeen, dans la pairie du Royaume-Uni, Baronnet de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Chevalier Grand-croix de Notre Ordre Très-distingué de Saint-Michel et Saint-George, etc., etc., Gouverneur Général du Canada.

A Notre Hôtel du Gouvernement, en Notre CITÉ d'OTTAWA, ce VINGT-QUATRIÈME jour d'AVRIL, dans l'année de Notre-Seigneur, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, et de Notre Règne la cinquante-neuvième.

Par ordre,
SAML. E. ST. O. CHAPLEAU,
Greffier de la Couronne en Chancellerie
du Canada.

43–tf

ARRÊTÉS EN CONSEIL.

[1945]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Vendredi, le 12e jour de juin 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du chapitre 84 des Statuts Revisés du Canada, intitulé "Acte concernant les havres, quais et brise-lames de l'Etat," et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de nommer M. David Pippin, gardien du quai de l'Etat à Magog, dans la province de Québec.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

52-4

[2077]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 11e jour de juin 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'approuver le règlement suivant passé par les Commissaires du Havre de Montréal, le 26e jour de mai 1896, abrogeant le règlement 130 et y substituant le règlement ci-dessous.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

A une réunion des Commissaires du Havre de Montréal, dûment convoquée et tenue à Montréal, le vingt-sixième jour de mai mil huit cent quatre-vingt-seize, étaient présents :—M. Henry Bulmer, président ; M. Victor Hudon, M. Richard White, M. W. W. Ogilvie, M. Hormisdas Laporte, M. Frank J. Hart, M. Hugh McLennan, M. L. E. Morin, M. Andrew Allan.

Le projet d'un amendement au règlement 130 est déposé devant l'assemblée, et il est—

Résolu,—Que le règlement 130 soit abrogé et remplacé par le règlement 130 suivant :—

"Ce qui suit sera le tarif des péages à compter de la date de l'entrée en vigueur du présent règlement :—

Sur la houille, coke, grain et graines de toutes sortes, 7½ centins par tonne.

Sur le lest, ciment, argile, tuyaux de drainage en poterie, briques réfractaires, gypse, chaux, marbre et toute autre pierre, phosphate, sable, sel, blocs de scories, ardoise, blanc de céruse, 10 centins par tonne.

Sur les pommes, oranges, citrons et autres fruits frais, paniers à claire-voie et leurs contenus, fleur et farine, poisson, viandes, poix, pommes de terre, goudron, chevaux, bêtes à cornes, moutons, cochons, foin, paille, pulpe de bois, tabac, saindoux, huile de saindoux et tourteaux de lin, 15 centins par tonne.

Sur le fer en gueuse, et ferraille, perlasse et potasse, 20 centins par tonne.

Sur les briques, 10 centins par mille ; sur le bois de corde, 5 centins par corde ; sur le bois de construction, 10 centins par mille pieds mesure de planche.

Sur tous effets, articles et marchandises, sauf les lingots et les espèces, non ailleurs spécifiés, 25 centins par tonne.

Sur les marchandises, pour lesquelles les commissaires du havre ne jugeront pas à propos de fixer des taux selon les susdites dispositions, les dits commissaires pourront prélever un taux de un quart de un pour cent sur leur valeur.

Nulle entrée ne sera moindre que cinq centins.

Il ne sera prélevé qu'un seul taux sur la propriété tombant sous les dispositions précédentes lorsque débarquée sur les quais pour être rembarquée seulement.

Les taux qui précèdent, moins 20 pour cent seront prélevés tel que ci-après énoncé, sur les dits articles lorsqu'ils seront débarqués ou expédiés dans le havre, ou transportés par rail sur les lisses du havre ou déposés dans le havre.

Sur toutes marchandises restant sur les quais plus longtemps que quatre jours ouvrables pleins à compter du déchargement du vaisseau dans lequel elles sont arrivées, dans le cas de marchandises importées, les taux supplémentaires suivants seront prélevés :—

Sur le ciment, un centin par baril par jour.

Sur le sel, un demi-centin par poche par jour.

Sur le fer un demi-centin par cent livres par jour.

Sur les briques, dix centins par mille par jour.

Sur les tuyaux de drainage et tous autres articles non énumérés, un demi-centin par cent livres par jour.

Pour les fins de ce règlement, une tonne sera calculée à 2,000 livres pesant, ou quarante pieds cubes, selon que ces marchandises auxquelles il s'applique auront été ou seront transportées par eau au poids ou à la tonne.

Le poids des articles ci-après décrits peut être calculé comme suit :—

Alcalis, potasse ou perlasse, trois barils pour une tonne.

Pommes, fleur, farine, pommes de terre, neuf barils pour une tonne.

Poisson, viandes, poix, goudron, sept barils pour une tonne.

Chevaux, deux pour une tonne,

Bêtes à cornes, trois pour une tonne.

Moutons, quinze pour une tonne.

Cochons, dix pour une tonne.

Certifié,

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON,
Secrétaire,
Commissaires du Havre de Montréal.

52-3

[2081]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 11e jour de juin 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

IL plaît à Son Excellence, en vertu des dispositions du 21e article du chapitre 72 des Statuts Revisés, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, de donner permission de changer le nom de la barge "Glenora" de Montréal, numéro matricule 80,699 à "Hector."

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

52-3

[2080]

HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT À OTTAWA.

Jeudi, le 11e jour de juin 1896.

PRÉSENT :

SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL EN CONSEIL.

CONSIDÉRANT qu'il est à propos que les règlements concernant l'expédition du bétail du Canada en Europe soient modifiés de façon à comprendre les chevaux expédiés du Canada en Europe, aussi bien que le bétail,—

En conséquence, il plaît à Son Excellence, sur la recommandation du Ministre de la Marine et des Pêcheries, et par et avec l'avis du Conseil privé de la Reine pour le Canada, d'ordonner, et il est par le présent ordonné que les dits règlements concernant l'expédition du bétail soient et ils sont par le présent modifiés en substituant ce qui suit à la clause définissant le mot "bétail."

Définition : — L'expression "bétail" signifie taureaux, bœufs, vaches et génisses de un et deux ans, et l'expression "chevaux" comprend aussi les juments.

Il plaît en outre à Son Excellence que l'article suivant soit ajouté aux règlements actuels concernant l'expédition du bétail du Canada.

No. 21. Afin de mieux protéger la santé du bétail, nul bétail ni chevaux ne seront pris à bord sauf le bétail ou les chevaux qui ont été inspectés et passés par un inspecteur vétérinaire dûment nommé par le gouvernement.

JOHN J. McGEE,
Greffier du Conseil privé.

52-3

AVIS DU GOUVERNEMENT.

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires, en date du 12e jour de juin 1896, par lesquelles le nom de la "International Trading Co." (à resp. limitée), est changé en celui de "International Navigation and Trading Co." (à resp. limitée).

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 20e jour de juin 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat.

51-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 12e jour de juin 1896, constituant en corporation Arthur William Lee, manufacturier, Herbert Blake Andrews, comptable, Charles Cecil Sheriff, manufacturier, James Russell Lovett Starr, avocat, et John Henderson Goodall, distributeur, tous de la cité de Toronto, dans le comté de York, et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes, savoir :—(*a.*) La distribution et la livraison de papiers-nouvelles, publications périodiques, et autre matière à lire, ainsi que d'échantillons, colis et autres articles et marchandises de toutes sortes dans les cités, villes et autres parties du Canada ; (*b.*) Faire un service spécial de messageries, sous le nom de "Dominion Distributing Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cinq mille piastres, divisé en cent actions de cinquante piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce le 19 jour de juin 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat.

51-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes supplémentaires en date du 12e jour de juin 1896, par lesquelles le capital-actions de la "Sawyer and Massey Company" (à resp. limitée) est augmenté de cent mille piastres ($100,000) à cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 19e jour de juin 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat.

51-3

AVIS est donné au public qu'en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies" il a été délivré sous le grand sceau du Canada, des lettres patentes en date du 12e jour de juin 1896, constituant en corporation William Reid Gardner, manufacturier, William McLeod Gardner, manufacturier, tous deux de la ville de Brockville, dans le comté de Leeds, et province d'Ontario ; John Murphy, marchand de nouveautés, de la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec ; John Adams Bangs, banquier, de la ville de Carleton Place, dans le comté de Lanark, et province d'Ontario ; Robert H. Crane, entrepreneur, de la cité d'Ottawa, dans le comté de Carleton, et province d'Ontario, pour les fins suivantes :—(*a.*) Acquérir et continuer l'industrie aujourd'hui exploitée par la W. R. Gardner Tool Co., de Brockville, Ontario ; et manufacturer, acheter, vendre et disposer d'outils tranchants, scies, marteaux et instruments de tous gens pour travailler le bois, le fer, le cuivre et autres métaux et matériaux ; et acquérir et tenir par bail, achat ou autrement des privilèges de chutes d'eau pour développer le pouvoir nécessaire à la dite industrie manufacturière,—sous le nom de "The W. R. Gardner Tool Company" (à resp. limitée), avec un capital-actions total de cent mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de cent piastres.

Daté du bureau du Secrétaire d'Etat du Canada, ce 19e jour de juin 1896.

JOSEPH POPE,
Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat.

51-3

COMPTE de la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes, pour le mois de mai 1896.

DT. (*Fourni au Ministre des Finances aux termes de l'Acte des Postes, 49 Vic., chap. 35, sec. 76.*) AV.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
BALANCE en caisse chez le Ministre des Finances, au 30 avril 1896	27,973,152 90	REMBOURSEMENTS durant le mois.........	649,131 89
DÉPÔTS à la Caisse d'Epargne des Postes durant le mois.........................	640,937 00		
TRANSFERTS de la Caisse d'épargne de l'Etat durant le mois :—			
Capital			
Intérêt du 1er juillet à la date du transfert.......			
INTÉRÊT payé aux déposants, sur les comptes clos durant le mois.........	7,853 56	BALANCE au crédit des comptes des déposants au 31 mai 1896.................	27,972,811 57
	28,621,943 46		28,621,943 46

Certifié.
D. MATHESON,
Surintendant, Division des Caisses d'Epargnes.

WILLIAM WHITE,
Sous-Maître Général des Postes.

DÉPARTEMENT DES POSTES, Ottawa, 16 juin 1896.

51 tf

ÉTAT

De la dette publique et du revenu et des dépenses de la Puissance du Canada, d'après les états fournis au département des Finances à la nuit du 31 mai 1895 et 1896.

DETTE PUBLIQUE.	1895.	1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
PASSIF—		
Fonds payables en Angleterre	218,225,503 55	218,225,503 55
" payables au Canada	7,278,680 79	7,566,707 10
Le fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques	1,821,370 58	1,815,678 77
Billets en circulation	19,854,450 12	19,246,569 62
Banques d'épargnes	42,667,597 46	44,966,902 69
Fonds en fidéicommis	8,196,177 48	8,241,069 73
Comptes des provinces	16,407,046 24	16,407,031 65
Divers, et comptes de banque	1,578,676 07	1,713,640 68
Total de la dette brute	316,029,502 29	318,183,103 79
ACTIF—		
Placements—Fonds d'amortissement	33,692,677 56	35,711,267 46
Autres placements	7,484,331 84	5,970,867 95
Comptes des provinces	10,923,501 99	10,586,377 73
Divers, et comptes de banque	16,534,814 71	14,938,251 61
Total de l'actif	68,635,326 10	67,206,764 75
Total de la dette nette	247,394,176 19	250,976,339 04
" au 30 avril	247,516,222 78	249,833,737 27
Diminution de la dette	122,046 59	
Augmentation de la dette	....	1,142,601 77

REVENU ET DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU FONDS CONSOLIDÉ.	Mois de mai 1895.	Total au 31 mai 1895.	Mois de mai 1896.	Total au 31 mai 1896.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
REVENU :				
Douanes	1,536,901 54	15,906,707 66	1,560,600 94	18,160,100 32
Excise	768,009 46	7,222,274 31	647,760 66	7,217,478 34
Département des Postes	210,000 00	2,645,011 70	245,000 00	2,777,312 34
Travaux Publics, y compris les chemins de fer	358,758 27	3,351,091 86	329,548 57	3,302,975 60
Divers	183,571 24	1,381,754 97	194,532 20	1,494,204 31
Total	3,657,240 51	30,506,840 50	2,977,442 37	32,952,070 91
DÉPENSES	3,082,039 25	29,302,832 25	3,540,758 28	28,596,864 25

DÉPENSES À COMPTE DU CAPITAL, ETC.				
Travaux publics, chemins de fer et canaux	78,694 44	2,117,566 96	128,925 91	2,116,838 20
Terres fédérales	5,902 54	75,411 39	4,233 25	56,136 68
Subventions aux chemins de fer	....	1,222,613 10	52,926 85	812,440 10
Milice	....	....	486,666 66	486,666 66
Total	84,596 98	3,415,591 45	672,752 67	3,472,081 64

L'état ci-dessus représente seulement les recettes et paiements qui ont passé par les livres du Département des Finances jusqu'au dernier jour du mois.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Sous-ministre des Finances.

Certifié correct,
J. FRASER, pour le comptable.

DÉPARTEMENT DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA, 4 juin 1896.

49-tf

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878 ; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	F. W. Evans, agent général, Montréal	$19,000 obligations de municipalités, $4,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, et $89,000 obligations du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique. (Acceptés à $100,800)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Ætna," Hartford, Connecticut	William H. Orr, gérant, Toronto	$531,833 déb. de la province de Québec, $149,893 débent. de la province du Manitoba ; $66,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick ; $100,000 oblig. Ile du Prince-Edouard ; $60,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, $2,572,466 débent. munic. et $330,000 oblig. enregistrées des Etats-Unis. Total, $3,810,193 Valeur acceptée, $3,525,053, étant $100,000 (A), et $3,429,053 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Agricole, Watertown, N.Y	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$141,600, débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $126,000), étant $121,000 pour incendie et $5,000 pour tourbillons)	Contre l'incendie et les tourbillons.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Alliance"	G. H. McHenry, agent en chef, Montréal	$311,142, effets canadiens 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie Américaine de sûreté de New-York	Alexander Dixon, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 en obligations des Etats-Unis	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance Atlas	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	£17,000 stg., inscriptions du Canada 3½ p. c., et £5,000 stg. inscriptions de la Nouvelle-Galles du Sud, 3½ p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie canadienne d'inspection et d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur	W. B. McMurrich, agent, Toronto	$46,724 débentures municipales et $8,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $49,252.)	Sur chaudières à vapeur, etc.
Boivin, Wilson et Cie.	L. I. Boivin, agent, Montréal	$5,000 effets canadiens et $8,567 valeurs munic. (Acceptées à $12,711).	Glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique Britannique. Toronto.	P. H. Sims, secrétaire, Toronto	$61,000 oblig. municipales et $1,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $55,314.	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie dite "British Empire," de Londres, Angleterre	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations du Canada, £1,500 stg.; effets de la Colombie-Britannique, £1,450 stg. ; obligations de la Tasmanie, £5,100 stg. ; oblig. de l'Australie du Sud, £1,750 stg. : débentures municipales £15,800 stg. (acceptées à $114,707.34). Aussi $632,500 placées entre les mains de fidéicom. en vertu de l'Acte des Assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime Britannique et Etrangère (à resp. lim.)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	$112,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,800)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Caledonian"	Lansing Lewis, gérant, Montréal	$3,893.33 obligations de la province de Québec ; $4,866.67 obligations du Canada ; $106,438.86 débentures municipales. (Acceptés à $104,555).	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada contre les accidents	T. H. Hudson, agent en chef, Montréal	$22,302 débentures municipales, et $5,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. (Acceptées à $25,072)	Contre les accidents et sur glaces.
Compagnie d'assurance du Canada sur la vie, Hamilton	A. G. Ramsay, gérant, Hamilton	$61,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $54,900)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Canadienne d'assurance contre les accidents sur les chemins de fer	Dr A. A. Henderson, agent en chef, Ottawa	$20,000, effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Union Commerciale (à resp. lim.), Londres, Angleterre	James McGregor, agent en chef, Montréal	$107,067 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance (vie A), $29,200 effets canadiens 4 p.c. ; $15,573 effets canadiens 3 p. c. (vie B). $130,913 effets canadiens ; $73,000 obligations de Queensland ; $48,667 effets britanniques consolidés, £6,000 effets du gouvernement de Ceylan, et £12,000 obligations du gouvernement Suédois à 3½ p. c. (feu).	Contre l'inc., sur la nav. int. et sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Confédération"	J. K. Macdonald, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$84,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $76,050)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie du Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 effets canadiens 4 p. c.	Contre l'incendie.
Chas. C. Corneille et Charles A. Sharpe (faisant affaires sous le nom de Compagnie Métropolitaine d'assurance sur les glaces.)	Charles A. Sharpe, Montréal	$600, garanties municipales, et $5,000, oblig. du Havre de Montréal (Acceptés à $5,040.)	Sur les glaces.
Association mutuelle sur la vie dite "Covenant" d'Illinois	A. H. Hoover, agent en chef, Toronto	$53,533 effets canadiens 3 p. c	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie de garantie de la Puissance contre les voleurs	John A. Grose, agent en chef, Montréal	$28,000 oblig. des écoles protestantes de Montréal. (Acceptées à $25,200)	Garantie contre les voleurs.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Dominion"	Thomas Hilliard, direct.-gérant, Waterloo, Ont.	$56,319 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,195)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces, dite "Dominion"	Alexander Ramsay, agent en chef, Montréal	$5,000 obligations de la province de Québec et $11,000 valeurs municipales. Total, $16,000 (acceptés à $14,900)	Sur les glaces.
Corporation d'assurance dite "Employers' Liability" (à resp. limitée)	Fred. Stancliffe, agent en chef, Montréal	$52,317 oblig. du Canada et $24,333 de la province de Québec	Contre les accidents et de garantie
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Equitable," des Etats-Unis	Seargent P. Stearns, gérant, Montréal	$100,000 oblig. des E.-U., (A), $375,000 oblig. des E.-U., $99,766.67 oblig. de la province de Québec, et $975,333 débentures municipales (B), (acceptées à $1,427,572, étant $100,000 A, et $1,327,572 B). Aussi $1,605,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES A FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Suite.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie Fédérale d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ontario	David Dexter, directeur-gérant Hamilton.	$45,307 débentures municipales; $11,000 en oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $50,226)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie Germania	C. R. G. Johnson, agent en chef, Montréal	$50,000 obligations du Canada, et $25,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal. (Acceptées à $72,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Great West"	J. H. Brock, directeur gérant, Winnipeg, M.	$56,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie de garantie de l'Amérique du Nord	Edward Rawlings, gérant, Montréal	$27,000 garanties municipales; $29,000 obligations du havre de Montréal; et $2,400 effets du Canada. Acceptés à $53,800)	Garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie et sur la vie, dite "Guardian," (à resp. limitée), Londres, Angleterre	E. P. Heaton, agent en chef, Montréal.	$143,567 obligations garanties du Canada et $73,000 effets du Canada	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie dite "Hartford," de Hartford, Conn	Peter A. McCallum, agent général, Toronto	$62,500 garanties municipales, et $25,420 act. de banque. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Impériale, (à resp. limitée), de Londres, Angleterre	E. D. Lacy, agent, Montréal	$129,453 effets canadiens et $63,266.67 effets 3 p. c. prov. de la Col.-Brit.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Amérique du Nord	Robert Hampson et Fils, agents en chef, Montréal	$111,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,000)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. intér.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Lancashire"	J. G. Thompson, agent en chef, Toronto	$97,333 effets canadiens 4 p. c., $95,000 obligations 4 p. c. du Canada, et £4,000 effets britanniques consolidés 2¾ p.c. Total, $211,800.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Liverpool et London et Globe"	G. F. C. Smith, agent en chef, Montréal	$10,000 en bons municipaux; $10,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal, et $303,133.33 effets du Canada. (Acceptés à $321,133)	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur les glaces de Lloyds, New-York	Eastmure et Lightbourn, agents en chef, Toronto.	$10,000 obligations du Canada et $6,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $15,400)	Glaces.
Assurance dite "London"	E. A Lilly, procureur et agent, Montréal	$167,000 garanties de municipalités. (Acceptées à $150,300)	Contre l'incendie, sur la vie et sur la navigation intérieure.
Compagnie de garantie et contre les accidents, de Londres (à responsabilité limitée)	A. I .Hubbard, agent en chef, Toronto	£11,000 stg. effets canadiens et £4,000 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $69,389)	Garantie et accidents.
Compagnie d'ass. contre l'incendie, London et Lancashire, Liverpool	Alfred Wright, agent en chef, Toronto	£22,000 stg. inscriptions du Canada 4 p.c. et £6,000 stg., effets canad. 3 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "London et Lancashire"	B. Hal. Brown, gérant, Montréal	$10,000 obligations de Victoria, C.-B.; $23,500 oblig. de la province de Québec; et garanties municipales, $88,686. Aussi $1,038,197 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte les Assurances. Acceptées à $1,151,515, étant $100,000 (A), et $1,051,515 (B)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle contre l'incendie, de London, Ont.	D. C. Macdonald, secrétaire, London, Ont.	$29,100 débentures municipales, et $26,520 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $50,058)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "London"	J. G. Richter, gérant, London, Ont.	$60,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $54,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie la Manchester	James Boomer, gérant, Toronto	$102,200 effets du Canada 3½ p.c. et $100,000 en effets canadiens 4 p.c.	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite des "Manufacturiers"	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$20,000 obligations du Canada	Contre les accid. et de garantie.
Compagnie d'assurance des Manufacturiers, sur la vie	J. F. Junkin, agent en chef, Toronto	$50,000 obligations du Canada	Sur la vie.
Association bienveillante du Massachusetts sur la vie	T. E. P. Sutton, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des E.-U.	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie dite "Mercantile"	James Lockie, secrétaire, Waterloo, Ont.	$55,916 valeurs municipales. (Acceptées à $50,057)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'ass. sur la vie, dite "Metropolitan," New-York, E.-U.	Frank L. Palmer, agent en chef, Toronto	$150,000 effets canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, de New-York	Fayette Brown, gérant, Montréal	$125,000 oblig. 4 p.c. du Canada; $400,000 oblig. de la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; $199,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., $420,000 oblig. des Etats-Unis, et $1,190,333 garanties municipales. Total, $2,334,333. (Acceptées à $2,215,300). Aussi $350,000 entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Association du fonds de réserve mutuel sur la vie, de New-York	D. Z. Bessette, agent en chef Montréal	$50,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $53,533.33 obligations sterling du Canada à 3 p. c. (Acceptées à $100,857)	Sur la vie, système de répartition.
Compagnie d'assurance Nationale d'Irlande	Matthew C. Hinshaw, agent en chef, Montréal.	$100,161 effets canadiens	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, de New-York	David Burke, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis (vie A), $993,000 obligations du Pacifique canadien, $80,000 obligations de la province de Québec, et $100,000 débentures municipales (vie B). Acceptées à $1,163 700, étant $100,000 vie A, et $1,063,700 vie B). Aussi $1,600,000 placées entre les mains de fidéicommissaires canadiens en vertu de l'Acte des assurances	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North American"	Wm. McCabe, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$60,069 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $53,775)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "North British and Mercantile"	Thos. Davidson, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$155,000 oblig. du havre de Montréal; $363,000 débent. municipales· $75,000 obligat. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick· $31,146.67 oblig. de la province du Manitoba; $50,613.33 oblig. du gouvern. de Victoria; $97,333.33 oblig. de Queensland. Total, $772,093.33. Acc. à $713,993, étant $322,147 incendie, $52,200 vie A, et $339,646 vie B.	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.

LISTE DES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS AU CANADA, EN VERTU DE L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES.—*Fin.*

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.—Les dépôts marqués (A) ne sont applicables qu'aux polices sur la vie en cours le 31 mars 1878; ceux marqués (B) aux polices émises ou prises depuis cette date.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance Northern	Robert W. Tyre gérant, Montréal	$100,253 obligations de la Colombie-Britannique, et $111,446.67 débentures municipales (Acceptées à $200,555)	Contre l'incendie.
Association d'assurance contre les accidents Norwich et London	Scott et Walmsley, agents généraux, Toronto	$58,400 effets canadiens	Contre les accidents.
Société d'assur. contre l'incendie, dite "Norwich Union," Norwich, Ang.	John B. Laidlaw, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 effets canadiens et $25,000 débentures de compagnies de prêts	Contre l'incendie.
Corporation d'assurance contre les accidents et de garantie, dite "Ocean" (à resp. limitée)	Francis F. Rolland, agent en chef, Montréal	£2,000 effets canadiens, £5,500 oblig. de la province de Québec, £9,400 oblig. de l'Australie du Sud	Contre les accidents et la maladie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre les accidents, d'Ontario	A. L. Eastmure, agent en chef, Toronto	$15,000 valeurs municipales, et $7,500 oblig. de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Total, $22,500. (Acceptées à $21,000)	Contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, d'Ontario	Wm. Hendry, gérant, Waterloo	$104,852 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $92,693)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Phenix," Brooklyn, N.Y.	L. C. Camp, agent en chef, Toronto	$190,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.
Compagnie d'assurance, dite "Phœnix," Londres	Paterson & Son, agents génér., Montréal	$57,500 oblig. du Pacifique Canadien, et $135,293 effets canadiens. (Acceptés à $187,043.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Phœnix, Hartford, Conn	Smith et Tatley, agents en chef, Montréal	$144,000 débentures municipales, $5,000 oblig. de la province du N.-B., et $44,000 oblig. du Pacifique canadien. (Acceptées à $173,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Société dite "Provident Savings Life Assurance," de New-York	R. H. Matson, agent en chef, Toronto	$13,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $41,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,400)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance contre l'incendie de Québec	Edwin Jones, président, Québec	$10,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, $16,500 obligations de la province de Québec, et $33,000, débentures municipales. Total, $59,500. (Acceptées à $56,200)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance Queen, d'Amérique	H. J. Mudge, agent en chef, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des E.-U., $60,000 effets 5 p. c. de la cité de Halifax, $48,667 effets 4 p. c. de la Nouvelle-Zélande, $24,333.33 obligations de la province de Québec et $29,200 débentures 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba. Total, $262,200. (Acceptés à $256,200.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance maritime la "Reliance" (à resp. limitée)	E. L. Bond, agent en chef, Montréal	Valeurs munic., $61,827; oblig. de la prov. du Manitoba, $4,867; oblig. de la prov. de Québec, $15,086; inscriptions de Queensland, $4,867; inscriptions de Victoria, $14,600; effets des Indes, $9,733. Total, $110,980. (Acceptées à $100,000.)	Sur la navigation intérieure.
Société d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Reliance," Londres, Angleterre	J. Cassie Hatton, procureur, Montréal	$110,277 annuités britanniques, étant $100,000 (vie) A, et $10,277 (vie) B	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Royale	Wm. Tatley, agent en chef, Montréal	$178,533 inscriptions du Canada 4 p. c., et $511,000 annuités britanniques. Total $689,533, étant $150,000 incendie, $50,000, vie (A) et $489,533 en général	Contre l'incendie et sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance Union Ecossaise et Nationale	Walter Kavanagh, agent en chef, Montréal	$97,333.33 effets canadiens inscrits à 4 p. c., et $3,500 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $100,483)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Standard."	W. M. Ramsay, gérant, Montréal	$2,995,893 débentures municipales, $43,000 obligations du havre de Montréal et $9,000 débentures de la province de Québec. Total, $3,047,893 (Acceptées à $2,731,701, étant $129,561 vie A, et $2,602,140 vie (B)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Star."	J. Frith Jeffers, agent en chef, Toronto	$146,000 effets 4 p. c. canadiens	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance des chaudières à vapeur et des glaces	James Laut, agent en chef, London, Ont.	$20,000, débentures de compagnies de prêt	Chaudières à vapeur et glaces.
Bureau d'assurance Sun, Londres, Ang.	H. M. Blackburn, agent en chef, Toronto	$155,733 effets canadiens, $12,167 oblig. de la province du Manitoba, et $140,510 valeurs municipales. Total, $308,410. (Acceptées à $292,000.)	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "Sun," du Canada	R. Macaulay, directeur-gérant, Montréal	$64,000 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $57,600)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de tempérance et générale sur la vie de l'A.N.	Henry Sutherland, agent en chef, Toronto	$75,210 débentures municipales. (Acceptées à $50,000)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance dite "Travelers," Hartford, Conn	Frank F. Parkins, agent en chef, Montréal	$74,947 obligations 5 p. c. de la province du Manitoba, $639,500 débentures municipales, $35,000 obligations du havre de Montréal, $50,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien, et $48,666 oblig. de la province de Québec. Total, $848,113. (Acceptés à $774,446), étant $103,500 (vie A,) $625,946 (vie B) et $45,000 (accidents)	Sur la vie et contre les accidents.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle Union sur la vie	Henri E. Morin, agent en chef, Montréal	Obligations d'annuités d'Ontario, valeur actuelle $380,275; $30,000 obligations du port de Montréal, et $100,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Valeur totale acceptée, $507,275, soit $100,000 (A) et $407,275 (B)	Sur la vie.
Société Union, Londres, Angl	T. L. Morrisey, agent en chef, Montréal	£35,000 effets consolidés et $56,000 garanties municipales	Contre l'incendie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis	Lewis A. Stewart, agent en chef, Toronto	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis, $20,000 obligations de la province du Nouveau-Brunswick et $25,000 garanties municipales. (Acceptées à $142,500)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance de l'Ouest, Toronto	J. J. Kenny, directeur-gérant, Toronto	$19,100 débentures municipales, et $38,600 débentures de compagnies de prêts. (Acceptées à $51,930)	Contre l'inc. et sur la navig. int.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE SUR LA VIE CI-DESSOUS NOMMÉES, AYANT CESSÉ D'ENTREPRENDRE DES RISQUES AU CANADA, SONT AUTORISÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 32 DE "L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES," A POURSUIVRE TOUTES LES OPÉRATIONS SE RATTACHANT AUX POLICES EMISES AVANT LE 31 MARS 1878, ET LEURS DÉPOTS SONT APPLICABLES À CES POLICES, SUJET AUX DISPOSITIONS DES STATUTS S'Y RAPPORTANT

NOM DE LA COMPAGNIE.	Principal agent pour la réception des significations de pièces et d'avis.	Montant des dépôts.	Assurance autorisée.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite Connecticut, Hartford, Conn., E.-U.	F. W. Evans, agent-général, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie, d'Edimbourg	David Higgins, agent en chef, Toronto	$113,000 débentures municipales, et $48,667 effets 4 p. c. du Cap de Bonne-Espérance. (Acceptés à $150,367)	Sur la vie.
Association d'assurance sur la vie, d'Ecosse	Charles M. Holt, procureur, Montréal	$50,127 obligations du Canada 4 p. c., $2,433 effets 4 p. c. du Canada; $4,866 obligations garanties du Canada, $48,667 débentures de la province de Québec, $48,667 obligations de la cité de Toronto. (Acceptés à $149,893)	Sur la vie.
Compagnie Nationale d'assurance sur la vie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique	F. A. Powis, agent en chef, Hamilton, Ont.	$110,000, dépôts en banque	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dite "North Western," Milwaukee, E.-U.	William Angus, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations des Etats-Unis	Sur la vie.
Compagnie d'assurance mutuelle sur la vie, dite "Phœnix," Hartford, Connecticut	H. D. Simpson, procureur, Montréal	$30,000 débentures municipales, et $99,280 obligations du Parc des Chutes Niagara. (Acceptées à $126,280)	Sur la vie.
Société d'assurance sur la vie, dite "Scottish Amicable"	William W. Robertson, procureur, Montréal	22 obligations du chemin de fer Canada Atlantique, garanties. Valeur actuelle à 4½ p. c., $59,641.06, aussi $100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien	Sur la vie.
Institution de Prévoyance Ecossaise	John Dunlop, procureur, Montréal	$100,000 obligations du Pacifique Canadien. (Acceptées à $90,000)	Sur la vie.

NOTE.—La "Dominion Safety Fund Life Association" a cessé de faire des opérations, et a réassuré ses polices existantes dans la Compagnie d'Assurance du Grand Ouest. Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La "United Fire Insurance Co." (à resp. limitée), a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada, et a réassuré ses risques existants dans la "Western Assurance Company." Une partie de son dépôt a été remboursée.
La Compagnie de système de crédit pour l'exportation canadienne et européenne a cessé de faire des opérations en Canada. Avis a été donné qu'elle demanderait le remboursement de ses dépôts.

LES COMPAGNIES D'ASSURANCE CI-DESSOUS SONT INSCRITES SOUS L'ACTE DES ASSURANCES, ET SONT AUTORISÉES À FAIRE DES OPÉRATIONS D'ASSURANCE EN CANADA, D'APRÈS LE SYSTÈME DE RÉPARTITION.

Nom de la compagnie.	Agent en chef pour la réception des significations de pièces.
L'Ordre Canadien des Gens des Bois de l'Univers	W. C. Fitzgerald, agent en chef, London, Ont.
L'Association Coloniale mutuelle sur la vie	J. F. Mathieson, agent en chef, Montréal.
Société de secours mutuels des Commis-voyageurs	W. G. H. Lowe, agent en chef, Toronto.
Le grand conseil de l'Association catholique de secours mutuels du Canada	Samuel R. Brown, agent en chef, London, Ont.
La *Home Life Association of Canada*	A. J. Pattison, agent en chef, Toronto.
La *Provincial Provident Institution*	E. S. Miller, secrétaire, Saint-Thomas, Ont.

Bureau du Surintendant des Assurances Ottawa, 7 d'avril 1896.

W. FITZGERALD, Surintendant des Assurances.

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AUX ANNONCEURS DANS LA *GAZETTE*.

CEUX qui envoient des annonces pour être insérées dans la *Gazette du Canada*, voudront bien se conformer aux règles ci-dessous :

1. Adresser "Gazette du Canada, Ottawa, Canada."
2. Indiquer le nombre voulu d'insertions.
3. Transmettre invariablement le prix de l'annonce ainsi que le prix d'un exemplaire de la *Gazette*, tels que donnés plus bas ; sans cela l'annonce ne sera pas publiée. Les prix sont de dix cts. pour la première insertion, et cinq cts. pour chaque insertion subséquente par ligne de neuf mots, chaque chiffre comptant pour un mot. Aucune annonce n'est insérée pour moins d'une piastre.

D'après la pratique établie et reconnue, telle que prescrite par la loi, les règlements du parlement et les décisions du ministère de la Justice, les avis reçoivent le nombre d'insertions ci-dessous :—

Les avis de demandes de divorce—27 insertions.

Les avis de retrait de dépôts des compagnies d'assurances—13 insertions.

Les avis de demandes ordinaires au parlement—9 insertions.

Les avis de demandes de lettres patentes—6 insertions.

Les avis de dividendes et d'assemblées de banques et de compagnies d'assurances,—1 mois de calendrier où 5 insertions.

Les abonnés observeront aussi que le prix d'abonnement, $4 par année, est invariablement payable d'avance, et que l'envoi de la *Gazette* sera arrêté à l'expiration de la période payée. Chaque exemplaire coûte dix cts., et quand les annonceurs en veulent plus qu'un, ils devront faire une remise en conséquence.

S. E. DAWSON,
Imprimeur de la Reine et Contrôleur
de la Papeterie.

Département des Impressions
et de la Papeterie publiques,
Ottawa, novembre 1891.

DEMANDES AU PARLEMENT.

RÈGLES *in re* AVIS DE BILLS PRIVÉS.

Dans le cas de toute demande de bills privés, proprement du ressort législatif du Parlement du Canada suivant les dispositions de l'Acte de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, 1867, ayant pour objet la concession à une ou plusieurs personnes de certains droits ou privilèges exclusifs ou particuliers, ou le pouvoir de faire quelque chose qui, dans ses effets, pourrait toucher aux droits ou à la propriété d'autrui, ou concerner une classe particulière de la société ; ou ayant pour objet quelque amendement à un acte antérieur,—un avis, énonçant d'une manière claire et intelligible la nature et l'objet de la demande (sauf s'il s'agit de corporations déjà existantes) par les pétitionnaires ou de leur part, est nécessaire et doit être publié comme il suit :—

Dans les provinces de Québec et du Manitoba.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada* en anglais et en français, ainsi que dans un journal anglais et un journal français, du district intéressé, ou en anglais et en français dans le même journal, s'il ne s'en publie qu'un seul dans ce district ; ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal, alors la publication de l'avis en anglais et en français doit se faire dans un journal du district le plus voisin où il s'en publie.

Dans les autres provinces ou territoires.

Dans la *Gazette du Canada*, et dans un journal du comté, du district ou des comtés-unis intéressés, ou s'il n'y paraît pas de journal alors la publication doit se faire dans un journal du comté ou district le plus voisin où il s'en publie. La publication de ces avis durera, dans chaque cas, la période de deux mois au moins pendant l'intervalle de temps qui s'écoulera entre la clôture de la session précédente et la prise en considération de la pétition. Des exemplaires marqués de tous les numéros des journaux reproduisant la première et la dernière insertion de l'avis, devront être transmis au greffier de chaque Chambre, et porter à l'endos "Demande de bill privé."

Si la pétition demande l'autorisation de présenter un bill privé ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont de péage, les pétitionnaires devront aussi, en même temps et de la même manière, donner avis du taux de péages projeté, de l'étendue du privilège, de la hauteur des arches, de l'espace à laisser libre entre les culées ou les piles pour le passage des radeaux et des navires ; et, si c'est un pont mobile, quelles en seront les dimensions.

Toute personne désirant obtenir un bill privé devra, dans les huit jours au moins qui précéderont l'ouverture du parlement, déposer au bureau du greffier de la Chambre dans laquelle le bill doit prendre naissance, une copie de ce bill en langue anglaise ou en langue française, avec une somme suffisante pour en payer la traduction et l'impression. Après la seconde lecture et avant la prise en considération du bill par tout comité, le pétitionnaire aura aussi à payer au greffier du Sénat, ou au comptable de la Chambre des Communes (selon le cas) un honoraire de $200, plus une somme suffisante pour défrayer le coût de l'impression de l'acte dans les Statuts, et remettra le reçu de ce paiement au greffier du comité auquel ce bill aura été renvoyé.

L'honoraire de $200 payable sur tout bill privé, ne sera payé que dans la Chambre où ce bill a pris naissance ; mais les frais de réimpression et de traduction nécessités par ce bill seront payés dans la Chambre où ces frais sont encourus.

Aucune pétition pour l'obtention d'un bill prive ne sera reçue par le Sénat ou par la Chambre des Communes, après les premières trois semaines de la session.

Aucun bill privé ne pourra être présenté au Sénat ou à la Chambre des Communes après les premières quatre semaines de la session.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

RÈGLE SPÉCIALE DU SÉNAT.

Chaque fois qu'un bill doit opérer dans plus d'une province, territoire ou district, l'avis sera publié dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans un journal bien établi publié dans chaque province, territoire ou district où le bill doit opérer.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

RÈGLES ADDITIONNELLES DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES CONCERNANT LES BILLS PRIVÉS.

Tous les bills privés demandant des actes constitutifs devront être rédigés de manière à y incorporer, en les spécifiant, les *clauses* des Actes généraux concernant les détails qui font l'objet de ces bills ; des raisons spéciales seront données chaque fois que l'on aura l'intention de se départir de ce principe, ou que l'on voudra y introduire d'autres dispositions touchant ces détails ; et une note sera annexée au bill indiquant les dispositions au sujet desquelles l'on entend s'écarter de l'Acte général ; les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés conformément à cette Règle, devront être remodelés par les auteurs et réimprimés à leurs frais, avant qu'aucun comité en examine les clauses.

51*a*. Tous les bills privés pour chartes ou pour modification de chartes de compagnies de chemins de fer seront rédigés conformément au bill-modèle dont copie peut être obtenue du greffier de la Chambre ;

(*a*.) Les dispositions contenues dans un bill quelconque qui ne seront pas conformes au bill-modèle, seront insérées entre crochets, et après avoir été revisées par l'officier compétent, elles seront imprimées ainsi ; et les bills qui ne seront pas rédigés en conformité de cette règle seront renvoyés aux auteurs pour être remodelés avant leur revision et impression ;

(*b*.) Toutes clauses d'actes existants que l'on proposera de modifier, seront imprimées en entier, avec les amendements insérés en leur lieu et place, et entre crochets ;

(*c*.) Toutes dispositions exceptionnelles que l'on proposera d'insérer dans un bill quelconque, seront imprimées dans l'avis publié.

51*b*. Nul bill pour la constitution légale d'une compagnie de chemin de fer ou pour changer le tracé du chemin de fer d'une compagnie déjà constituée ne sera pris en considération par le comité des chemins de fer à moins qu'il n'ait été donné au comité, au moins une semaine avant la prise en considération du bill—

(*a*.) Une carte ou plan à l'échelle de pas moins d'un demi-pouce au mille, indiquant le territoire sur lequel l'on se propose de construire les travaux projetés, ainsi que les lignes de travaux analogues existants ou autorisés, dans les limites du district, ou partie du district que la ligne projetée doit desservir, ou affectant le dit district en aucune manière ; cette carte ou plan devra être signé par l'ingénieur ou toute autre personne qui l'aura fait ;

(*b*.) Un exhibit faisant connaître le montant total du capital que l'on se propose de prélever pour les fins de l'entreprise, et la manière dont on se propose de le prélever, soit au moyen d'actions ordinaires, obligations, débentures ou autres garanties, et le montant respectif de chacune.

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

ORDRE SPÉCIAL DE LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

Résolu,—Que le greffier de la Chambre adresse une copie de la Règle 49 modifiée aux personnes qui signifient dans la *Gazette du Canada* leur intention de s'adresser au parlement pour la passation d'un bill privé, ainsi qu'un avis portant que la dite Règle sera strictement appliquée à l'avenir :—

49. Les pétitions pour bills privés ne seront reçues par la Chambre que pendant les trois premières semaines de la session, et les bills privés ne pourront être présentés à la Chambre que pendant les quatre premières semaines de la session ; et tout comité auquel aura été renvoyé un bill privé devra le prendre en considération et en faire rapport à la Chambre avec toute la diligence convenable.

2. Qu'il soit enjoint à tous les comités sur bills privés, dans le cas où les promoteurs ne seraient point prêts à procéder avec leurs mesures quand celles-ci auront été appelées deux fois en deux occasions différentes devant le comité pour y être considérées, de rapporter ces mesures à la Chambre sans délai, faisant connaître les faits, et avec la recommandation que ces bills soient retirés."

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT,
Greffier des Communes.

SUBSTANCE DES RÈGLES ET FORMES DE PROCÉDER DU SÉNAT CONCERNANT LES BILLS DE DIVORCE.

L'époux qui a l'intention de demander un bill de divorce doit faire connaître cette intention, ainsi que les noms de l'autre époux et la cause du divorce, par avis inséré durant six mois avant la présentation de sa pétition pour obtenir le bill, dans la *Gazette du Canada* et dans deux journaux du district où il avait sa résidence habituelle à l'époque de séparation d'avec son conjoint, s'il résidait alors dans la province de Québec, le Manitoba, la Colombie-Britannique, ou les Territoires du Nord-Ouest,—ou du comté ou des comtés-unis, s'il résidait dans une autre province ; mais si ce nombre de journaux ne s'y trouve pas, l'avis sera publié dans le district, le comté ou les comtés-unis voisins. Dans les provinces de Québec et de Manitoba, les insertions seront faites dans un journal anglais et un journal français, s'il en existe des deux langues dans le district : autrement, elles se feront en anglais et en français au même journal.

Il doit être signifié, à la diligence de l'époux pétitionnaire, un mois au moins avant la présentation de la pétition, une copie de cet avis à l'autre époux en personne, si cela est possible.

Aucune pétition en divorce n'est reçue après l'expiration des trente premiers jours de la session.

Toute pétition en divorce devra être écrite lisiblement et porter la signature du pétitionnaire. Elle énoncera sommairement le fait du mariage, le lieu et l'époque de sa célébration, les noms du célébrant, les griefs qui donnent lieu à la demande de redressement et la nature du redressement demandé, et en outre contiendra assurance qu'il n'y a pas eu réconciliation, collusion ni connivence. Les allégations de la pétition seront appuyées de la déclaration du pétitionnaire faite en vertu de "l'Acte de la preuve en Canada, 1893."

Huit jours avant l'ouverture du Parlement, le pétitionnaire déposera au bureau du greffier du Sénat, une copie en langue anglaise ou française du bill de divorce qui doit être présenté, et en même temps une somme suffisante pour payer la traduction et l'impression et tirage a 600 exemplaires anglais et 200 exemplaires français de ce bill.

La pétition en obtention d'un bill de divorce n'est présentée que lorsque le pétitionnaire a versé au bureau du greffier du Sénat une somme de $200.

La pétition, au moment de sa présentation, doit être accompagnée de la preuve de la publication d'avis, d'une déclaration qu'il a été signifié une copie de l'avis, et d'une copie du bill qui doit être présenté.

EDOUARD J. LANGEVIN,
Greffier du Sénat.

COMPAGNIE ÉLECTRIQUE DE HULL.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte pour changer le nom de la dite compagnie en celui de "Compagnie de chemin de fer Hull et Aylmer,"—déclarer que le chemin de fer et autres travaux de la dite compagnie sont pour l'avantage général du Canada,—confirmer et ratifier un bail de l'embranchement Aylmer du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique en faveur des dits requérants pour une durée de trente-cinq ans,—prolonger la ligne de la dite compagnie jusqu'au pont suspendu entre Hull et Ottawa sur les travaux publics et ponts du Dominion du Canada, et pour d'autres fins.

HENRY AYLEN,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Ottawa, 26 juin 1896. 52-9

CHEMIN DE FER ET CANAL DU LAC MANITOBA.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte autorisant la compagnie à prolonger son chemin de fer jusqu'à la rivière Saskatchewan, et pour d'autres fins.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS ET TORRANCE,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Toronto, 15 juin 1896. 51-9

AVIS public est par le présent donné qu'à la prochaine session du parlement du Canada, application sera faite pour l'incorporation d'une compagnie ayant pour objet la construction d'un pont, pour le trafic général et le passage des tramways électriques sur le fleuve Saint-Laurent, entre quelque point sur la rive sud et quelque point dans les limites de la cité de Montréal sur la rive nord, en touchant à l'île Ronde et à l'île Sainte-Hélène, la partie du chenal devant être traversée par un pont à transbordeur, *système Arnodin*, et pour la construction et l'opération des tramways électriques dans les comtés environnants sur la rive sud.

J. U. EMARD,
Avocat des requérants.

Montréal, 3 juin 1896. 49-9

CHEMIN DE FER BAIE D'HUDSON ET PACIFIQUE.

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer mû par la vapeur et l'électricité partant de Port Churchill sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant les territoires du Nord-Ouest et de Kéwatin jusqu'à Fond du Lac sur le lac Athabasca, et depuis Port Churchill susdit sur la Baie d'Hudson, traversant le territoire de Kéwatin au sud de la rivière Churchill et au nord de la rivière Nelson, jusqu'à un point à ou près de Sea Falls, sur la dite rivière ; de là, au nord du lac Winnipeg traversant le territoire de Saskatchewan jusqu'à

Prince-Albert, dans le dit territoire ; de là, continuant sur le dit territoire et le territoire d'Alberta, en ligne droite jusqu'à Calgary, dans le dit territoire en dernier lieu mentionné, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement depuis un point près du lac Manitou, dans le territoire de Saskatchewan, jusqu'à Edmonton, dans le territoire d'Alberta. Aussi, avec pouvoir de construire, acheter, noliser, entretenir et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres pour faire le service entre Fort Churchill et d'autres contrées, porter et transporter des passagers et du fret, et faire un service général de transport en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; construire, exploiter, et entretenir les ponts, docks, quais, élévateurs, etc., qui seront nécessaires et avantageux pour les fins de la dite entreprise. Aussi, construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone tout le long du chemin de fer projeté et du dit embranchement, pour la transmission de messages pour le public ainsi que pour les fins du dit chemin de fer ; aussi, acquérir les pouvoirs hydrauliques qui seront jugés nécessaires pour la génération de l'électricité pour les fins du chemin de fer et du dit embranchement, et l'achat, construction et entretien de tout outillage électrique qui sera trouvé nécessaire en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer et son embranchement, ses ponts, élévateurs, quais et docks ; et avec tous autres pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être avantageux et nécessaires au succès de la dite entreprise, y compris tels pouvoirs et droits qui pourront être accordés et prescrits, avec le consentement du parlement du Canada, par le parlement de la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande.

JOSEPH NELSON.

Ottawa, 12 mai 1896. 46–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un chemin de fer, mû par la vapeur ou par l'électricité, ou les deux, partant de la ville de Portage la Prairie, dans la province du Manitoba, et allant jusqu'à un gué de la rivière Saskatchewan, aux ou près des Grands Rapides ; de là, par la route la plus praticable, jusqu'à la navigation en eau profonde sur la Baie d'Hudson, avec un embranchement depuis un point à ou près de la frontière internationale entre les rangs onze et quinze, à l'ouest du premier médidien principal, dans la dite province du Manitoba, courant dans une direction nord ou nord-ouest jusqu'à son intersection avec la ligne mère ; aussi une ligne d'embranchement depuis un point sur la ligne mère près des Grands Rapides jusqu'à Edmonton *via* Prince-Albert et Battleford, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ; avec pouvoir de construire et exploiter des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone le long du dit chemin de fer et ses embranchements pour toutes fins que ce soit ; aussi acquérir, construire, acheter, noliser, posséder et naviguer des vaisseaux à vapeur et autres sur les lacs, rivières et autres eaux navigables, dans le but de faciliter le trafic en rapport avec le dit chemin de fer ; acquérir, construire, acheter et posséder des élévateurs, entrepôts, quais, docks et chantiers en rapport avec le dit chemin fer ; avec tous les pouvoirs et privilèges nécessaires ou ordinaires donnés ou conférés aux compagnies constituées pour aucune des fins susdites.

GEO. ELDON KIDD,
Solliciteur des requérants.

Ottawa, 14 mai 1896. 46–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant les actes constitutifs de la Compagnie des Steamships de Québec (à resp. limitée), et conférant à la dite compagnie le pouvoir d'acheter, construire, équipper, conduire ou louer, ou acquérir un intérêt dans des hôtels et propriété d'hôtel, et pour d'autres fins.

CARON, PENTLAND ET STUART,
Solliciteurs de la requérante.

Québec, 15 mai 1896. 47–9

COMPAGNIE DE CANAL ET NAVIGATION DE LA BAIE D'HUDSON.

AVIS est donné par le présent que demande sera faite au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, à l'effet de passer un acte constituant une compagnie pour construire un canal depuis un point sur le bras est de la rivière Nelson jusqu'à la Baie d'Hudson ; et d'améliorer la navigation des rivières et cours d'eau se déversant dans le lac Winnipeg de façon à établir une navigation continue, et de prélever des péages ; et de construire, équiper et utiliser des barges et autres vaisseaux, et des tramways pour le transport du fret et des passagers ; et de construire et exploiter des élévateurs, moulins, quais, docks et entrepôts, et des lignes de télégraphe et de téléphone, des outillages hydrauliques et électriques, et fournir la force motrice s'y rattachant, et pour d'autres usages, et généralement avoir et exercer tels pouvoirs qui sont conférés aux corporations de chemins de fer par "l'Acte des chemins de fer," et qui seront applicables à la navigation des canaux et eaux intérieures.

N. F. HAGEL,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Winnipeg, 2 mai 1896. 44–9

AVIS est donné par le présent qu'une demande sera adressée au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, par la Compagnie de chemin de fer et de canal du Lac Manitoba, afin d'obtenir un acte confirmant certains arrangements avec le Gouvernement du Manitoba et la Compagnie de chemin de fer Manitoba et Nord-Ouest, et aussi pour confirmer certains transferts de sa subvention du gouvernement, et pour confirmer certaines hypothèques créées par la compagnie et l'émission de ses obligations, et pour autoriser la compagnie à émettre des octrois de terres et des obligations portant deuxièmes hypothèques et des actions privilégiées, et pour d'autres fins.

KINGSMILL, SAUNDERS ET TORRANCE,
Solliciteurs de la compagnie.

Toronto, 21 mai 1896. 47–9

AVIS public est donné par le présent que la Compagnie de poudre de Hamilton s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte spécial lui permettant—

1. De changer le siège d'affaires de la compagnie à Montréal ;
2. D'augmenter le capital-actions de la compagnie ;
3. D'augmenter le nombre de directeurs de la compagnie ;
4. D'augmenter le montant pour lequel la compagnie peut actuellement émettre des obligations et débentures.

ROBERTSON, FLEET ET FALCONER,
Procureurs des requérants.

Montréal, 26 mai 1896. 48–9

DEMANDES POUR CHARTE PAR LETTRES PATENTES.

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Talbot Brussels Carpet Company" (à resp. limitée).
2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont de fabriquer des tapis, filer l'estame, et généralement faire les opérations de fabricants de tapis, et toutes autres affaires s'y rattachant, par toute la Puissance du Canada.
3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de deux cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions est de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cent piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont :—William Talbot, fabricant de tapis, et Emil Cockroft, fileur, tous deux d'Elora, dans la province d'Ontario ; Frederick Talbot, fabricant de tapis, Edward Hobson Barker, bourgeois, et Arthur William Patrick Buchanan, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 15 juin A.D. 1896. 51–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera la "Imperial Mail Marking Machine Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont d'acquérir par achat, octroi, cession, bail, licence ou autrement, des inventions dans les machines à marquer ou étamper les malles ou autres machines utilisées dans le maniement ou le traitement des matières postales, et les brevets déjà accordés ou qui seront ci-après accordés pour ces inventions pour la Puissance du Canada et pour le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, surtout les brevets pour les dits pays ci-devant accordés à Charles F. Brown sur les inventions de M. V. B. Ethridge et Henry E. Waite, ainsi que tous les privilèges d'une nature quelconque accordés ou conférés en vertu de ces brevets, et de manufacturer ou autrement acquérir et vendre, louer ou autrement disposer des machines couvertes par ces brevets, ou tous perfectionnements à ces brevets, avec le pouvoir de vendre ou autrement disposer par bail, licence ou autrement, des droits et privilèges conférés par ces brevets en Angleterre, en Irlande, en Ecosse, dans le Pays de Galles et au Canada, ou dans aucun des dits pays, ou partie ou parties d'iceux, et d'acquérir ou obtenir de nouveaux brevets au bénéfice de la compagnie pour tous les perfectionnements de ces machines, et de faire tout ce qui sera nécessaire ou propre à atteindre le but que se propose la compagnie.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la dite compagnie sera de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions sera de dix mille (10,000), et le montant de chaque action de cinquante piastres ($50).

6. Les noms au long et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants :—Herbert S. Holt, bourgeois, David Burke, gérant d'assurance, James P. Dawes, brasseur, et John Brooks Young, marchand, tous des cité et district de Montréal, et Joaquin K. Souther, marchand, et Frank B. Dole, marchand, tous deux de la cité de Boston, dans l'Etat du Massachusetts ; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie, et dont la majorité seront résidents du Canada.

HALL, CROSS, BROWN ET SHARP,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 28 avril 1896. 44–10

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la dite compagnie sera "La Compagnie de Publications Artistiques" (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes :—

(*a.*) Acquérir les droits nécessaires pour l'impression et la publication d'ouvrages littéraires, artistiques et autres ;

(*b.*) Acheter, vendre, fabriquer et produire tels ouvrages artistiques, littéraires et autres ;

(*c.*) Obtenir, utiliser, vendre, acheter, louer ou permettre l'usage de brevets et des droits de brevets, dessins, droits d'auteurs, etc., et les vendre, louer et autrement en disposer ;

(*d.*) Acquérir et posséder tout matériel d'imprimerie, gravures sur bois et sur métaux, tout outillage se rapportant et nécessaire à ces arts et industries, et aussi les immeubles pour les fins de la compagnie, et de les vendre ou autrement en disposer ;

(*e.*) Acquérir et posséder des parts dans le capital-actions d'autres corporations et de les vendre ou autrement en disposer.

3. La principale place d'affaires de la compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la Province de Québec ;

4. Le montant du capital-actions de la future compagnie est de cinquante mille piastres, divisé en mille actions de la valeur chacune de cinquante piastres ;

5. Les noms, lieu, résidences et qualités des requérants sont comme suit :— Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme, banquier, de la cité de Sainte-Cunégonde de Montréal, Louis Joseph Odilon Beauchemin, libraire, Aphrodise Mathias Charbonneau, agent commissionnaire, Joseph Adam, avocat, et Ubalde Plourde, avocat ; ces quatre derniers, de la cité et du district de Montréal, seront les premiers directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

ADAM ET PLOURDE,
Avocats des requérants.

Montréal, 18 mai 1896. 50–6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés :—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "The Montreal Toilet Supply Company" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont (*a.*) Faire un commerce général de buanderie dans la cité de Montréal et ailleurs en Canada ; (*b.*) Manufacturer des chemises, cols, poignets et autres articles d'habillement ; (*c.*) Faire les opérations de teinturiers, dégraisseurs, et nettoyeurs de tapis ; (*d.*) Fournir aux bureaux, places d'affaires, institutions publiques et résidences privées dans les diverses provinces du Canada les fournitures et nécessaires de toilette.

3. Le principal bureau d'affaires de la compagnie projetée sera en la cité de Montréal.

4. Le montant projeté de son capital-action sera de vingt-cinq mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de six cent vingt-cinq, de la valeur au pair de quarante piastres chacune.

6. Les requérants sont :—Sévérin Lachapelle, docteur en médecine et député à la Chambre des Communes du Canada, Amédée Anaclet Bernard, docteur en médecine, Adhémar Delorme, marchand, Emile Joseph Hébert, commis, Achille Cléophile Amédée

Bissonnette, notaire public, tous de la ville de Saint-Henri, dans la province de Québec; Lionel John Smith, marchand, John Edward Schultze, marchand, Louis Rubinstein, manufacturier, James Dyer Miller, commerçant, tous de la cité de Montréal, dans la dite province, et Jeffrey Gordon Brock, agent de vapeurs, de la ville de Lachine, dans la dite province; lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

BUSTEED ET LANE.
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 3 juin 1896. 49-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés:—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie sera "Compagnie de construction de Montréal" (à responsabilité limitée).

2. Les fins pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont les suivantes:—Construire des chemins de fer, ponts, barrages, ponceaux, et généralement tous travaux pour le développement et l'utilisation du pouvoir moteur de toute sorte.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cinq cent mille piastres ($500,000).

5. Le nombre des actions est de cinq mille, de cent piastres ($100) chacune.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants:—Herbert S. Holt, entrepreneur, Alfred A. Thibaudeau, marchand, William Strachan, manufacturier, Alfred Brunet, bourgeois, et Frédérick L. Béïque, avocat, tous des cité et district de Montréal, dans la province de Québec, lesquels seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la compagnie.

BÉIQUE, LAFONTAINE, TURGEON
et ROBERTSON,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Montréal, 14 mai 1896. 46-6

AVIS est par le présent donné que dans le cours d'un mois à compter de la dernière publication de cet avis dans la *Gazette du Canada*, les personnes ci-après dénommées s'adresseront à Son Excellence le Gouverneur général en conseil pour obtenir des lettres patentes les constituant et telles autres personnes qui pourront plus tard devenir actionnaires de la dite compagnie, en corps politique et corporation, en vertu de "l'Acte des compagnies," Statuts Revisés du Canada, chap. 119, sous le nom et pour les fins ci-après mentionnés:—

1. Le nom corporatif de la compagnie est "La Compagnie de Lithographie de Montréal" (à resp. limitée).

2. Les fins dans le sens de l'acte pour lesquelles une charte est demandée sont, de faire les opérations de lithographes, graveurs, imprimeurs, éditeurs, importateurs et commerçants d'inventions en fait d'annonces, et de tout ce qui s'y rattache.

3. Le principal lieu d'affaires de la dite compagnie sera en la cité de Montréal, dans la province de Québec.

4. Le montant projeté du capital-actions est de cent mille piastres.

5. Le nombre des actions sera de deux mille, et le montant de chaque action sera de la valeur de cinquante piastres.

6. Les noms au long, et les adresse et occupation de chacun des requérants sont les suivants:—David Morrice, marchand, Richard White, éditeur, et Smeaton White, éditeur, tous de Montréal susdit, et Frederick William Heath, lithographe, William Stone, lithographe, William Crowley Jephcott, lithographe, et John Irving, artiste, tous de la cité de Toronto, dans la province d'Ontario, qui tous seront les premiers directeurs ou directeurs provisoires de la dite compagnie.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN ET BUCHANAN,
Solliciteurs des requérants.

Daté à Montréal, ce 19e jour de mai A.D. 1896.
47-6

AVIS DIVERS.

AVIS.—La Dominion Bridge Company (à resp. limitée), donne avis par le présent que son bureau principal et siège d'affaires est situé dans la ville de Lachine, dans le comté de Jacques-Cartier, et province de Québec, ayant été transféré de Montréal à cet endroit.

A. W. SHEARWOOD,
Secrétaire de la compagnie.

Ecluses de Lachine, juin 1896. 52-1

LA BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

DIVIDENDE No. 43.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de trois pour cent sur le capital payé de cette institution, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant et sera payable au bureau de la banque en cette cité, le et après le 1er d'août prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 17 au 31 juillet prochain, ces deux jours inclusivement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction,
E. R. BLANCHARD,
Caissier.

St. Hyacinthe, 22 juin 1896. 52-5

CHEMIN DE FER DU PARC ET DE L'ILE DE MONTRÉAL.

UNE assemblée générale spéciale des actionnaires de cette compagnie aura lieu au bureau de la compagnie, 17, Côte de la Place d'Armes, Montréal, lundi le 13 de juillet, 1896, à midi, dans le but de ratifier le contrat passé par la compagnie avec certains individus pour la construction et l'équipement de nouvelles lignes et l'achèvement de lignes existantes et leur équipement.

Par ordre du conseil de direction.
HENRY HOLGATE,
Secrétaire.

Montréal, 8 juin 1896. 50-4

LA BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

AVIS est par le présent donné qu'un dividende de deux pour cent sur le capital payé de cette banque, a été déclaré pour le semestre courant, et qu'il sera payable à son bureau, à Saint-Jean, mardi, le septième jour de juillet prochain.

Les livres de transferts seront fermés du 22 juin au 6 juillet prochain, ces deux jours compris.

Par ordre du bureau,
J. N. GAUTHIER,
Caissier.

St. Jean, 6 mai 1896. 49-5

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